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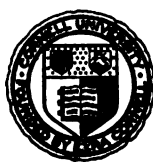
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HISTORY
OF
WASHINGTON COUNTY,
ILLINOIS.

With Illustrations
DESCRIPTIVE OF ITS SCENERY,
AND
Biographical Sketches of some of its Prominent Men and Pioneers.

PUBLISHED BY
BRINK, McDONOUGH & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.

CORRESPONDING OFFICE, EDWARDSVILLE, ILL.

1879.

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PREFACE.

TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY:—Who have so generously aided us in various ways, in our efforts to collect reliable data for the compilation of this history, we desire to express our grateful thanks. Especially are we under obligations to Hon. Amos Watts, W. S. and C. M. Forman, M. G. Faulkner, James M. McElhanon, Hon. Geo. T. Hoke, W. W. Hutchings, J. C. Burns, Esq., Jacob May, Hon. F. E. W. Brink, Hon. L. M. Phillips, Reuben Wheelis, R. P. Carter, Wm. Woodrome, J. W. Hudson, Superintendent of Schools; George Vernor, County Judge, James Rountree, States Attorney; W. S. Hisey, Circuit Clerk; H. F. Reuter, County Clerk, Wm. Lane, Sheriff; James Garvin, Major John White, Hon. P. E. Hosmer, H. Holbrook, Samuel Anderson, D. R. Spencer, and many others, whose names space will not permit us to mention.

From the press we have received that aid which members of the profession so cheerfully render to each other.

To the clergymen of the various denominations, we express our thanks for information cheerfully given relative to the histories of their churches.

We have confined ourselves, as nearly as possible, to

the original materials furnished. The public is aware of the difficulty attending the compilation of a work of this character; not so much from a want of material, as from the vast mass and incongruity of it, rendering it difficult to make a proper selection. The material has been classified as carefully as possible, and will be a great help to the public as a reference book as to the past of the county,—its Geography and resources, its Topography and all subjects that go to make up the character of the county.

Criticism is expected. The world is full of critics.

“He that writes,
Or makes a feast, more certainly invites
His judges, than his friends; there's not a guest
But will find something wanting, or ill-drest.”

All we ask is that it be made charitably, after weighing all contingencies, obstacles and hindrances; for when the difficulties of harmonizing inharmonious memories, and reconciling perverse dates, and localizing events that are attributed to different localities, are taken into consideration, they can readily perceive the impossibility of perfection in a work of this kind. Trusting to a generous public, who can appreciate the imperfections that necessarily belong to any work, but that of the perfect God, we await their verdict.

CONTENTS.

HISTORY OF COUNTY.	
	PAGE
CHAPTER I.—Brief Historical Sketch of Illinois	9
CHAPTER II.—Pioneers and Early Settlers. Incidents and Anecdotes	15
CHAPTER III.—The Geographical Features, Commercial Interests and Agricultural Resources	19
CHAPTER IV.—Geology	22
CHAPTER V.—Civil History	23
CHAPTER VI.—The Bench and Bar	26
CHAPTER VII.—Patriotism	28
CHAPTER VIII.—Fauna and Flora	30
CHAPTER IX.—The Press	32
CHAPTER X.—Common Schools	34
CHAPTER XI.—Ecclesiastical History	37

PRECINCT HISTORIES.	
	PAGE
City and Precinct of Nashville	43
Town and Precinct of Ashley	57
Irvington	62
Richview	63
Dubois	65
Okawville	67
Elkton	69
Hovleton	71
Plum Hill	73
Pilot Knob	75
Covington	76
Lively Grove	77
Venedy	78

	PAGE
Business Notices	79
Roster of Enlisted Men	80
List of those who Died in the Late Rebellion	82
Partial List of Patrons	83
Revised Constitution of Illinois	87
Declaration of Independence	94
Constitution of the United States	95

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.	
	PAGE
Adams, Lieut. James	55
Adams, Hugh	76
Anderson, James J.	52
Ardrey, Wm.	71
Balderston, Timothy	55
Berneuter, Dr. C.	56
Boucher Family	54
Brink, Hon. F. E. W.	72
Burns, John C.	53
Carter, Dr. Wm. D.	55
Carter, Joel G. (deceased)	61
Carter, Robert P.	61
Chesney, Alexander	74
Dickey, Samuel	78
Duecker, John Henry	57
Durant, Mark	66
Forman Brothers	50
Gerstkemper, Charles	56
Hahne, Henry	70
Hammond, C. E.	61
Harr, Henry S.	73
Harryman, Job	69
Harbin, Green P.	69

	PAGE
Hibbard, J. T.	70
Hinckley, Hon. T. Duane	72
Hoffman, Henry F. W.	53
Hoke, George T.	64
Hudson, James H.	60
Hutchings, Wesley W.	75
Huff, Edward	57
Hughes, Robert	69
Krughoff, Col. Louis	49
Lane, Wm.	51
May, Capt. Jacob	51
Marx, Leopold	56
Merker, Leonard	53
Morgan, Judge H. P. H.	68
McClurkin, James B.	71
Phillips, Lewis M.	51
Pierce, Dr. Wm. M.	74
Pitcher, Dr. Wm. H.	54
Rountree, Hon. Jas. M.	48
Runk, Jacob L.	54
Schmidt, Charles F. A.	74
Sabert, J. H.	77
Sawyer, James H.	48
Schmidt, Dr. H. D.	52
Smith, James	60
Spencer, Daniel R.	65
Schwind, J. Wm.	66
Schulze, Herman	69
Tilley, John W.	66
Troutt, Dr. James J.	50
Tindale, John S.	55
Vernon, Hon. George	48
White, D. A.	64
Wlecke, Henry	68
Wassell, Charles D.	52
Zetzche, Julius F.	68
Watts, Hon. Amos	47

ILLUSTRATIONS.

VIEWS.	
	FACING PAGE
Babb E. S.	58
Brink, Hon. F. E. W.	53
Bieser, John	64
Chesney, Alex.	74
Co. Maps	9
Carter, J. D.	58
Eade, Mrs. Ann	70
Garvin, James	72
Hughes, Robert	68
Hinckley, Hon. T. D.	72
Hoffman, Henry F. W.	52
Hassinger, J. M.	56
Hoke, George T.	64
Hilderbrand, F.	70
Harr, H. S.	62

	FACING PAGE
Holbrook, Henry	66
Jones, Morgan	66
Kennedy, Wm.	70
Liese, F. E.	64
May, Capt. Jacob	52
Merker, Leonard	53
Marlin, John	62
McCarry, John	66
Needles, Hon. T. B.	54
Public Buildings	24
Rountree, James M.	48
Reither, P. H. H.	54
Runk, J. L.	60
Stonecipher, James A.	66
Spencer, D. R. & Son	66
Schwind, John W.	70
Schulze, Herman	74

	FACING PAGE
School Deaks	36
Tate, William	62
Vernor, Z. H.	72
Wiese, William	64

PORTRAITS.	
	FACING PAGE
May, Capt. Jacob	51
May, Mrs. Elizabeth C.	51
Rountree, James M.	48
Rountree, Mrs. James M.	48
Sawyer, J. H.	50
Vernor, Judge George	48
Watts, Hon. Amos	47

INTRODUCTION.

FEW studies are more interesting and profitable to mankind than that of the past experiences, deeds, thoughts and trials of the human race.

The civilized man and the untutored savage alike desire to know the deeds and lives of their ancestors, and strive to perpetuate their story. National patriotism and literary pride have prompted many, in all times, to write and preserve the annals of particular peoples. But narrow prejudice and selfish interests too often have availed to suppress the truth or to distort facts.

It is the aim of this work to collect and preserve in enduring and popular form some of the facts of the early settlement and subsequent growth of a great county of a grand State. The families whose ancestors were early on the ground, and whose members have made the county what it is, are worthy of remembrance; and their difficulties and sorrows, customs, labors and patriotism, should not be allowed to fall into oblivion. By a knowledge of these the present generation will be instructed, and the future will be guided.

All history, if properly written, is interesting; and there is not a country, or a city, or a hamlet,—nay, we might say, not a family or an individual on the globe,—whose history might not be more or less valuable to posterity.

From the ancient days, away back in the dim and shadowy past, when the human race first arrived at a state of intelligence sufficient to enable them to transmit a traditionary or written account of themselves, all along down the teeming ages, our progenitors have left in various ways, and by different means, information, more or less mythical, of the age and generation in which they played their ephemeral part on the world's ever-changing theatre of action. It is graven in bronze on the wonderful works of the central nations of Africa, around those "dim fountains of the Nile;" the gray old pyramids in the valley of "twenty thousand cities" are covered with the hieroglyphical language of the "shadowy past." The vast and mighty "palaces and piles stupendous," hoary with the dust of unknown centuries, that bewilder the traveler 'mid Egypt's drifting sands, upon the plains of the Euphrates, and hidden away in the tiger-hunted jungles of the "farthest Ind;" the gigantic ruins of Southern and Central America, under the snow-capped Cordilleras and among the wondrous forests of Yucatan; the seamed and wrinkled pyramids of the Aztecs, in Mexico and California, and the ten thousand crumbling evidences of a powerful civilization scattered throughout

the great valley of the Mississippi, all bear testimony of countless attempts to transmit knowledge to posterity.

The written history of the American Continent dates back scarcely four centuries, yet within that comparatively short period its pages have garnered from her hills and mountains, from her grand rivers and mighty inland seas, valuable additions to the world's stock of knowledge.

Like the Eastern Continent, our own has its historic points,—its nuclei around which cluster the memories of heroic deeds, the story of martyrs, and the legends of a barbarous past. St. Augustine, Jamestown, Plymouth Rock, Quebec, Montreal, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Detroit, are localities about which gather volumes of history.

The advance of civilization on the North American Continent has been more rapid than in any other portion of the globe; and, within the memory of living men, the fairest and richest portions have been wrested from the dominion of the wilderness and the savage, and changed into a highly-cultivated region, filled with a race of industrious and thriving people. Prominent among the localities rich in historic lore is the region around the Mississippi river. It early claimed the attention of two of the most powerful nations of Europe, whose pioneers and *avant couriers* were boldly pushing into the then unknown countries lying towards the "Great South Sea," eagerly looking for gold and precious stones, for fabled Eldorado, and fertile lands.

Dim traditions, fragmentary legends, stories of bloody warfare, of disaster and defeat; essays, letters, and public documents, all bearing more or less upon the history of the county have been carefully examined.

To collect and arrange in one volume these various fragments, this abundant material, and to give the cream of all the best authors who have treated the subject, together with all additional information it was possible to obtain, and present it in readable form, has been the object of the publishers of the present work.

We know, full well, the task is not a light one; the contemplated work is by no means a holiday frolic. Hard, steady, close application and untiring energy are necessary to accomplish it, and we have approached the subject with the greatest diffidence, not unmindful of our shortcomings, yet, at the same time, fully determined to do our best, and trust a generous and discriminating public to do us justice, hoping and believing that our labors shall not have been wholly in vain.

The utmost pains has been taken to read thoroughly and compare carefully the various writers, and to sift out and reconcile discrepancies, for historians not unfrequently disagree upon minor points. The work of reading and comparing has been no ordinary one, and the difficulty has not been so much in collecting as in making a judicious and truthful use of the abundant material at hand.

The traditions of the Indians, as given by Heckewelder and others, have been quoted quite extensively, and as an important factor in the sum total of knowledge concerning this region; and the early discoveries of Marquette, La Salle, Hennepin, and other French adventurers in the valley of the Mississippi and the basin of the great lakes of the Northwest, have also demanded a large share of attention, as preliminary to the troubles which grew out of the conflicting claims of the French and English crowns, resulting in a contest for supremacy, and in which not only all the contiguous region, but the entire French and English possessions in America, a large share of Europe, and immense regions in Asia and the islands of the sea, were interested and involved.

Another object to be gained by this work, is to bring to the notice of the people, the immense resources which a bountiful Providence has bestowed upon them, and which it becomes, not merely a privilege to use, but a duty to improve. How little is now known of these treasures, and how greatly profitable such information may be, needs only a thought to comprehend. Our fertile soils, our noble timber trees, our genial climate, our inexhaustible mineral treasures, and our easy facilities for commerce, are, in a great degree, unknown even to our own population. This volume seeks to develop an appreciation of them, and to stimulate a desire to improve and extend them.

Then, local customs, old family traits and anecdotes are so rich in interest and so full of instruction to the young, that they ought never to be forgotten. These, so many as time and diligence could gather, are here recorded and will be found to form no unimportant or uninteresting portion of this volume.

Among the most influential agencies in building a nation, and in establishing a character for its people, are the efforts of its citizens to educate their children and to provide for social religious worship. These two interests will, therefore, show most accurately the tastes, the habits and aspirations of a community.

Hence they have been made prominent in the ensuing narrative, and it is confidently hoped that they will not only interest readers, but will be studied and appreciated.

The work will be found embellished with views of public and private property, in various parts of the County, and with portraits and biographies of many of the prominent men of the past and present.

The chapter on the early history of the State, will be found interesting and instructive.

The Constitution of the United States and of this State, and a roster of the soldiers of the late war, have been inserted with a view to make the work more creditable, alike to the publishers and people of the county.

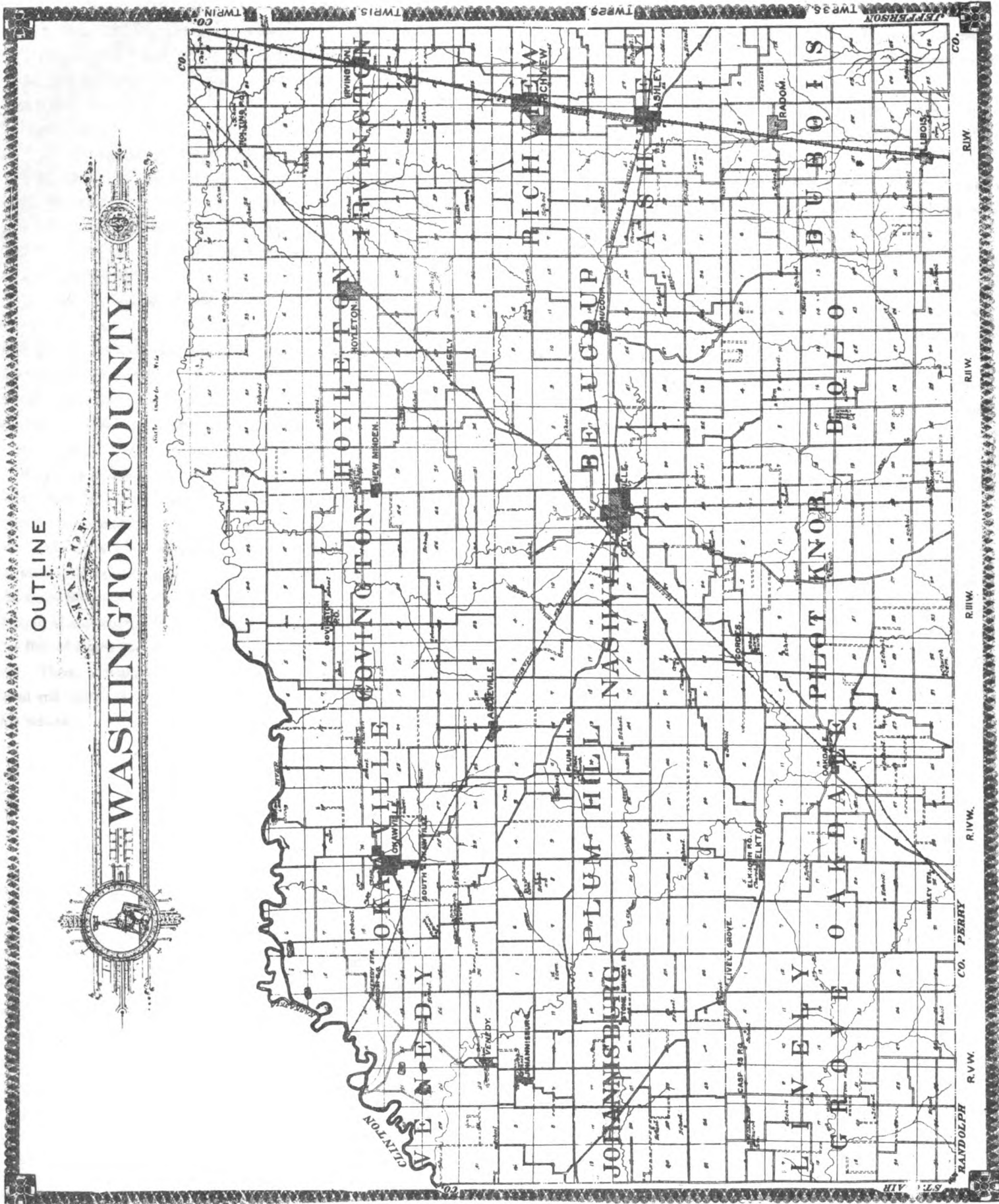
The work may be incomplete in some particulars. Nor indeed is it possible for it to be otherwise; but we hope so far as it goes it is truthful and accurate.

We trust, however, that it will be the means of preserving from the *empire of decay* a host of incidents, of recollections, and of anecdotes, relating to the hardy pioneers and first settlers of the county, which, in the estimation of the historian and student of history, are of priceless value, but which otherwise would soon fade from the memories of the living.

Whether this has been well done is not for us to say. A generous and intelligent public must decide. It is not permitted any man to attain perfection. Its regions lie beyond our reach. We feel, however, in submitting this work to the inspection of the patrons, whose public spirit made possible its preparation, that satisfaction which results from a consciousness of faithful endeavor and an earnest desire to fulfil the expectations of all.

Our work is accomplished, and its result is submitted, with tranquillity, to your inspection.





HISTORY

OF

WASHINGTON COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

CHAPTER I.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH OF ILLINOIS.



It is necessary to treat the history of this great State briefly. And first we direct attention to the

DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Hernando De Soto, cutting his way through the wilderness from Florida, had discovered the Mississippi in the year 1542. Wasted with disease and privation, he only reached the stream to die upon its banks, and the remains of the ambitious and iron-willed Spaniard found a fitting resting-place beneath the waters of the great river. The chief incitement to Spanish discoveries in America was a thirst for gold and treasure. The discovery and settlement of the Mississippi Valley on the part of the French must, on the other hand, be ascribed to religious zeal. Jesuit missionaries, from the French settlements on the St. Lawrence, early penetrated to the region of Lake Huron. It was from the tribes of Indians living in the West, that intelligence came of a noble river flowing south. Marquette, who had visited the Chippewas in 1668, and established the mission of St. Mary, now the oldest settlement within the present commonwealth of Michigan, formed the purpose of its exploration.

In company with Joliet, a fur-trader of Quebec, who had been designated by M. Talon, Intendant of Canada, as chieftain of the exploring party, and five French voyageurs, Marquette, on the 10th of June 1673, set out on the expedition. Crossing the water-shed dividing the Fox from the Wisconsin rivers, their two canoes were soon launched on the waters of the latter. Seven days after, on the 17th of June, they joyfully entered the broad current of the Mississippi. Stopping six days on the western bank, near the mouth of the Des Moines River, to enjoy the hospitalities of the Illinois Indians, the voyage was resumed, and after passing the perpendicular rocks above Alton, on whose lofty limestone front are painted frightful representations of monsters, they suddenly came upon the mouth of the Missouri, known by its Algonquin name of Pekitanoni, whose swift and turbid current threatened to engulf their frail canoes. The site of St. Louis was an unbroken forest, and further down, the fertile plain bordering the river reposed in peaceful solitude, as, early in July, the adventurers glided past it. They continued their voyage to a point some distance below the mouth of the Arkansas, and then retraced their course up the river, arriving at the Jesuit Mission at the head of Green Bay, late in September.

Robert Cavalier de La Salle, whose illustrious name is more intimately connected with the exploration of the Mississippi than that of any other, was the next to descend the river, in the early part of the year 1682. At its mouth he erected a column, and decorating it with the arms of France, placed upon it the following inscription:

LOUIS LE GRAND, ROI DE FRANCE ET DE NAVARRE, REGNE;
LE NEUVIEME AVRIL, 1682.

Thus France, by right of discovery, lay claim to the Mississippi Valley, the fairest portion of the globe, an empire in extent, stretching from the Gulf to

the Lakes, and from the farthest sources of the Ohio to where the dead waters of the Missouri are lost in the wild solitudes of the Rocky Mountains. La Salle bestowed upon the territory the name of Louisiana, in honor of the King of France, Louis XIV.

The assertion has been made that on La Salle's return up the river, in the summer of 1682, a portion of the party were left behind, who founded the villages of Kaskaskia and Cahokia, but the statement rests on no substantial foundation.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS IN ILLINOIS.

The gentle and pious Marquette, devoted to his purpose of carrying the gospel to the Indians, had established a mission among the Illinois, in 1675, at their principal town on the river which still bears their name. This was at the present town of Utica, in La Salle County. In the presence of the whole tribe, by whom, it is recorded, he was received as a celestial visitor, he displayed the sacred pictures of the Virgin Mary, raised an altar, and said mass. On Easter Sunday, after celebrating the mystery of the Eucharist, he took possession of the land in the name of the Saviour of the world, and founded the "Mission of the Immaculate Conception." The town was called Kaskaskia, a name afterwards transferred to another locality.

La Salle, while making preparations to descend the Mississippi, built a fort, on the Illinois River, below the Lake of Peoria, in February, 1680, and in commemoration of his misfortune, bestowed upon it the name of *Crevecoeur*, "broken-hearted." Traces of its embankments are yet discernible. This was the first military occupation of Illinois. There is no evidence, however, that settlement was begun there at that early date.

On La Salle's return from his exploration of the Mississippi, in 1682, he fortified "Starved Rock," whose military advantages had previously attracted his attention. From its summit, which rises 125 feet above the waters of the river, the valley of the Illinois spreads out before the eye in a landscape of rarest beauty. From three sides it is inaccessible. This stronghold received the name of the Fort of St. Louis. Twenty thousand allied Indians gathered around it on the fertile plains. The fort seems to have been abandoned soon after the year 1700.

Marquette's mission (1675), Crevecoeur (1680), and the Fort of St. Louis (1682), embrace, so far, all the attempts made toward effecting anything like a permanent settlement in the Illinois country. Of the second few traces remain. A line of fortifications may be faintly traced, and that is all. The seed of civilization planted by the Jesuit, Marquette, among the Illinois Indians, was destined to produce more enduring fruit. It was the germ of Kaskaskia, during the succeeding years of the French occupation—the metropolis of the Mississippi Valley. The southern Kaskaskia is merely the northern one transplanted. The Mission of the Immaculate Conception is the same.

FOUNDING OF KASKASKIA.

On the death of Marquette, he was succeeded by Allouez, and he by Father Gravier, who respectively had charge of the Mission on the Illinois River. Gravier is said to have been the first to reduce the principles of the Illinois language to rules. It was also he who succeeded in transferring Marquette's Mission from the banks of the Illinois south to the spot where

stands the modern town of Kaskaskia, and where it was destined to endure. The exact date is not known, but the removal was accomplished some time prior to the year 1690, though probably not earlier than 1685.

Father Gravier was subsequently recalled to Mackinaw, and his place was supplied by Bineteau and Pinet. Pinet proved an eloquent and successful minister, and his chapel was often insufficient to hold the crowds of savages who gathered to hear his words. Bineteau met with a fate similar to that which befell many another devoted priest in his heroic labors for the conversion of the savages. He accompanied the Kaskaskias on one of their annual hunts to the upper Mississippi, that his pastoral relations might not suffer intermission. His frame was poorly fitted to stand the exposure. Parched by day on the burning prairie, chilled by heavy dews at night, now panting with thirst and again aching with cold, he at length fell a victim to a violent fever, and "left his bones on the wilderness range of the buffaloes." Pinet shortly after followed his comrade.

Father Gabriel Morrest had previously arrived at Kaskaskia. He was a Jesuit. He had carried the emblem of his faith to the frozen regions of Hudson's Bay, and had been taken prisoner by the English, and upon his liberation returned to America, and joined the Kaskaskia Mission. After the deaths of Bineteau and Pinet, he had sole charge until joined by Father Mermet shortly after the opening of the eighteenth century.

The devotion and piety of Mermet fully equalled those of his companion. He had assisted in collecting a village of Indians and Canadians, and had thus founded the first French port on the Ohio, or, as the lower part of the river was then called, the Wabash. At the Kaskaskia Mission his gentle virtues and fervid eloquence seem not to have been without their influence. "At early dawn his pupils came to church dressed neatly and modestly, each in a large deer-skin, or in a robe stitched together from several skins. After receiving lessons they chanted canticles; mass was then said in presence of all the Christians in the place, the French and the converts—the women on one side and the men on the other. From prayer and instruction the missionaries proceeded to visit the sick and administer medicine, and their skill as physicians did more than all the rest to win confidence. In the afternoon the catechism was taught in the presence of the young and the old, when every one, without distinction of rank or age, answered the questions of the missionary. At evening all would assemble at the chapel for instruction, for prayer, and to chant the hymns of the church. On Sundays and festivals, even after vespers, a homily was pronounced; at the close of the day parties would meet in houses to recite the chaplet in alternate choirs, and sing psalms until late at night. These psalms were often homilies with words set to familiar tunes. Saturday and Sunday were days appointed for confession and communion, and every convert confessed once in a fortnight. The success of the mission was such that marriages of French immigrants were sometimes solemnized with the daughters of the Illinois according to the rites of the Catholic Church. The occupation of the country was a cantonment of Europeans among the native proprietors of the forests and the prairies.* A court of law was unknown for nearly a century, and up to the time of Boisbriant there was no local government. The priests possessed the entire confidence of the community, and their authority happily settled, without the tardy delays and vexations of the courts, the minor difficulties which threatened the peace of the settlement. Of the families which formed part of the French population in the early history of Kaskaskia, there is some uncertainty. There is, however, authority for believing that the following were among the principal settlers: Bazyl La Chapelle, Michael Drouse (called St. Pierre), Jean Baptiste St. Gemme Beauvais, Baptiste Montcal, Boucher de Montbrun, Charles Danie, Francois Charlesville, Antoine Bienvenu, Louis Bruyat, Alexis Doza, Joseph Paget, Prix Pagi, Michael Antoyen, Langlois De Lisle, La Derroute and Noval.

AS PART OF LOUISIANA

The settlements of Illinois had been a separate dependency of Canada. In 1711, together with the settlements on the Lower Mississippi, which had been founded by D'Iberville and Bienville, they became united in a single province under the name of Louisiana, with the capital at Mobile.

The exclusive control of the commerce of this region, whose boundless resources, it was believed, were to enrich France, was granted to Anthony Crozat, a merchant of great wealth. "We permit him," says the king in his letters patent, "to search, open, and dig all mines, veins, minerals, precious stones and pearls, and to transport the proceeds thereof into any part of

France for fifteen years." La Motte Cadillac, who had now become royal Governor of Louisiana, was his partner. Hopes of obtaining great quantities of gold and silver animated the proprietors, as well as agitated France. Two pieces of silver ore, left at Kaskaskia by a traveler from Mexico, were exhibited to Cadillac as the produce of a mine in Illinois. Elated by this prospect of wealth, the Governor hurried up the river to find his anticipations fade away in disappointment. Iron ore and the purest lead were discovered in large quantities in Missouri, but of gold, and silver, and precious stones not a trace was found. After Crozat had expended 425,000 livres, and realized only 300,000, he, in 1717, petitioned the king for the revocation of his charter. The white population had slowly increased; and at the time of his departure it was estimated that the families comprising the Illinois settlements, now including those on the Wabash, numbered three hundred and twenty souls.

The commerce of Louisiana was next transferred to the Mississippi Company, instituted under the auspices of the notorious John Law. The wild excitement and visionary schemes which agitated France during Law's connection with the Company of the West, and while at the head of the Bank of France, forms the most curious chapter in the annals of commercial speculations. These delusive dreams of wealth were based mainly upon the reports of the fabulous riches of the Mississippi Valley. Attempts to colonize the country were conducted with careless prodigality. Three ships landed eight hundred emigrants in August, 1718, near Mobile, whence they were to make their way overland to the Mississippi. Bienville, on the banks of that river, had already selected the spot for the Capital of the new Empire, which, after the Regent of France, was named New Orleans. From among the emigrants, eighty convicts from the prisons of France were sent to clear away the coppices which thickly studded the site. Three years after, in 1721, the place was yet a wilderness, overgrown with canebrakes, among which two hundred persons had encamped.

Phillip Renault was created Director-General of the mines of the new country, and an expedition was organized to work them. Renault left France, in 1719, with two hundred mechanics and laborers. Touching at San Domingo, he bought five hundred negro slaves for working the mines. On reaching the Mississippi, he sailed to Illinois, the region in which gold and silver were supposed to abound. A few miles from Kaskaskia, in what is now the southwest corner of Monroe County, was the seat of his colony. The village which he founded received the name of St. Phillip's. From this point various expeditions were sent out in search of the precious metals. Drewry's Creek, in Jackson County, was explored; St. Mary's, in Randolph; Silver Creek, in Monroe; and various parts of St. Clair County, and other districts of Illinois. On Silver Creek, tradition has it that considerable quantities of silver were discovered and sent to France, and from this the stream has its name. By the retrocession of the territory to the crown, Renault was left to prosecute the business of mining without means. His operations proved a disastrous failure.

FORT CHARTRES.

Meanwhile war had sprung up between France and Spain, and to protect the Illinois settlements from incursions of Spanish cavalry across the Great Desert, it was thought advisable to establish a fort in the neighborhood of Kaskaskia. A Spanish expedition had, indeed, been fitted out at Santa Fe, but their guides, leading it by mistake to the Missouri Indians, instead of the Osages, enemies instead of friends, the whole party was massacred, with the exception of a priest who escaped to relate the fate of his unfortunate comrades. Previous to this La Salle, on the occasion of his visit to Paris, had shown the necessity of building a chain of forts from Canada to the Gulf, in order to secure the territory to the crown of France. In 1720, Boisbriant was despatched to Illinois. He began the building of Fort Chartres, long the strongest fortress on the Western Continent, and of wide celebrity in the subsequent history of Illinois.

Fort Chartres stood on the east bank of the Mississippi, seventeen miles north-west of Kaskaskia, and between three and four miles from the location of the present village of Prairie du Rocher. The Company of the West finally built their warehouses here. In 1721, on the division of Louisiana into seven districts, it became the headquarters of Boisbriant, the first local Governor of Illinois. Fort Chartres was the seat of the government of Illinois, not only while the French retained possession of the country, but after it passed under English control. When the fort was built, it stood about one mile distant from the river. In the year 1724 an inundation of the Mississippi washed away a portion of bank in front of the fort.

* Bancroft.

Captain Philip Pitman visited Illinois in 1766. He was an engineer in the British army, and was sent to Illinois to make a survey of the forts, and report the condition of the country, which had recently passed under British control. He published in London, in 1770, a work entitled, "The present State of the European Settlements on the Mississippi," in which he gives an accurate description of Fort Chartres:

"Fort Chartres, when it belonged to France, was the seat of the government of the Illinois. The headquarters of the English commanding officer is now here, who, in fact, is the arbitrary governor of the country. The fort is an irregular quadrangle. The sides of the exterior polygon are four hundred and ninety feet. It is built of stone, and plastered over, and is only designed for defence against the Indians. The walls are two feet two inches thick, and are pierced with loopholes at regular distances, and with two port-holes for cannon in the facies, and two in the flanks of each bastion. The ditch has never been finished. The entrance to the fort is through a very handsome rustic gate. Within the walls is a banquette raised three feet, for the men to stand on when they fire through the loopholes. The buildings within the fort are, a commandant's and commissary's house, the magazine of stores, corps de garde, and two barracks. These occupy the square. Within the gorges of the bastion are a powder-magazine, a bake-house, and a prison, in the floor of which are four dungeons, and in the upper, two rooms and an out-house belonging to the commandant. The commandant's house is thirty-two yards long and ten broad, and contains a kitchen, a dining-room, a bed-chamber, one small room, five closets for servants, and a cellar. The commissary's house is built on the same line as this, and its proportion and the distribution of its apartments are the same. Opposite these are the store-house, and the guard-house, each thirty yards long and eight broad. The former consists of two large store-rooms, (under which is a large vaulted cellar), a large room, a bed-chamber, and a closet for the store-keeper. The latter of a soldiers' and officers' guard-room, a chapel, a bed-chamber, a closet for the chaplain, and an artillery store-room. The lines of barracks have never been finished. They at present consist of two rooms each for officers, and three for soldiers. They are each twenty-five feet square, and have betwixt a small passage."

Such was Fort Chartres, believed at the time to be the most convenient and best-built stronghold in North America! Just before the French surrender, forty families lived in the neighboring village, in which stood a parish church, under the care of a Franciscan friar, and dedicated to St. Anne. At the time of the surrender to the English, all, with the exception of three or four families, abandoned their homes, and removed to the west bank of the Mississippi, preferring the government of La Belle France to the hated English rule, ignorant that by secret treaty the territory west of the Mississippi had been ceded to Spain, even before the transfer of the region eastward was made to the English.

But the glory of the old fortress soon departed! In 1756 nearly half a mile intervened between Fort Chartres and the bank of the Mississippi. A sand bar, however, was forming opposite, to which the river was fordable. Ten years later the current had cut the bank away to within eighty yards of the fort. The sand-bar had become an island, covered with a thick growth of cottonwoods. The channel between it and the eastern bank was forty feet in depth. In the great freshet six years after, in 1772, in which the American Bottom was inundated, the west walls and two of the bastions were swept away in the flood. It was abandoned by the British garrison, which took up its quarters in Fort Gage, on the bluff opposite Kaskaskia, which then became the seat of government. From this date its demolition proceeded rapidly. In 1820 the south-east angle was still remaining. Only vestiges of the old Fortress can now be traced. Much of the stone was carried away, and used for building purposes elsewhere. Trees of stately growth cover the foundations. The river has retreated to its original channel, and is now a mile distant from the ruins. A growth of timber covers the intervening land, where less than a century ago swept the mighty current of the Father of Waters.

UNDER FRENCH RULE.

During the few years immediately succeeding the completion of Fort Chartres, prosperity prevailed in the settlements between the Kaskaskia and the Mississippi rivers. Prairie du Rocher, founded about the year 1722, received considerable accessions to its population. Among the earliest French settlers to make their homes here were Etienne Langlois, Jean Baptiste Blais, Jean Baptiste Barbeau, Antoine Louvier, and the La Compté and other families, whose descendants are still found in that locality. New settlements sprang up, and the older ones increased in population. At Kaskaskia, the Jesuits

established a monastery, and founded a college. In 1725 the village became an incorporated town, and the king, Louis XV., granted the inhabitants a commons. The Bottom land, extending upward along the Mississippi, unsurpassed for the richness of its soil, was in the process of being rapidly settled by the large number of new arrivals in the colony. Fort Chartres, the seat of government and the headquarters of the commandant of Upper Louisiana, attracted a wealthy, and for Illinois, a fashionable population.

After having been fourteen years under the government of the Western Company, in April, 1732, the King issued a proclamation by which Louisiana was declared free to all his subjects, and all restrictions on commerce were removed. At this time many flourishing settlements had sprung up in Illinois, centering about Kaskaskia, and the inhabitants were said to be more exclusively devoted to agriculture than in any other of the French settlements in the West.

M. D'Artaguet, in 1732, became commandant of Fort Chartres, and Governor of Upper Louisiana. Between New Orleans and Kaskaskia the country was yet a wilderness. Communication by way of the Mississippi was interrupted by the Chickasaws, allies of the English and enemies of France, whose cedar barks shooting boldly out into the current of the Mississippi, cut off the connection between the two colonies. It was in an attempt to subdue these that M. D'Artaguet, the commandant, lost his life. An officer arrived at Fort Chartres from M. Parrier, Governor-General at New Orleans, in the year 1736, summoning M. D'Artaguet, with his French soldiers, and all the Indians whom he could induce to join him, to unite in an expedition against the enemy. With an army of fifty Frenchmen, and more than one thousand Indians, accompanied by Father Senat and the gallant Vincennes, commandant of the post on the Wabash, where now stands the city bearing his name, D'Artaguet stole cautiously in the Chickasaw country. His Indian allies were impatient, and the commander consented, against his better judgment, to an immediate attack. One fort was carried—another—and then in making the assault on the third, the young and intrepid D'Artaguet fell, at the head of his forces, pierced with wounds. The Indian allies made this reverse the signal for their flight. The Jesuit Senat might have fled, Vincennes might have saved his life, but both preferred to share the fate of their leader. The captives afterward met death at the stake under the slow torments of fire.

La Buissoniere succeeded as commandant at Fort Chartres. In 1739 a second expedition was undertaken against the Chickasaw country. La Buissoniere joined Bienville, then Governor-general of Louisiana, with a force of two hundred Frenchmen and three hundred Indians. The whole force under Bienville was twelve hundred French, and five hundred Indians and negroes. His men suffered greatly from malarial fevers and famine, and returned the following spring without conquering the Chickasaws, with whom afterward, however, amicable relations were established.

The period from 1740 to 1750 was one of great prosperity for the colonies. Cotton was introduced and cultivated. Regular cargoes of pork, flour, bacon, tallow, hides and leather, were floated down the Mississippi, and exported thence to France. French emigrants poured rapidly into the settlements. Canadians exchanged the cold rigors of their climate for the sunny atmosphere and rich soil of the new country. Peace and plenty blessed the settlements.

La Buissoniere was followed, in 1750, by Chevalier Maccarty as Governor of Upper Louisiana, and Commandant of Fort Chartres. Peace was soon to be broken. The French and English war, which terminated in 1759 with the defeat of Montcalm on the plains of Abraham, and the capture of Quebec, began with a struggle for the territory on the Upper Ohio. Fort Chartres was the depot of supplies and the place of rendezvous for the united forces of Louisiana, and several expeditions were fitted out and dispatched to the scene of conflict on the border between the French and English settlements. But France was vanquished in the struggle, and its result deprived her of her princely possessions east of the Mississippi.

CHARACTER OF THE EARLY FRENCH SETTLERS.

The early French inhabitants were well adapted by their peculiar traits of character for intercourse with their savage neighbors of the forest, with whom they lived on terms of peace and friendship. For this reason, the French colonists almost entirely escaped the Indian hostilities by which the English settlements were repressed and weakened. The freest communication existed between the two races. They stood on a footing of equality. The Indian was cordially received in the French village, and the Frenchman found a safe resting place in the lodge of the savage. In scenes of social pleasure, in expeditions to remote rivers and distant forests, in the ceremonies and exercises of the church, the red men were treated as brothers, and the accident of race

and color was made as little a mark of distinction as possible. Frequent intermarriages of the French with the Indians strongly cemented this union. For nearly a hundred years the French colonists enjoyed continual peace, while the English settlements on the Atlantic coast were in a state of almost constant danger from savage depredations.

It was doubtless greatly owing to the peculiar facility with which the French temperament adapted itself to surroundings, and the natural address with which Frenchmen ingratiated themselves in the favor of the savages, that this happy condition of affairs existed. But something must be ascribed to the difference of character between the French and English in regard to their aggressiveness. The English colonists excited the jealousy and fear of the Indians by their rapid occupation of the country. New settlements were constantly being projected, and the white population pushed farther and farther into the wilderness. When the Indians saw their favorite haunts broken up, and their hunting grounds invaded, a natural feeling of distrust and jealousy led them to warfare against the English. With the French it was different. There was but little disposition to found new settlements or occupy the wilderness. They were essentially a social people, and the solitary life of a pioneer in the forest was repugnant to their disposition. They lived in compact villages. Their houses were in close proximity. With abundant room for spacious streets, they yet made them so narrow that the merry villagers could converse with ease across the street, each from his own cottage. Hunting was a favorite pursuit, and the chief means of support. With this mode of life the French were content. Ambition failed to incite them to conquer the wilderness, and push their settlements to unknown regions, and avarice was wanting to lead them to grasp after great possessions. The development of the "territorial paradise," as La Salle had called the region through which he passed on his first voyage down the Mississippi, was to be accomplished by another race.

A POSSESSION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

By the treaty of Fontainebleau, 1762, the vast possessions of France, east of the Mississippi, with the exception of the island of New Orleans, passed under British control. Fort Chartres and the other Illinois posts were surrounded by an impenetrable barrier of hostile savages, friends to the French and enemies to the English, and the French officers were authorized to retain command until it was found possible for the English to take possession. M. Neyon de Villiers was commandant of Fort Chartres, and upon his retiring in 1764, St. Ange d'Bellerive took upon himself the duties of that position. It was the time of Pontiac's conspiracy, when the Indian tribes, inflamed by the savage spirit of that warrior, were precipitating themselves on the English settlements from Canada to Carolina. The French commandant of Fort Chartres was besieged for arms and ammunition to be used against the English. The French flag was still flying over the Fort, and the fact of the territory having been ceded to Great Britain was not generally known, except to those in authority. The commandant was visited by embassies from the Illinois, the Delawares, Shawnees and Miamis, and finally Pontiac himself, at the head of four hundred warriors, entered the council hall. St. Ange d'Bellerive, unable to furnish arms, offered instead his good will. The reply was received with dissatisfaction. The Indians pitched their lodges about the Fort, and for a time an attack was seriously apprehended. Finally Pontiac dispatched a chosen band of warriors to New Orleans to obtain from the Governor there the assistance St. Ange refused to grant.

Pontiac was killed a few years after. Disappointed by the failure of his plans against the English, he retired to the solitude of the forests. In the year 1769, he suddenly made his appearance in the neighborhood of St. Louis. Arrayed in the French uniform given him by the Marquis Montcalm a short time previous to the latter's death on the Plains of Abraham, he visited St. Ange d'Bellerive, who at that time had removed from Fort Chartres to St. Louis, where he had become one of the principal inhabitants and commandant of the Spanish garrison. While at St. Louis, he crossed the Mississippi to attend a social gathering of Indians at Cahokia. Becoming intoxicated he started to the neighboring woods, when an Indian of the Kaskaskia tribe, bribed by an English trader with a barrel of whiskey, stole up behind him and buried a tomahawk in the brain of the renowned warrior. St. Ange procured the body, and buried it with all the honors of war near the fort under his command in St. Louis. The tramp of a great city now sweeps over his grave.

Two attempts, on the part of the English, to take possession of Illinois and Fort Chartres, had been made by way of the Mississippi, but hostile Indians on the banks of the river had driven back the expeditions. Meantime a hundred Highlanders of the Forty-second Regiment, "those veterans whose

battle cry had echoed over the bloodiest fields of America," had left Fort Pitt, now Pittsburg, and descending the Ohio, appeared before Fort Chartres while the forests were yet rich with the varied hues of autumn. St. Ange yielded up the citadel. It was on the tenth day of October, 1765, that the ensign of France on the ramparts of the Fort gave place to the flag of Great Britain. Kaskaskia had now been founded more than three-fourths of a century.

On the surrender of Fort Chartres, St. Ange with his garrison of twenty-one soldiers retired from the country, and became commandant at St. Louis, an infant settlement just founded. A large number of the French residents of Kaskaskia and other settlements refused to live under English rule. Many of the wealthiest families left the country; some removed across the Mississippi to the small village of Ste. Genevieve, under the impression that on the west bank of the Mississippi they would still find a home under the government of France, while in truth that territory had been ceded to Spain by a secret treaty in 1762. Others joined in founding the city of St. Louis. The French settlements in Illinois, at a period immediately preceding this date, were at the zenith of their prosperity. From that day the French inhabitants have declined in numbers and influence. In 1765, the population of the Illinois settlements was computed as follows: White men able to bear arms, seven hundred; white women, five hundred; white children, eight hundred and fifty; negroes, nine hundred; total, two thousand nine hundred and fifty. One-third of the whites, and a still larger proportion of the blacks, removed on the British taking possession. A population of less than two thousand remained. Few English, or Americans, with the exception of the British troops, were in the country.

Captain Stirling, who now had command of the Fort, issued a proclamation guaranteeing the inhabitants the liberty of the Catholic faith, permission to retire from the country, and enjoyment of their full rights and privileges, only requiring an oath of fidelity and obedience to His Majesty, the English King. Captain Stirling died some three months after his arrival. In the period that elapsed before the coming of his successor, St. Ange d'Bellerive returned from St. Louis, and discharged the duties of commandant. Major Frazier, from Fort Pitt, exercised for a time an arbitrary power, and his successor, Col. Reed, proved still worse. He held the office eighteen months, and during that time aroused the hatred of the settlements by his oppressive measures. Lieutenant Colonel Wilkins assumed command in 1768.

Captain Pitman, to whose book on "The Present State of the European Settlements on the Mississippi" reference has already been made, gives the following description of Kaskaskia, as it appeared in 1766:

The village of Notre Dame de Cascasquias is by far the most considerable settlement in the country of the Illinois, as well from its number of inhabitants as from its advantageous situation.

"Mons. Paget was the first who introduced water mills in this country, and he constructed a very fine one on the river Cascasquias, which was both for grinding corn and sawing boards. It lies about one mile from the village. The mill proved fatal to him, being killed as he was working it, with two negroes, by a party of Cherokees, in the year 1764.

"The principal buildings are the church and the Jesuits' house, which has a small chapel adjoining it; these, as well as some of the other houses in the village, are built of stone, and, considering this part of the world, make a very good appearance. The Jesuits' plantation consisted of 240 arpents (an arpent is 85-100 of an acre) of cultivated land, a very good stock of cattle, and a brewery which was sold by the French commandant, after the country was ceded to the English, for the crown, in consequence of the suppression of the order.

"Mons. Beauvais was the purchaser, who is the richest of the English subjects in this country; he keeps eighty slaves; he furnishes 86,000 weight of flour to the King's magazine, which was only part of the harvest he reaped in one year. Sixty-five families reside in this village, besides merchants, other casual people, and slaves. The fort which was burnt down in October, 1766, stood on the summit of a high rock opposite the village and on the opposite side of the river. It was an oblong quadrangle, of which the extreme polygon measured 290 by 251 feet. It was built of very thick square timber, and dove-tailed at the angles. An officer and twenty soldiers are quartered in the village. The officer governs the inhabitants under the direction of the commandant at Fort Chartres. Here are also two companies of militia."

Of Prairie du Rocher, Pitman writes that "it is a small village, consisting of twenty-two dwelling-houses, all of which are inhabited by as many families. Here is a little chapel, formerly a chapel of ease to the church at Fort Chartres. The inhabitants are very industrious, and raise a great deal of corn and every kind of stock. The village is two miles from Fort Chartres.

It takes its name from its situation, being built under a rock that runs parallel with the Mississippi river at a league distance, for forty miles up. Here is a company of militia, the captain of which regulates the police of the village."

In describing the distance from Fort Chartres, the author, doubtless, refers to Little Village, which was a mile or more nearer than Prairie du Rocher. The writer goes on to describe "Saint Philippe" as a "small village about five miles from Fort Chartres on the road to Kaoquias. There are about sixteen houses and a small church standing; all of the inhabitants, except the captain of the militia, deserted in 1765, and went to the French side (Missouri.) The captain of the militia has about twenty slaves, a good stock of cattle, and a water mill for corn and planks. The village stands on a very fine meadow about one mile from the Mississippi.

From the same authority we learn that the soil of the country is in general rich and luxuriant. It was favorably adapted to the production of all kinds of European grains, which grew side by side with hops, hemp, flax, cotton and tobacco. European fruits arrived to great perfection. Of the wild grapes a wine was made, very inebriating, and in color and taste much like the red wine of Provence. In the late wars, New Orleans and the lower parts of Louisiana were supplied with flour, beef, wines, hams, and other provisions, from this country. At present, its commerce is mostly confined to the peltry and furs which are got in traffic from the Indians; for which are received in turn such European commodities as are necessary to carry on that commerce and the support of its inhabitants."

CONQUEST BY CLARKE.

On the breaking out of the War of the Revolution, it is probable that the British garrison (removed in 1772 from Fort Chartres to Fort Gage, opposite Kaskaskia,) had been withdrawn. Illinois was remote from the theatre of action, and the colonists were little disturbed by the rumors of war which came from the Atlantic coast. The French inhabitants were rather in sympathy with the Americans than the English, but probably understood little the nature of the struggle. Illinois belonged to the jurisdiction of Virginia. George Rogers Clark, who visited Kentucky in 1775, seems to have been the first to comprehend the advantages which would result from the occupation of Illinois by the Americans. He visited Virginia, where he laid his plans before Patrick Henry, the Governor of the State. Clark received his instructions, January, 1778, and the following month set out for Pittsburg. His instructions were to raise seven companies of men, but he could only succeed in enlisting four, commanded by Captains Montgomery, Bowman, Helm, and Harrod. On Corn Island, opposite Louisville, on the Ohio, Clark announced his destination to the men. At the mouth of the Tennessee, a man named John Duff was encountered, with a party of hunters, who had recently visited Kaskaskia, and also brought the intelligence that one Rocheblave, a French Canadian, was in command at that point, that he kept the militia well drilled, and that sentinels were posted to watch for the "Long Knives," as the Virginians were called, of whom the inhabitants were in terror. Securing his boats near Fort Massacre, (or Massac,) Clark undertook the journey across the country, one hundred and twenty miles, to Kaskaskia. It was accomplished with difficulty. On the afternoon of the fourth of July, 1778, the exhausted band of invaders came to the vicinity of Kaskaskia, and concealed themselves in the hills to the east of the town. After dark Clark proceeded to the old ferry-house, three-fourths of a mile above the village, and at midnight addressed his troops on the banks of the river. He divided his force into three parties. Two were to cross to the west side of the river, and enter the town from different quarters. The third, under the direction of Clark himself, was to capture the fort on the east side. Kaskaskia at that time was a village of about two hundred and fifty houses. The British commander last in charge had instilled in the minds of the people the impression that the Virginians, otherwise the "Long Knives," were a ferocious band of murderers, plundering houses, slaughtering women and children, and committing acts of the greatest atrocity. Clark determined to take advantage of this, and so surprise the inhabitants by fear as to induce them to submit without resistance. Clark effected an entrance to the fort without difficulty. The other parties at a given signal entered Kaskaskia at the opposite extremities, and with terrible outcries and hideous noises, aroused the terrified inhabitants, who shrieked in their alarm, "The Long Knives!" "The Long Knives are here!" The panic-stricken townsmen delivered up their arms, and the victory was accomplished without the shedding of a drop of blood. M. Rocheblave, the British commandant, was unconscious of the presence of the enemy, till an officer of the detachment entered his bed-chamber, and claimed him as a

prisoner. In accordance with his original plan of conquering the inhabitants by terror, and then afterward winning their regard and gratitude by his clemency, Clark, the next day, withdrew his forces from the town, and sternly forbade all communication between it and his soldiers. Some of the principal militia officers, citizens of the town, were next put in irons. The terror now reached its height. The priest, and a deputation of five or six elderly men of the village, called on Clark, and humbly requested permission to assemble in the church, to take leave of each other and commend their future lives to the protection of a merciful God, since they expected to be separated, perhaps never to meet again. Clark gruffly granted the privilege. The whole population convened at the church, and after remaining together a long time, the priest and a few others again waited upon the commander of the American forces, presenting thanks for the privilege they had enjoyed, and desiring to know what fate awaited them.

Clark now determined to lift them from their despair, and win their gratitude by a show of mercy. "What," said he; "do you take us for savages? Do you think Americans will strip women and children, and take bread from their mouths? My countrymen disdain to make war on helpless innocence." He further reminded them that the King of France, their former ruler, was an ally of the Americans, and now fighting their cause. He told them to embrace the side they deemed best and they should be respected, in the enjoyment of their liberty and the rights of property.

The revulsion of feeling was complete. The good news spread throughout the village. The church bell rang a merry peal, and the delighted inhabitants gathered at the chapel, where thanks were offered to God for their happy and unexpected deliverance. The loyalty of the inhabitants was assured, and ever after they remained faithful to the American cause. The French inhabitants of Kaskaskia were readily reconciled to a change of government. In October, 1778, the Virginia Assembly erected the conquered territory into the County of Illinois. This County embraced all the region north-west of the Ohio, and five large states have since been formed from it. Colonel Clark was appointed military commander of all the western territory, north and south of the Ohio, and Colonel John Todd, one of Clark's soldiers, who next to Clark had been the first man to enter Fort Gage, was appointed lieutenant-commandant of Illinois. In the spring of 1779, Colonel Todd visited Kaskaskia, and made arrangements for the organization of a temporary government. Many of the French inhabitants of Kaskaskia, Prairie du Rocher, and the other settlements, readily took the oath of allegiance to Virginia. Colonel Todd was killed at the famous battle of Blue Licks, in Kentucky, August, 1782, and Timothy de Montbrun, a Frenchman, succeeded him as commandant of Illinois County. Of his administration but little is known.

LAND TENURES.

The early French settlers held the possession of their land in common. A tract of land was fixed upon for a Common Field in which all the inhabitants were interested.

Beside the Common Field, another tract of land was laid off as the Commons. All the villagers had free access to this as a place of pasturage for their stock. From this they also drew their supply of fuel.

Individual grants were likewise made. Under the French system, the lands were granted without any equivalent consideration in the way of money, the individuals satisfying the authorities that the lands were wanted for actual settlement, or for a purpose likely to benefit the community. The first grant of land, which is preserved, is that made to Charles Danie, May 10th, 1722. The French Grants at Kaskaskia extended from river to river, and at other places in the Bottom they commonly extended from the river to the bluff. Grants of land were made for almost all the American Bottom, from the upper limits of the Common Field of St. Phillip's to the lower line of the Kaskaskia Common Field, a distance of nearly thirty miles.

The British commandants, who assumed the government, on the cession of the territory by France, exercised the privilege of making grants, subject to the approval of his Majesty, the King. Colonel Wilkins granted to some merchants of Philadelphia a magnificent domain of thirty thousand acres lying between the village of Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, much of it already covered by French grants previously made. For the better carrying out their plans, the British officers, and perhaps their grantees, destroyed to some extent the records of the ancient French grants at Kaskaskia, by which the regular claim of titles and conveyances was partly broken. This British grant of thirty thousand acres, which had been assigned to John Edgar, was afterward patented by Governor St. Clair to Edgar and John Murray St. Clair, the Governor's son, to whom Edgar had previously conveyed a moiety by deed.

Abner Field,	Treasurer,	January 14, 1823.
David Blackwell,	Secretary of State,	April 2, 1823.
Morris Birbeck,	"	October 15, 1824.
George Forquer,	"	January 15, 1825.
Ninian Edwards,	Governor,	December, 1826.
William Kinney,	Lieut.-Governor,	" 1826.
James Hall,	Treasurer,	February 12, 1827.
Alexander P. Field,	Secretary of State,	January 23, 1829.
John Reynolds,	Governor,	December 9, 1830.
Zadock Casey,	Lieut.-Governor,	" 9, 1830.
John Dement,	Treasurer,	February 5, 1831.
James T. B. Stapp,	Auditor Public Accounts,	August 27, 1831.
Joseph Duncan,	Governor,	December, 1834.
Alexander M. Jenkins,	Lieut.-Governor,	" 1834.
Levi Davis,	Auditor Public Accounts,	November 16, 1835.
Charles Gregory,	Treasurer,	December 5, 1836.
John D. Whiteside,	"	March 4, 1837.
Thomas Carlin,	Governor,	December, 1838.
Stinson H. Anderson,	Lieut.-Governor,	" 1838.
Stephen A. Douglas,	Secretary of State,	November 30, 1840.
Lyman Trumbull,	"	March 1, 1841.
Milton Carpenter,	Treasurer,	" 1841.
James Shields,	Auditor Public Accounts,	" 1841.
Thomas Ford,	Governor,	December 8, 1842.
John Moore,	Lieut.-Governor,	" 8, 1842.
Thomas Campbell,	Secretary of State,	March 6, 1843.
William L. D. Ewing,	Auditor Public Accounts,	" 6, 1843.
Thomas H. Campbell,	" P. A. (to fill vacancy),	" 26, 1846.
Augustus C. French,	Governor,	December 9, 1846.
Joseph B. Wells,	Lieut.-Governor,	" 9, 1846.
Horace S. Cooley,	Secretary of State,	" 23, 1846.
John Moore,	Treasurer, (to fill vacancy),	August 14, 1848.
William McMurtry,	Lieut.-Governor,	January, 1849.
David L. Gregg,	Secretary of State (to fill vacancy),	April 3, 1850.
Joel A. Matteson,	Governor,	January, 1853.
Gustavus Koerner,	Lieut.-Governor,	" 1853.
Alexander Starne,	Secretary of State,	" 1853.
Ninian W. Edwards,	Superintendent Public Instruction,	March 24, 1854.
William H. Bissell,	Governor,	January 12, 1857.
John Wood,	Lieut.-Governor,	" 12, 1857.
Ozias M. Hatch,	Secretary of State,	" 12, 1857.
Jesse K. Dubois,	Auditor Public Accounts,	" 12, 1857.
James Miller,	Treasurer,	" 12, 1857.
William H. Powell,	Superintendent Public Instruction,	" 12, 1857.
Newton Bateman,	"	" 10, 1859.
William Butler,	Treasurer (to fill vacancy),	September 3, 1859.
Richard Yates,	Governor,	January 14, 1861.
Francis A. Hoffman,	Lieut.-Governor,	" 14, 1861.
Ozias M. Hatch,	Secretary of State,	" 14, 1861.
Jesse K. Dubois,	Auditor Public Accounts,	" 14, 1861.
William Butler,	Treasurer,	" 14, 1861.
Newton Bateman,	Superintendent Public Instruction,	" 14, 1861.
Alexander Starne,	Treasurer,	" 12, 1863.
John P. Brooks,	Superintendent Public Instruction,	" 12, 1863.
Richard J. Oglesby,	Governor,	" 16, 1865.
William Bross,	Lieut.-Governor,	" 16, 1865.
Sharon Tyndale,	Secretary of State,	" 16, 1865.
Orlin H. Miner,	Auditor Public Accounts,	December 12, 1864.
James H. Beveridge,	Treasurer,	January 9, 1865.
Newton Bateman,	Superintendent Public Instruction,	January 10, 1865.
George W. Smith,	Treasurer,	January, 1867.
John M. Palmer,	Governor,	January 11, 1869.
John Dougherty,	Lieut.-Governor,	" 11, 1869.
Edward Rummell,	Secretary of State,	" 11, 1869.
Charles E. Lippincott,	Auditor Public Accounts,	" 11, 1869.
Erastus N. Bates,	Treasurer,	" 11, 1869.
Newton Bateman,	Superintendent Public Instruction,	January, 1871.
Erastus N. Bates,	Treasurer,	November 8, 1870.
Richard J. Oglesby,	Governor,	January 13, 1873.
John L. Beveridge,	Lieut.-Governor,	" 13, 1873.
George H. Harlow,	Secretary of State,	" 13, 1873.
Charles E. Lippincott,	Auditor Public Accounts,	" 13, 1873.
Edward Rutz,	Treasurer,	" 13, 1873.
John L. Beveridge,	Governor,	" 23, 1873.
John Early,	Lieut.-Governor,	" 23, 1873.
S. M. Cullum,	Governor,	" 8, 1877.
Andrew Shuman,	Lieut.-Governor,	" 8, 1877.
George H. Harlow,	Secretary of State,	" 8, 1877.
Edward Rutz,	Treasurer,	" 8, 1877.
T. B. Needles,	Auditor Public Accounts,	" 8, 1877.
S. M. Etter,	Superintendent Public Instruction,	" 8, 1877.
J. P. Slade,	"	" 8, 1879.
J. C. Smith,	Treasurer,	" 8, 1879.

Believing that it will be interesting to the younger readers of our work, we subjoin the following list of Presidents of the United States:

PRESIDENTS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.	TERM OF SERVICE.
George Washington,	Virginia, 1789 to 1797, eight years.
John Adams,	Massachusetts, 1797 to 1801, four years.
Thomas Jefferson,	Virginia, 1801 to 1809, eight years.
James Madison,	Virginia, 1809 to 1817, eight years.
James Monroe,	Virginia, 1817 to 1825, eight years.
John Quincy Adams,	Massachusetts, 1825 to 1829, four years.
Andrew Jackson,	Tennessee, 1829 to 1837, eight years.
Martin Van Buren,	New York, 1837 to 1841, four years.
William H. Harrison,	Ohio, 1841, one month.
John Tyler,	Virginia, 1841 to 1845, four years.
James K. Polk,	Tennessee, 1845 to 1849, four years.
Zachary Taylor,	Louisiana, 1849 to 1850, one year.
Millard Fillmore,	New York, 1850 to 1853, three years.
Franklin Pierce,	New Hampshire, 1853 to 1857, four years.
James Buchanan,	Pennsylvania, 1857 to 1861, four years.
Abraham Lincoln, (murdered),	Illinois, 1861 to 1865, 4 yrs. 1 mo.
Andrew Johnson,	Tennessee, 1865 to 1869, four years.
Ulysses S. Grant,	Illinois, 1869 to 1877, eight years.
Rutherford B. Hayes,	Ohio, 1877, present incumbent.

CHAPTER II.

PIONEERS AND EARLY SETTLERS. INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES.

IN the following pages is related, from the best attainable sources, the history of the first settlements of our county. No labor has been spared to make the narrative both interesting and complete: nevertheless, it is necessarily defective. No newspapers were published in the earliest days, in whose preserved and musty files we might find authentic data. But all available sources of information have been consulted, and nothing has been omitted which casts light upon the past.

The picture here drawn of the pioneers and first settlers, their modes of living, their customs and amusements, while lacking entire completeness, we feel is not inaccurate or untruthful.

While engaged in the agreeable work of preparing these annals, we have been conscious only of a desire to perform our task with fidelity to facts; to sketch life-like portraits of the bold men and brave women, who, in the morning twilight of our history, played their parts so well upon life's stage.

A record of those to whom we of this generation are so greatly indebted, while falling short of that fullness and accuracy which so greatly enhance a work of this kind, cannot fail to prove at once highly interesting and greatly instructive. It would have been far better had this work sooner appeared; with a full record of the first immigrants and founders of this county, of their heavy sorrows and simple joys, of their free-hearted hospitality, of their courage and daring in day and hour of danger, of the prophetic hope that stimulated them always, and together with their trust in Providence, enabled them to successfully combat the dark throng of dangers that cruelly beset them, been written years ago.

Many of their number have passed from among us to the narrow house appointed for all the living, and the silent tomb which received their worn frames received also the host of recollection, anecdote, and reminiscence, which was of priceless value. The remorseless grave keeps well the secrets committed to its bosom. But it is fit that the work of gathering together the meagre and scattered records of the past, for the instruction of those who are to inhabit this land, and for the benefit of the student of history, has now been attempted, before the gray-haired actors of an earlier day are called to travel into God's presence, there to be re-united to the friends of their youth and companions of their toils and dangers. We are heirs of the past, but we are also debtors of the past. And we are too apt to forget how great is our obligation to the hardy men and noble women, who, a half century ago bade farewell to the familiar scenes of their youth, and traveled westward to the great valley, to lay broad, deep, and strong, the foundations of a mighty State, under whose protection a prosperous and happy people should enjoy, without stint, the blessings of liberty and peace.

A majority of them brought with them little we call wealth, but they brought what to the settler in an unbroken wilderness is of more value, industrious and frugal habits, stout and enduring muscles, and contented and brave hearts.

Since first their eyes beheld the county how changed is the scene! The

physical features of the landscape indeed are unchanged. The same sky, not less blue, not less bright, arches above them as of yore, the same streams flow onward to the sea, the same rich soil is beneath their feet, but the mighty and virgin prairie which spread out before their gaze like a congealed ocean, has been subdued and made to yield grain for the service of man, while walled farm-houses, the abodes of happiness, are seen wherever the eye is turned,

"And forest, and field, and meadow,
As a carpet checker the land."

Fair towns and pleasant villages have gathered their happy populations and resound with the "hum of men;" railroads run as great arteries where once the treacherous Indian followed untiring the trail of his enemy, while telegraph wires have woven a net-work over the land. Temples of knowledge, where children gather with earnest, inquiring eyes, to learn the way of wisdom, are multiplied till there is room for all; and temples of religion, where all ages gather to learn the way of holiness, point, with burnished spires, toward the utter peace and solemnity of the skies.

The early settlers, through unremitting toil and great hardship, through great sacrifice and manifold dangers, have made possible the degree of leisure and culture we enjoy to-day, and the progress of science and art, of letters and high philosophy, in the great valley of the West. The germ of the beneficent school system, on which the hope of the Republic rests, and which unfolds the ample page of knowledge, "rich with the spoils of time," alike to the child from the mansion and the hovel, was planted by their hands and watered by their care. They brought with them the cheering ceremonies of a pure religion which to-day elevates and consoles the hearts of the children of earth. They laid the foundations of the grand State of Illinois, which to-day presses closely on towards her predestined place as *first* of all the sisterhood. We say, then, all honor to those

"Who travelled in pain with the birth of God,
And planted a State with prayers."

A few who are well-nigh worn out with the battle and toil of life linger among us. They deserve well of their country, and of the younger generation that has grown up around them. They should be made to feel that we are not ungrateful to them for their unselfish devotion to liberty, for their sacrifice and toil; and while we reap the grand harvest their hands have sown, let us cause them to feel that we honor them and that their deeds will be held in grateful remembrance by us and by our children.

In the midst of the beautiful and fertile land they wrested from the wild beast and from the fiercer red man, who contended desperately for the inheritance of his fathers, they shall sweetly sleep, while ages glide away, leaving behind them a race that will read, with never-flagging interest, the record of their lives, which furnishes so many rich examples of manly daring and womanly heroism; examples of fortitude under trial, and patience in affliction, which commend themselves to our hearts.

A contemplation of the integrity of the fathers can but be productive of good at this time. We need more of that austerity of virtue and simplicity of taste, which characterized the people of that earlier day. And as we dwell upon the pages made glorious by their deeds, let us resolve to emulate their virtues.

The pioneer is "one who goes before to clear the way." He is the skirmisher of the vanguard of civilization, and never goes into permanent quarters. His is the voice crying in the wilderness, "Prepare! for the kingdom of Heaven is at hand!" He sows the seed, but leaves the harvest to be reaped by other hands. He is never truly happy except when upon the frontier. When the advancing hosts of civilization appear, he glances at their columns, and then, as if dismayed at their approach, plunges deeper into the western wilderness. He loves the profound solitude of the primeval forest and the silence that broods like a calm over the unbroken prairie.

Let no one despise the pioneer. He is a man with a mission, and nobly fulfills it. It is his to "spy out the land" and direct the footsteps of the coming myriads.

"A frame of adamant, a soul of fire,
No dangers fright him, and no labors tire."

Europe was a thousand years in passing through the pioneer stage of her existence. America has nearly finished hers in two hundred and fifty. The hardy pioneer will soon have finished his explorations and then will live only in story and in song.

They were rough in personal appearance, yet kind, social and generous. They were hunters and stock growers, and confined their agricultural opera-

tions chiefly to corn, and a small amount of wheat. They were brave, prompt, and decided in war, yet liberal and magnanimous to a subdued foe. They showed great energy and a just spirit of enterprise, in removing from five to fifteen hundred miles into a wilderness country, and pioneering the way for the future prosperity of their descendants. They were hospitable, generous, and ready to share with their neighbors, or newly arrived strangers, their last loaf. They were guided by Providence, preserved amidst dangers, sickness and savage assaults, and thus became the pioneers of civilization, the founders of a free government, and the instruments for extension of pure Christianity. They turned the wilderness into a fruitful field, and prepared the country to sustain a more dense population, and to increase in wealth and prosperity."*

First Settlers.—Two brothers-in-law, John Lively and David Huggins, hardy, brave, pioneers, in the year 1810 were residing in the north-east part of Randolph, on the south-east part of St. Clair County. They were men of industrious, economical habits, and had acquired considerable property, consisting mainly of live stock, cattle, horses, etc. Their herds increased, and it soon became apparent that they must seek "wider fields and pastures new" for their stock. They finally selected as the place of their future home a place on the west side of the timber along Crooked Creek, on the east side of the Kaskaskia River, about two miles above where Crooked Creek empties into the river, and about the same distance south-east of where the town of Old Covington was afterwards founded. This was in the year 1810 or 1811.

Here they lived and prospered, with happiness and contentment, until the restless savages began to show unmistakable symptoms that they meditated warlike intentions. In the spring of 1813, it became evident that troubles with the Indians were inevitable. For a time they were afforded protection by the Rangers, but after a time this proved to be inadequate, and Lively and Huggins began to seriously discuss the subject of leaving their homes, and seeking protection at the fort at Hill's Station in Randolph County. At this time these men and their families were the only settlers as well as the first, of Washington County.

The discussions about leaving their homes and going to the fort were frequent, Huggins advocating leaving and Lively desiring to stay. Finally Huggins took his family and removed to the settlement, near the present site of the town of Fayetteville. Lively with his family, consisting of a wife, two sons, two daughters—one about grown, and a hired man, remained at home. At this time there were no "settlements" nearer than Shoal Creek on the north-west, and Hill's Station on the south, either of which was twenty-five or thirty miles away.

Lively was a brave man, and was considered reckless. He told Huggins that he had no fear of the Indians. That with his rifle and his dogs he could whip twenty Indians. After the departure of Huggins the family of Lively enjoyed quiet and peace, having nothing to excite their fears except the continued anxiety and uneasiness incident to their exposed condition.

Lively himself did not suffer from the fear of the Indians, but his wife seemed to have a presentiment of the terrible scenes that were soon to be enacted by the merciless savages.

The Massacre.—Lively had an enclosure into which he had his stock driven at night to protect them from the marauding bands of Indians. For several nights previous to the night that witnessed the fearful tragedy that was enacted in July 1813, Lively and his family were greatly disturbed. The stock gave evidence of alarm by their unusual conduct; the dogs barked continuously, and Lively began to realize the imminent danger of himself and family. He frequently, with rifle in hand, would go out and search for the cause of the alarm, but his efforts to discover the source were unavailing. He endeavored to calm his wife's fears by telling her it was nothing but wolves or other wild animals that created the disturbance. This, however, did not suffice to quiet her feelings, and she labored more assiduously to convince her husband that their safety depended on their immediate removal to the fort.

The last night before the massacre was so exceedingly noisy that Lively began to lose his composure, and agreed to accede to the oft-repeated request of his wife to leave and go to a place of safety.

He began the preparations for removing about two hours before sundown. He directed his son and hired hand, his nephew, to get up the horses, while his wife and daughters milked the cows, and got things in readiness to start for the settlements. The young man and boy started in quest of the horses, leaving the old gentleman in the cow-pen with his wife and daughters, who were milking the cows. He was on the stump of a fallen tree with his loaded

* Reynolds.

rifle across his knees ready for use, chatting to his wife and daughters, whose spirits were buoyant in anticipation of leaving the dreaded place.

But alas! their fond hopes were never to be realized! The young man and boy had proceeded but a short distance in the direction of the horses when they were alarmed at the report of fire-arms in the direction of the house. They hurried to the scene of the firing, and when they had come in sight of the house a scene met their gaze that was calculated to freeze their young hearts! The premises were covered with Indians; the death-dealing tomahawk and scalping-knife were doing their work of destruction. The piteous wail of the dying as they begged in vain for their lives; the demoniac yells of the merciless savages as they accomplished their terrible work of death, was sufficient to freeze the blood in their youthful veins!

All were found where they were slain, on the premises, scalped, and their bodies horribly mutilated except one boy, who was found by a party that followed the Indians, a few miles distant from the premises.

He was carried off a captive, but the savage heart it seems was not satisfied with gore, and he too was despatched. His head was cut off, a hole cut in his body and his buckskin hunting shirt drawn through the wound, to be sure that their work was well done.

The young man and boy were powerless to avert the tragedy, or arrest the murderers.

To add to their horrible situation, the horses had become frightened, and ran from them, and by no means could they get hold of them. There was no alternative other than to make the perilous and arduous journey to the nearest Post, which was situated near the present site of Fayetteville. With bleeding hearts they left the old homestead, and the mangled remains of the members of their family, and traveled the greater part of the night, arriving at a grove in the southwest part of the county at a late hour in the night, when they found that fatigue had overcome them and they could proceed no further. The lad had, long before they reached this place, become so tired, that he could not walk, and the young man had carried him upon his back.

There is a tradition, that the boy, was hidden away under a log, and instructed not to leave his hiding place until the young man's return. This however, is not well authenticated. Upon their arrival at the Post they related the scene of the atrocious massacre of the Lively family; obtained help and returned to the sad scene at the Lively homestead.

The dead were buried, and pursuit was given to the Indians. They were overtaken by the Rangers, and some of them killed. A part of Lively's stock was recaptured and brought back.

From the circumstance of the young man and boy being the first white persons to stay over night in this grove, it is supposed that it took its name of Lively grove; a name now applied to the whole precinct.

David Huggins remained in St. Clair County, for a little more than a year after the massacre of the family of his brother-in-law Lively, when he removed to Perry County, where his brother, Robert Huggins, then resided. He remained there until 1816, when he again returned to the place in Washington County that he had left in the spring of 1813. He remained on this place until his death.

He left quite a family surviving him, and many of his descendants are now residents of Washington County.

FRANCIS BERRY, was doubtless, next to Lively and Huggins as a "settler" in Washington County. The date of his coming is not authenticated by any record, but like almost everything else connected with the history of the pioneer settlement, depends on tradition. From the very best authority obtainable it may be located in the year 1815. He erected a primitive, and rude dwelling, on the north of the Fayetteville road, east of where the bridge over Elkhorn creek is now located. He remained but a short time, and gave way to a man by the name of Evans, who had an unusually dark complexion, and was believed to be a Portuguese. Evans soon after died, and nothing is left to tell of where they lived and labored, save an old field overgrown with brush and brambles.

WILLIAM AYERS. In 1816, William Ayers came to the county, and settled on a piece of land east of where Evans lived. He remained here but a short time, when he removed to Ayers' Point, now Oakdale, where he lived in the enjoyment of a well-spent life to the ripe old age of ninety-six years, when he was gathered to his fathers.

In 1815, Major Herrin settled near Plum Hill, and is said to have purchased the first tract of land from the government, for actual settlement and cultivation, that was purchased in Washington County.

The years 1817 and 1818, witnessed a large immigration to Washington County.

JOHN RAINY, located, and built a house on what is now known as the old "Archy Hood" farm; west of Pilot Knob.

JOSEPH KINYON, settled on or near the site of the present village of Venedy.

REUBEN WHEELIS, settled on the east side of the Elkhorn timber, or north and a little east of the Henry Scheocring place.

DAVID WELLS, a preacher of the Baptist church, came to the county and settled, between 1815 and 1817. About the same time, Abraham Minson, Charles McCord, Cyrus, and James B. Sawyer, settled in the county. Many of their descendants are yet living in the county. James Ratcliff, settled on what is known as the Sawyer place in 1818. The Circuit Court records show that he was a grand juror at the May term in the year 1819.

In 1818 or 1819, Cyrus Sawyer bought out Ratcliff, and removed to the point since known as "Sawyer's Point. In 1822 George Brown, came into the county and settled, on what is called the "Nicholas Walker farm."

WILLIAM ROUNTREE, senior, moved from Shoal Creek, now Clinton County, to the timber on the west side of Elkhorn creek, a little south-east of the present site of the village of Elkton, in 1818. The circumstances of his removal are as follows:

Mr. Rountree had emigrated from Kentucky, and settled at the time above-mentioned on Shoal creek. He was unfortunate, in this, that his family had a great deal of sickness, three members of it having died in a short time after his location; and this bereavement, together with the loss of nearly all his live stock from the disease known as "milk sickness," discouraged him so much that he concluded to return to the "blue grass" regions of his native state.

He had proceeded on his return journey but a short distance, viz., to the place near the present site of Elkton, when, sickness in his family compelled him to stop. Here he erected a rude log house, to protect him from the chilling blasts of winter, expecting to proceed to Kentucky on the approach of warm weather. The house was raised by the help of one white man—David Wells, and a half dozen Shawnee Indians. Mr. Rountree gave up his contemplated return to Kentucky, and lived on this place until the year 1831, when he sold the improvement to Matthew Forrest, and removed to a place about a mile north, where he resided continuously until his death.

COLONEL JOHN PHILLIPS settled on Beaucoup in 1819, and in the same year, James Gordon settled on the William Rainey place.

The Williams', Weavers, Birds' and Rayland families came to the county and settled along the country from Ayer's Point, to the confluence of Elkhorn creek with the Kaskaskia River, in the period embraced between the dates, 1818 and 1829.

The first notice of white inhabitants in Washington County, was brought to the Legislature at Kaskaskia in 1817. At the session of 1818, the settlements above referred to, and those on Shoal creek, received legislative sanction, by an enactment of the General Assembly, creating the County of Washington and prescribing its boundaries. This gave an increased impetus to immigration, and from this dates a steady increase in the population and settlement of the county.

The Beaucoup Settlement.—In 1818, some authorities say at an earlier date, John Dees, Alexander White, and John Laird, from Tennessee, settled where the old Mud Prairie road enters the Beaucoup timber. Then or soon thereafter came the Whittenbergs, Whites, Livisays, Lyons, Henrys, Carters, Nathan Davis, Anderson, Jack, Rev. James Walker, and numerous others; making the Beaucoup settlement numerically the strongest in the county.

The "Rock Chimney," was settled by John Dees, who, in 1827, sold it to Captain James Burns, who afterwards sold it to Rev. James Walker.

Covington Settlement.—In 1818, William H. Bradsby, and others, whose names are now unknown, settled on the Kaskaskia River, at the crossing of the old "trace" between Kaskaskia and Peoria. H. White soon after established and maintained a ferry across the river at this point. The town of Covington was laid out and became the county seat soon after, and continued to remain the capital until the county was divided, and the County of Clinton was formed of a part of the territory.

JESSE MOORE settled in what is now North Prairie, north of New Minden. He was soon after joined by some of his sons, and finally others came, until quite a settlement had been formed. In 1821, John and David Locke, and Abraham Severs, settled on Grand Point Creek, near the old John Faulkner place. About the same time Dr. Glover settled in the same neighborhood.

In 1825, John, Jackson and Joel Woodrum settled on "Little Muddy Creek," west of the town of Ashley. In a short time they were joined by the McKenzie family—William Nichols settled a little east of north of them, at about the same time, and to distinguish his settlement from theirs it was

called "Big Muddy." He was joined soon after by Elijah Smith and others. About the same time, or soon afterwards, John Jackson settled the place known as the old "James Lucus farm," on which was afterwards built a part of the town of Ashley.

In 1828, a widow Smith, mother of James Smith, Esq., moved in, and settled in the Woodrum neighborhood. She brought with her the first wagon with spoke wheels and iron tire, that was ever introduced into the settlement.

The following families settled in the vicinity of Dubois in 1827-8: Geo. Palmer, in 1827, was the first. The others were: John Vaughn, Robert McCord, Peter Teel, Levander Waters, S. W. Anderson and Laz. Stewart.

In 1819 a man named Afflack settled in Three Mile Prairie; he remained but little more than a year.

BENJAMIN BRUTON settled in Three Mile Prairie about the same time. The prairie took its name from him, and was for a long time known as Bruton's Prairie. Wm. Minson settled there about the same time. This was all the settlement that was made in that vicinity for a long time. In 1832, Robert Burns settled north of "Locust creek point," and in this year came also James Jordan, John Lane, James Mitchell and John Stephens.

In 1830 the McElhanon family removed to this county from Randolph.

In 1830, John Morgan, father of H. P. H. and Sol. Morgan, resided on the hill at the crossing of the creek, on the road leading from Nashville to Ashley.

In 1830 there was not a house in the town of Nashville. The proprietors, Wm. G. Brown and Robert Middleton, deed about one-half of the lots to the county. They also offered to give a lot free to the wife of the man who would build the first house in the town. Orcenith Fisher, a minister of the gospel, and Sam. K. Anderson, both began to build, and each strained every nerve to be the winner; Anderson purchased an old log cabin from Robert Burns, and hauled it in and soon had it in position, but it was a poor specimen of a house. He claimed the victory, but the proprietors decided that his "little old log cabin" was not a house in the purview of the offer. Fisher erected a substantial two story frame house, which might be claimed as the first house that was built in Nashville. A more detailed account of the settlement of Nashville will be found in the history of Nashville Precinct, elsewhere in this book.

Mrs. John D. Wood came to Washington county in 1821. Was also one of the first settlers of Nashville. She is still living hale and hearty, for one of her advanced years. Her memory is vivid with the recollections of the scenes of early life in the settlement of the county. She has a distinct recollection of the leading men of those times—lawyers, judges and politicians—Reynolds, Kinney, Shields, Breeze and others.

The home of Major Wood was headquarters for politicians in those days. The Major and his wife both took a lively interest, and the Major an active part in the politics of the day.

The following persons were among the early settlers of Washington county, besides those above mentioned:

David Ramsey, Nicholas Darter, Chas. McCord, Robert Burns, Samuel Y. Henry, Dempsey Kennedy, Livesay Carter, Rev. Horatio Burns, L. D. Livesay, Marcus Falkner, Rev. Robert P. Carter, Champness Ball and David White.

A peculiar characteristic of the early settlers all over Southern Illinois, as well as Washington County, was to settle in or near the timber. One very obvious reason for this was that the country, and especially the prairies, at that time were so badly infested with the "greenhead fly," that it was impossible for stock, at some seasons of the year, to live at any distance from the shade. Instances of the death of horses, from the annoyance of these pests, are by no means rare.

Another consideration, was to get out of reach of the prairie fires, that were of common occurrence in the autumn. The prairies were covered with the tall Pampas, or prairie grass, often of sufficient height to completely hide from view horses and cattle. When this grass became dry, in the fall of the year, and by accident got fired, the devouring element swept everything before it. The prairie on fire, when the wind is blowing a gale, presents a scene peculiarly fascinating, and terribly sublime.

In the month of November 1838, George McNair, and Robert Kelso, two farmers, residing about eight miles south-west of Nashville, came to Nashville to mill, in a wagon made of wood alone, drawn by oxen. On their way home that evening, they traveled by the Sparta road, either side of which was skirted by a prairie covered by tall grass, very thick upon the ground. They drove along, chatting gaily, totally unconscious of the terrible danger that

threatened them, and that was fast closing in upon them. Hearing an unusual noise, they turned in the direction from whence it came, and beheld, what appeared to them a vast ocean of fire, whose red billows, were leaping high in the heavens, sweeping irresistibly onward in its course.

McNair, who was a native of the Emerald Isle, with that poetic nature peculiar to his nationality, stood for a few moments gazing admiringly, wrapped with astonishment and awe at the grandeur and sublimity of the scene, but he was soon brought to a consciousness of the danger that threatened him and his companion. His first impulse was to run to a creek about half a mile distant, whither he started, with a swiftness urged on by the hope of life, or fear of death. He had proceeded but about one hundred yards when the fire overtook him. He had on a heavy wool hat and woollen clothing. He pulled his hat over his eyes, and attempted to run through the fire. He says that he does not know where he run to. His hat protected his face and eyes, but his hands were so badly burned that he could not feed himself for several weeks. It left its traces on him by drawing his hands out of shape, and leaving ugly scars.

Kelso protected himself by the wagon, and escaped any serious injuries.

About the year 1834, David McKenzie and John Steele, were riding on horseback, on the prairie south of Nashville. They suddenly discovered that the prairie was on fire. Nearer and nearer it came, the hissing, crackling, roaring flame, sending their fiery tongues heavenward, and sweeping on toward them with incredible speed. Every avenue of escape seemed shut off; and they had almost given up to despair, when a bright thought struck them—they dismounted, took their saddle blankets, and hoodwinked their horses, mounted, put spurs to their now blinded steeds, and dashed through the fire, comparatively harmless.

The Locust Tree.—On the 24th of December 1807, a short distance east of what is now known as the Dempsey Kennedy farm, along the old Indian trace, then known as the old Post Vincennes trace, on horseback in Indian file, a family of six or more persons were traveling. They had come from eastern Kentucky, by way of the falls of Ohio and Vincennes—had been on the journey many long and bitter cold days—hungry, cold and tired, their little stock of provisions, that had been procured at Vincennes, had been exhausted for nearly two days—no game was to be had to relieve them in their sufferings, and starvation stared them in the face. At this juncture they met the "Post Rider," carrying the mail or dispatches from Kaskaskia to Post Vincennes. In reply to their anxious entreaties for food, he informed them that he had with him barely sufficient provisions to last him through his journey. He told them, however, that he had deposited some meat and bread in a locust tree a mile or two beyond the next strip of timber through which they would pass to which they were welcome if they would stop and get it. The sharp pangs of hunger caused them to urge forward their horses with greater speed, until they reached the spot described where the locust tree was to be found. The father left the group, followed the directions given by the Post Rider, and soon returned with the hidden provisions, a scanty one indeed, out of which to make a Christmas Eve meal, but it was dispatched with a relish and sincere gratitude, that would have done honor to many a nobleman's banquet hall. That was the family of Henry Dexter, Senior. John Darter, Barbara Hutchings, and Rhoda Smith now citizens of Washington County were of the party. They proceeded to St. Clair County, where they resided for a few years, when they returned to this county, where they afterwards lived. The circumstance of finding the provision in the locust tree gave rise to the name of "Locust creek," a name which the creek that flows south from this point retains to this day.

PIONEER MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL.

Among these were Daniel Whittenberg, and Rhodum Allen, who ministered to the Methodist Episcopal organization at Beaucoup as early as 1820. Revs. Horatio Burns, Lewis Pate, and James Walker, came soon afterwards, and the moral and religious sentiment of the country was in a great measure moulded by these men. Robert P. Carter preached in the county as early as 1817. Revs. David Wells and William Rountree, were ministers of the Baptist faith, and they preached to the settlers previous to 1820. At that time an organization was formed at Rountree's.

In 1821, a Presbyterian organization was effected at Sawyer's Point, by Cyrus, and James R. Sawyer and others.

Rev. Samuel Wylie, an able preacher of the Old Light Covenanters, who lived in Randolph County, preached to the members of this denomination prior to 1832.

PIONEER TEACHERS.

Revs. James Walker, Horatio Burns, Andrew Foster and others taught school previous to 1824.

EARLY MILLS.

Many of the old settlers still remember the Horse Mills, owned by Joseph Kinyon, near Venedy; John Bird in the Williams' settlement; Reuben Wheelis at Plum Hill; David Wells, near William Smith's; Archy Hood, west of Pilot Knob and Dickey and East on Mud Creek; Cole, in Three Mile Prairie; Anderson, near Merker's; White, on the Thornhill Ballard farm; Davis, on the John Huegley farm; John White, on the Ashley Road; Dieckerman, near Ashley; and John Faulkner, on Grand Point.

A Mr. Moore was the first to run a tread mill, after which they were introduced generally, and took the place of the "horse mill." James McClurken built the first steam mill in 1831 or 1832. The next steam mill was built in or near Nashville by Robert Murphy, John T. Watts, and John Alexander in 1836 or 1837. In 1840 or 1841, it was removed to a place six miles south-east of Beaucoup, to Beaucoup creek, to obtain water, it never occurring to them that they could obtain plenty of water by means of dams, etc. In 1830, Livesay Carter, built a "tread" saw mill, two miles east of where Nashville stands; this mill sawed the lumber for the first buildings in Nashville. Hon. George T. Hoke, then a small boy, drove the oxen, to haul the logs for these buildings.

Neighborhood Troubles.—The "squatters," as they were called, that made the first settlement at or near Richview, or as it was then called, "Little Muddy," about the year 1840, became very jealous, from the encroachments upon their rights as they thought, of some "new comers," and set about to rid themselves of their objectionable neighbors. They annoyed the "new comers," in every conceivable way; throwing down their fences, exposing their growing crops to the stock, that run loose upon the prairies, etc. This not succeeding, they determined upon resorting to more summary measures.

They held a consultation and agreed that upon a certain Sunday night, they would proceed in a body to the residence of one Hansel W. House, and burn a new building he had recently erected for a home for himself and family.

Some individual, in the party of old settlers, having more of the "milk of human kindness" in his breast than the others of his associates, could not find it in his heart to visit his neighbor, House, with such intent, when he had been guilty of no crime, and he at once informed the House and Carter families. Robert Carter was at once dispatched to Nashville with the news, and a request for aid to defend the "new comers" and their homes.

A company was soon formed, armed with guns and pistols and started for the scene of the trouble. They encamped about half a mile south of where Richview now stands, on the farm at present owned by John Newnam. The same man who had apprised the "new comers" of the dangers that threatened them, returned to the camp of the old "squatters" and informed them of the presence of armed men, to protect the persons and property of the "new comers," and assured them that the only way to avert serious trouble was for them to abandon their wicked intentions. When the "squatters" realized that the "new comers" were prepared to meet force with force, it had the effect of cooling their passions, and they immediately dispersed. The company from Nashville remained until one o'clock in the morning, when they fired off their guns in the air, and returned to Nashville. This ended the troubles between the "old settlers" and the "new comers."

The men who composed the company, who went from Nashville for the protection of the "new comers" were, G. T. Hoke, Robert P. Carter, Livesay Carter, Samuel Y. Henry, Henry White, John Tate, Joel and Richard Carter. They were joined by Richard, Hansel and Anthony House, of the "new comers."

In the south-western part of the county, in early days, there was considerable dissension between the religious denominations, known as "Old Covenanters" and "Outsiders," but happily, the troubles have long since disappeared, and are known now only in the memories of the old settlers.

Below will be found a list of the names and post-office addresses of a few of the old pioneers who are yet living in the county.

NAMES.	POST-OFFICE.	CAME TO COUNTY.
D. R. Spencer.....	Dubois	1834
Maj. John White.....	Ashley	1814
Dr. James H. Means.....	Nashville	1847
L. M. Phillips.....	"	1833
Amos Watts	"	1833
J. L. Runk.....	"	1849
H. C. Adams.....	"	1839

NAMES.	POST-OFFICE.	CAME TO COUNTY.
Mr. McElhanon, Sr.....	"	1830
W. W. Hutchings.....	"	1827
Greenville Rountree.....	"	1835
Hugh Adams	"	1836
Robert Torrains.....	"	1821
Mrs. John D. Wood.....	"	1835
Robert McAfee.....	Elkton	1827
Perry W. Nichols.....	Ashley	1820
Reuben Wheelis.....	"	1830
Dr. W. H. Burns.....	Richview	1832
Rev. George Lowe	"	1822
Hon. George T. Hoke	"	1841
C. H. House.....	Ashley	1831
J. B. Farmer.....	Richview	1822
R. P. Carter.....	Ashley	1826
Wm. A. Patterson	"	1818
James R. White.....	"	1827
Wm. Woodman.....	"	1832
J. W. Barnes.....	Richview	1831
S. J. House.....	"	1828
James Smith.....	Ashley	1818
James K. White.....	"	1818
A. White.....	Beaucoup	1832
H. M. Carter.....	Nashville	1833
Mrs. Martha Vernon.....	"	1818
John Carter.....	"	1831
Marcus F. Falkner.....	Irvington	1831

CHAPTER III.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES, COMMERCIAL INTERESTS, AND AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

BY B. F. SHIPLEY.



WASHINGTON COUNTY belongs to the group of the Kaskaskia. It is bounded on the north by Clinton county, on the east by Marion and Jefferson, on the south by Perry and Randolph, and on the west by St. Clair county. It lies between the 38th and 39th parallels of north latitude, and between the 12th and 13th meridian of west longitude, from Washington. Its area is about 368 640 acres, or about sixteen congressional townships.

Form—In form Washington county is a square, with the exception of a portion of territory which is cut off on the north-west by the Kaskaskia River.

Population—The population is estimated at twenty thousand, composed of Americans, Germans, and a few Poles in the south-east part of the county.

Land Surface—The land surface is divided between timber and prairie—the greater portion being prairie. The surface is undulating—no hilly or mountainous country.

Waters—It is watered by the Kaskaskia River and its tributaries, which consist of branches, creeks, etc. This river flows along, and forms the north-west boundary of the county. The Kaskaskia bottom lands are covered with a thick black soil, which is highly productive. The various creek bottoms have a rich and fertile soil, and are in a high state of cultivation.

Climate—The climate of Washington county is of about an average temperature of the State.

Minerals—Like most of the counties of Southern Illinois, Washington is underlaid with coal-fields, but as yet they have not been developed. Stone of different varieties is said to exist in the county.

Political Divisions—The political divisions of Washington county, are Precincts. They are as follows:—Irvington, Richview, Ashley, Dubois, Hoyleton, Covington, Nashville, Pilot Knob, Okawville, Plum Hill, Elkton, Venedy and Lively Grove.

Its local government consists of three Commissioners, one of whom is elected annually, and each serves for the period of three years. They constitute the Commissioners' Court, and transact the county business.

Irvington Precinct is in the north-eastern part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Clinton county, on the east by Marion and Jefferson counties, on the south by Richview, and on the west by Hoyleton. The surface of this precinct is level—its soil is composed of black alluvial lands.

Productions—Its productions are wheat, oats, corn and fruits. It is composed principally of prairie lands, which are exceedingly fertile and in a high state of cultivation. Its population is composed principally of Americans.

The village of Irvington is situated on the main line of the Illinois Central Railroad, and has a population estimated at 200, a larger portion of which are Americans. The village is well provided with church and school facilities. "Illinois Agricultural College" is located here. Milling and manufacturing interests are prosperous.

Richview Precinct is bounded on the north by Irvington and Hoyleton precincts, on the east by Jefferson county, on the south by Ashley precinct, and on the west by Nashville precinct. The surface is somewhat broken, and composed of timber and prairie lands. Soil, light, sandy loam. Productions, corn, oats, wheat and fruit. Villages, Old and New Richview; the population of both is estimated at 1000; principally Americans. Both towns are situated on the Illinois Central Railroad. Large quantities of grain, fruits, and other farm products, are shipped from here. Mercantile and manufacturing interests are in a flourishing condition. Educational and church facilities are good. In Old Richview "Washington Seminary" is located.

Ashley Precinct has the following boundaries: Richview on the north, Jefferson county on the east, Dubois precinct on the south, and Nashville precinct on the west. The surface is level, and the soil is composed of rich alluvial lands. The principal part of the lands is prairie, with some timber. Productions same as Richview.

Town of Ashley—Mercantile and manufacturing interests in a state of prosperity. Milling is carried on in this town extensively. Large shipments of grain and other farm products, as well as large quantities of flour, are made from this town. The advantages offered by this town, as a shipping point, are in excess of any other point in the County, in consequence of its location, being situated at the crossing of the Illinois Central and the St. Louis and South Eastern Railroads. It numbers about 1500 in population, including Americans and Germans, principally Americans. Educational and church interests are in a healthy condition.

Dubois Precinct—Bounded on the north by Ashley, on the east by Jefferson county, on the south by Perry county, and on the west by Nashville Precinct. Surface, undulating; timber lands in the north and east, in the south and west, prairie. Soil is black, sandy loam, and very productive. Products same as adjoining precincts. Commercial and manufacturing interests fair. Mining has received some attention in this Precinct. Kingsbury and Company's coal mine is located here.

The Village of Dubois is on the Illinois Central Railroad, and has a population of about 300, consisting of native Americans, Germans and Poles. Commercial interests, fair. School and church facilities, good.

Hoyleton Precinct is bounded on the north by Clinton county, on the east by Irvington precinct, on the south by Richview, and on the west by Covington and Nashville precincts. The surface of this precinct is undulating prairie lands, covered by a rich, black soil, that is highly productive. The lands of this precinct are in a high state of cultivation. Productions are wheat, corn, oats, fruit, and other farm products. This precinct is well provided with mills, mercantile establishments, churches and schools. Mrs. Bettie Graban's Female Institute, for the education of young ladies, is located in the village of Hoyleton. The village has a population of about 300 inhabitants, principally Germans. This is a pleasant village, surrounded by a beautiful and productive country, in a high state of cultivation.

Covington Precinct is bounded on the north by Clinton county, on the east by Hoyleton precinct, on the south by Nashville, and on the west by Okawville. Surface—on either bank of Little Crooked Creek is a broken timbered country; the remainder of the precinct is undulating prairie lands. The whole of the land is covered with a rich, black, alluvial soil. The lands are in a fair state of cultivation.

The Village of New Minden has a population of about 400 inhabitants, mostly Germans. In this village milling, mercantile, church and school interests are in a prosperous condition.

Nashville Precinct is bounded as follows: On the north by Covington, on the east by Hoyleton, Richview, Ashley and Dubois, on the south by Perry county and Pilot Knob precinct, on the west by Elkton, and Plum Hill precincts. The surface is undulating prairie land. Soil, black, alluvial, highly productive. Productions—wheat, corn, oats, and other farm products.

City of Nashville is situated on the St. Louis and South-Eastern Railroad, forty-nine miles from St. Louis. It has a population estimated at 2300, composed of Americans and Germans. Milling and manufacturing is carried on extensively here. A more detailed account of the commercial interests will be found elsewhere in this work. Church and school interests are in a flourishing condition.

Beaucoup is a thriving little village in Ashley precinct, 4 miles east of the city of Nashville.

Pilot Knob Precinct is bounded on the north and east by Nashville precinct, on the south by Perry county, and on the west by Elkton precinct. Surface level, composed of timber and prairie lands, covered with rich, black

soil, highly productive. Productions, same as adjoining precincts. The precinct is well provided for in church and school facilities.

Okawville Precinct is bounded on the north and north-west by Kaskaskia River, on the east by Covington, and Plum Hill precincts, on the south by Elkton precinct, and on the west by Venedy precinct and St. Clair county. Surface, undulating prairie land. Soil, black, sandy loam, highly productive. Productions same as adjoining precincts.

Okawville Village, on the St. Louis and South-Eastern Railroad, has a population of 400, principally Germans. Commercial, manufacturing, church and school interests are prosperous. Large quantities of grain and other agricultural products are shipped from this point.

Venedy Station, a thriving little village of 150 inhabitants, is located in this precinct, about 4 miles west of Okawville.

Plum Hill Precinct is bounded on the north by Covington and Okawville, on the east by Nashville, on the south by Nashville and Elkton, and on the west by Okawville. Surface, undulating prairie. Soil, rich, black loam. Products, same as adjoining precincts.

Addieville, a thriving little village of 100 inhabitants, is located in this precinct, 4 miles west of the city of Nashville. School and church facilities are good.

Elkton Precinct is bounded on the north by Plum Hill and Okawville, on the east by Nashville and Pilot Knob, on the south by Perry county, on the west by Lively Grove. Surface, undulating prairie lands. Soil, black, alluvial lands, highly productive. Productions, wheat, corn, oats, hay and other farm products. Commercial, educational, and church interests are prosperous. Elkton and Oakdale are prosperous little villages in this precinct.

Lively Grove Precinct is bounded as follows: Venedy on the north, Elkton on the east, Randolph county on the south, St. Clair county on the west. Surface, undulating prairie lands. Soil, rich, alluvial lands. Productions same as Elkton. School and church improvements good.

Venedy Precincts has Okawville precinct on the north, Okawville and Elkton on the east, Lively Grove on the south, and St. Clair county on the west. Surface, beautiful, undulating prairie. Soil, black, rich loam, highly productive. Products same as Lively Grove. The lands of this precinct are in a high state of cultivation.

Venedy and Johannesburg, two thriving little villages, composed principally of German inhabitants, are located in this precinct. Mercantile, church and school interests are in a prosperous condition.

On the next page will be found a table showing the agricultural statistics of Washington County, by townships, as compiled from the Assessor's books for the year 1877. Also the assessment of the principal articles of personal property, for the same year, with their assessed valuation for the year 1878. They will speak more eloquently of the resources of the county than anything we could say.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD LANDS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company offer for sale about eight thousand (8,000) acres of good farming lands in Washington county at greatly reduced prices, which offer superior facilities to the farmer, fruit-grower and stock raiser.

Winter wheat of the finest quality (and an almost certain crop), is raised every year in this timber region, and will yield from fifteen to thirty bushels per acre. Corn will yield from thirty to sixty bushels per acre; oats from forty to sixty bushels per acre; timothy and clover, as well as many other kinds of grass, from one and a half to three tons of hay per acre. Other farm products yield in the same proportion, and always find a ready market and command good prices.

Horses, cattle, mules, sheep and hogs do well in every part of the State of Illinois, but especially in the timber region, where these lands are located. The climate is mild, and but little shelter or stabling is necessary either in winter or summer.

We would call particular attention to the raising of sheep, in the southern part of the State, say from any point twenty-five miles north of Cairo. At the present time but few farmers have more sheep on hand than will supply their own wants in the way of food, and wool for the family clothing. A few have gone into the business extensively, and with great success. Sheep require little more food or water, beyond what they can pick up themselves in the fields or wood pastures. They yield a fine fleece of wool each spring, and mutton will always find a ready market, particularly in the summer months.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, &c., OF WASHINGTON COUNTY, ILLINOIS, FOR THE YEAR 1877.

TOWNSHIPS.	Bushels of Corn.....	Bushels of Wheat.....	Bushels of Oats.....	Bushels of Rye.....	Bushels of Irish Potatoes.....	Bushels of Sweet Potatoes.....	Bushels of Apples.....	Bushels of Peaches.....	Bushels of Pears.....	Pounds of Tobacco.....	Tons of Hay.....	Gallons of Molasses.....	Gallons of Wine.....	Acres of Pasture.....	No. of Sheep Killed by Dogs.....	Pounds of Wool.....	Pounds of Butter.....	No. of Fat Cattle Sold.....	No. of Fat Hogs Sold.....	No. of Fat Sheep Sold.....	No. Hogs & Pigs died Cholera.....	
Town. 1 N., R. 3 W.....	1000	4455	1775	.....	110	10	35	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	16	.....	18	40	.....	10	.....	112
Town. 1 N. & 1 S., R. 1 W.....	50430	63090	31782	185	3759	335	19381	1700	.....	580	679	1379	.....	1781	34	1037	8795	328	478	77	658
Town. 2 S., R. 1 W.....	38216	36819	21761	.....	416	215	9705	3445	490	300	5214	653	.....	507	91	619	5229	62	194	72	581
Town. 3 S., R. 1 W.....	11968	19057	5899	862	470	.....	558	40	.....	6000	294	159	.....	371	3	275	500	558	30	4	116
Town. 1 N. & S., R. 2 W.....	49797	108009	48530	.....	50	10	4310	.....	.....	.....	313	.....	.....	1200	18	825	2610	217	242	.....	698
Town. 2 S., R. 2 W.....	35830	48007	15700	25	505	25	9600	.....	.....	100	390	505	.....	837	18	350	3255	133	149	19	424
Town. 3 S., R. 2 W.....	10228	20785	6147	91	1765	641	1708	.....	.....	300	1834	1005	16	132	46	303	622	102	78	16	808
Town. 1 S., R. 3 W.....	31935	57539	35361	146	2127	100	2955	89	10	.....	484	147	.....	970	41	771	2233	30	99	33	658
Town. 2 S., R. 3 W.....	38431	65627	32845	475	467	22	6953	.....	.....	.....	328	469	.....	1090	22	494	2480	63	119	45	641
Town. 3 S., R. 3 W.....	30108	42405	27435	424	2825	87	12096	335	.....	652	227	1588	.....	759	16	821	4122	133	133	51	667
Town. 1 S., R. 4 W.....	24290	90331	35495	285	2429	25	5975	167	92	305	473	31	945	2290	39	122	63	958
Town. 2 S., R. 4 W.....	21144	61162	30930	255	3019	30	2961	.....	.....	.....	122	664	.....	565	59	815	1645	30	92	16	1101
Town. 3 S., R. 4 W.....	29009	50851	25404	80	2949	75	3755	720	.....	45	313	2432	.....	886	43	1385	5211	30	97	15	898
Town. 1 S., R. 5 W.....	917	24127	9675	100	989	55	990	.....	.....	55	109	133	120	200	24	149	787	19	98	6	454
Town. 2 S., R. 5 W.....	25442	81314	42340	70	3960	310	10507	315	.....	100	106	20	60	1106	10	1309	3608	47	165	82	1290
Town. 3 S., R. 5 W.....	14755	23851	13830	46	1092	674	3295	30	.....	.....	154	712	15	20	6	373	400	3	21	4	51
Totals.....	413556	797429	384299	3044	402614	2614	49784	6674	500	8132	4384	10016	516	10973	462	10489	43887	1254	2127	536	10115	

Assessment of the Principal Articles of Personal Property of Washington County, Illinois, for the Year 1878.

TOWNSHIPS.	Horses.		Cattle.		Mules and Asses.		Sheep.		Hogs.		Steam Engines Including Boilers.	Fire & Burglar Proof Safes.	Billiard and Other Tables.	Carriages and Wagons.	Watches and Clocks.	Sewing and Knitting Machines.	Piano-Fortes.	Melodeons and Organs.	Merchandise on Hand.	Material and Manufactured Articles.									
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	N. Val.	N. Val.	N. Val.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Value.									
Town. 1 N., R. 1, 2 and 3 W.....	233	\$7,385	394	\$4,207	98	1,472	142	\$143	503	\$576				123	\$1,702	86	\$106	23	\$238		\$50	\$.....							
Town. 1 S., R. 1 W.....	376	11,565	680	6,768	204	6,390	286	285	980	1,028	5	1,300	1	15		213	2,825	161	236	84	1,002	1	50	9	245	1,000	180		
Town. 2 S., R. 1 W.....	557	16,339	724	7,571	254	8,201	406	437	1,270	1,343	6	1,000	6	185	2	30	822	5,044	330	591	192	1,702	24	1,580	39	1,020	21,461	2,591	
Town. 3 S., R. 1 W.....	270	7,965	482	5,369	71	2,055	169	174		657	657				1	20	157	2,611	132	253	44	425	3	215	11	370	2,495		
Town. 1 S., R. 2 W.....	441	13,495	783	8,451	176	5,548	354	377	780	791					1	15	191	3,761	207	310	93	1,027	5	320	12	326	4,320	350	
Town. 2 S., R. 2 W.....	251	8,475	363	3,719	131	3,895	187	181	516	576	2	250					121	1,920	110	121	46	456			6	205			
Town. 3 S., R. 2 W.....	359	8,300	425	4,756	103	2,508	162	162	854	1,029	1	300					159	2,573	87	90	20	303			1	50		10	
Town. 1 S., R. 3 W.....	257	8,580	370	4,331	59	2,920	246	251	301	602							122	2,198	113	130	30	312			2	60			
Town. 2 S., R. 3 W.....	501	17,594	822	9,867	146	5,050	209	212	833	1,010	1	100	18	595	3	185	302	6,601	500	1,442	274	3,266	39	2,795	35	1,345	37,070	5,800	
Town. 3 S., R. 3 W.....	391	11,535	702	6,081	167	5,310	340	310	876	811	1	75					160	1,698	113	154	55	539			4	180			
Town. 1 S., R. 4 W.....	311	9,815	404	4,950	192	6,175	197	252	650	860	2	250			2	20	194	3,180	182	261	89	863	3	325	2	95	9,175	870	
Town. 2 S., R. 4 W.....	323	9,770	335	3,216	122	3,720	258	258	616	620	4	640					147	1,647	111	115	23	170			2	95	3,315		
Town. 3 S., R. 4 W.....	290	10,190	451	5,057	191	3,185	437	440	288	292	6	730	2	45			143	2,302	128	152	79	837	1	25	8	250	2,045	250	
Town. 1 S., R. 5 W.....	97	2,445	209	2,089	62	1,715	120	110	303	380	3	1,400			1	15	88	1,610	73	168	41	443	2	125	1	20	1,505	175	
Town. 2 S., R. 5 W.....	297	10,680	390	5,595	193	6,655	396	402	659	671	4	500			1	10	197	3,117	177	281	101	1,122	3	200	2	40	400		
Town. 3 S., R. 5 W.....	240	6,910	275	3,162	83	2,720	155	153	199	208							128	1,487	81	87	38	282							
Total	5,194	161,143	7,810	85,189	2142	67,519	4064	4,147	10,290	11,454	35	6,545	27	840	11	295	3,267	44,276	2,591	4,497	1,232	12,987	81	5,640	135	4	356	84,336	10,226

ASSESSMENT OF REAL ESTATE OF WASHINGTON CO., FOR THE YEAR 1878.

TOWNSHIPS.	Acres of Improved Land.	Acres of Unimproved Land.	Cash Value of Improved Land.	Cash Value of Unimproved Land.	Total Cash Value of all Lands.	No. of Improved Town Lots.	No. of Unimproved Town Lots.	Cash Value of Improved Town Lots.	Cash Value of Unimproved Town Lots.	Total Cash Value of all Town Lots.
Town. 1 N., R. 1, 2 & 3 W.....	11,119	6,286	\$123,655	\$18,275	\$141,930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Town. 1 S., R. 1 W.....	18,990	4,989	265,820	12,207	278,027	50	169	8,465	1,410	9,875
Town. 2 S., R. 1 W.....	16,344	5,647	186,836	22,857	209,693	324	1,238	65,320	10,250	75,570
Town. 3 S., R. 1 W.....	7,283	11,793	57,613	29,806	87,419	80	992	9,805	5,695	15,500
Town. 1 S., R. 2 W.....	22,847	684	315,667	2,305	318,062	53	93	13,175	1,490	14,665
Town. 2 S., R. 2 W.....	12,332	9,372	143,475	30,305	173,780	5	158	675	855	1,530
Town. 3 S., R. 2 W.....	5,139	11,720	34,938	32,940	67,878	1	75	110	130	240
Town. 1 S., R. 3 W.....	15,086	6,014	193,598	18,308	211,906	16	32	2,610	330	2,940
Town. 2 S., R. 3 W.....	19,352	2,196	348,400	9,255	357,655	539	426	213,455	16,375	229,830
Town. 3 S., R. 3 W.....	11,158	8,574	110,799	22,459	133,258	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Town. 1 S., R. 4 W.....	16,835	5,785	231,393	15,575	246,968	102	380	19,880	3,270	23,150
Town. 2 S., R. 4 W.....	11,201	12,894	142,217	35,998	178,215	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Town. 3 S., R. 4 W.....	11,765	11,717	133,833	29,203	163,036	78	286	12,345	2,400	14,745
Town. 1 S., R. 5 W.....	6,372	7,791	86,745	19,799	106,545	40	111	7,870	1,215	9,085
Town. 2 S., R. 5 W.....	19,687	3,172	317,090	10,065	327,155	20	51	3,955	620	4,475
Town. 3 S., R. 5 W.....	11,002	11,828	132,287	33,285	165,572	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	216,493	119,562	\$2,764,363	\$342,813	\$3,107,176	1,308	3,911	\$357,725	\$43,940	\$401,665

Total Assessed Value of all Real Estate in Washington County for the Year 1878.....\$3,557,831
Total Assessed Value of all Personal Property in Washington County for the Year 1878.....735,808
Grand Total of all Property, Real and Personal, ".....4,293,639

TOTALS OF FOLLOWING ARTICLES IN COUNTY,

	VALUE.
Manufacturers' Tools, Implements, Machinery, &c.....	\$1,100
Agricultural Tools, Implements and Machinery.....	53,796
Gold or Silver Plate or Plated Ware.....	105
Monies of Bank, Banker or Stock Jobbers.....	4,020
Credits of Bank, Banker or Stock Jobber.....	300
Monies other than of Bank, Banker, &c.....	43,785
Bonds or Stocks.....	1,800
Shares of Capital Stock of Companies, &c.....	1,000
Property of Saloons and Eating Houses.....	1,440
Household and Office Furniture.....	76,589
Investments in Real Estate and Improvements thereon.....	100
All other Property not otherwise Listed.....	4,006

MANUFACTORIES OF WASHINGTON CO., FROM CENSUS, 1870.

	Hands Employed	Capital	Wages	Material	Products
Agricultural Implement Manuf'y.....	6	15	\$3,475	\$2,338	\$4,440
Carriage and Wagon ".....	13	33	11,975	5,420	8,820
Cooperage ".....	8	59	27,950	26,700	46,677
Mills.....	14	107	483,000	48,800	1,285,150
Lumber Sawed and Mills.....	3	14	9,500	4,200	11,950
Saddlery and Harness Manuf'y.....	9	15	9,300	1,400	10,520
Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron ".....	4	10	9,700	2,240	13,270
Woolen Goods ".....	1	10	800	3,120	8,550

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, ETC.

The fine school system of the State has placed a good free school-house within reach of every family. Churches of all demoninations are scattered all over the State. First class Colleges and Academies for males and females are located at various points, and at as reasonable rates for tuition and board as can be obtained anywhere in the United States.

MANUFACTORIES.

There are quite a large number of manufacturing establishments along the line of the Illinois Central Railroad. Grist and saw mills are located at almost every station. Wagon shops, cooper shops, box factories, blacksmith shops, plow factories, etc., can be found almost everywhere. A nail factory has just been established at Centralia.

FRUIT RAISING.

The great fruit region is located south of the Terre Haute and Alton Railway, where most of the lands in their natural state are covered with forest trees, some being very valuable timber. For raising fruit, grapes, berries of all kinds, and vegetables of every variety, these lands cannot be excelled. The fruit and berry crops have become of so much importance that the management of the road have for a number of years past, during the berry and fruit season, run a daily Express Fruit Train between Cairo and Chicago which carries all kinds of vegetables, fruits and berries, and runs at a rate of speed equal to any passenger train, so that the fruits and vegetables shipped reach the northern markets almost as fresh as when gathered from the tree or vine, and consequently always command a better price than those that are shipped from more distant points and become stale and unfit for use before reaching their destination.

CLIMATE.

The climate throughout the whole State of Illinois is usually mild and genial, and particularly so in the southern portion of the State, where the lands for sale are located. It is as healthy as any other State in the Union.

WATER.

The very best of well water can be obtained by sinking wells at various depths, from ten to fifty feet below the surface. An abundant supply of stock water can usually be obtained in creeks and rivers convenient enough without digging wells for that purpose. But stock water can generally be procured at so shallow a depth that it is cheaper to dig wells or pond holes than to drive stock any distance to water.

COAL.

Our most skilled geologists inform us that the so called "Coal Measures," (a term used to designate the formation on which the principal coal deposits are found,) attain an aggregate thickness of at least one thousand feet, and cover nearly three-quarters of the area of the entire State. The southern boundary being fixed at about Cobden, on the Illinois Central Railroad; the eastern boundary by the State line; the northern at Bulkey, on the Chicago branch of that road, and Mendota, on the main line; and the western, usually a few miles east of the Mississippi River. This coal measure has not been fully developed in the central and northern portions of the State, and but partially in the southern. In the central and northern part of the State the formation is known to be at a great depth, while in the southern it is in some places quite near the surface. Near St. Johns, Du Quoin, Tamaroa, Carbondale, Centralia, and some other points, mines have been opened and are now in successful operation, some being approached by inclined planes and tunnels at a depth of from eleven to fifty feet from the surface, others by shafts, at from one hundred to five hundred feet in depth. The coal is of an excellent quality, and the mining operations have attracted much attention, and when fully developed will be a source of great wealth.

TITLE.

The title to these lands offered for sale is as perfect as human agency can make it. It was originally donated by Act of Congress to the State of Illinois, and by an Act of the State Legislature transferred to this Company and its Trustees. No incumbrance of any kind whatever.

To all who desire in good faith to examine any of these lands, the Railroad Company issue half rate tickets to and from the nearest points to the land, and if such ticket holder buys even a forty acre tract, they will allow what he paid for such ticket as part payment on the purchase.

Believing it would be of interest to the citizens of this county we have in-

dictated on the map the lands belonging to this company. These lands can be purchased on the following terms.

One-quarter cash, with six per cent. interest for one year, in advance, on the residue; the balance payable in one, two and three years, with six per cent. interest, in advance, each year on the part remaining unpaid. For example, for forty acres of land at \$5 per acre, the payments will be as follows

Cash Payment, \$50 00 principal and \$9 00 interest.	
In One Year, 50 00 " " 6 00 "	
In Two Years, 50 00 " " 3 00 "	
In Three Years, 50 00 " "	
\$200 00	\$18 00

Or the same land may be bought for \$180, all cash, as we deduct ten per cent. when all cash is paid.

Full information on all points relating to any particular locality or tract, will be furnished on application, either in person or by letter, to

P. DAGGY, Land Commissioner,
Room 11, No. 78 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ills.

All station agents along the line of the road have maps showing the land in their vicinity for sale, with prices.

CHAPTER IV.

GEOLOGY.

BY M. L. M'CORD.



SCHOLARS will naturally expect that in writing an essay on the Geology and Palæontology of Washington County, we will use scientific terms and expressions; but to make it more easily understood by the general reader, we will use plainer and simpler language. The geological features of this county are in most respects the same as those of the other counties which are drained by the Kaskaskia river and its tributaries. It is but a small area of the great interior basin, (or, more correctly, what was once a basin). * * * The ancient bottom of this great inland sea is to be found below the deepest coal deposits. Vast quantities of rank weeds, ferns and sedges, together with gigantic trees and other similar arborescent growth, springing upon the shallow borders and low islands, falling into decay, gradually settled to the bottom of the water, and were finally covered by sedimentary deposits, much of which is now hardened into stone. These buried drifts, by lapse of time and other causes, were eventually converted into coal. Finally, after vast periods of time had rolled away, this inland sea, by the washing from its shores and islands, had become comparatively shallow with its stores of coal, shale, sand-stone and lime-stone, covered with various grades and strata of clay, and the latter with a black loam, composed of mingled clay and carbonaceous matter produced from decayed vegetation.

As this vast shallow body of water gradually moved away, it naturally followed the lowest surfaces at the bottom, and by degrees washed out and formed the channels which now comprise the rivers and smaller streams. Every farmer has observed how, on any of our wet prairies, if a road, furrow, or other slight channel is formed leading to lower levels, a deep ditch and finally a small creek is washed out, and what was once a swamp becomes dry and tillable land. This is but a repetition of the process of which we have spoken of above, though on a diminutive scale.

Now, whether the elevations about the head of Grand Point creek, in the east of Sawyer's Point, and Plum Hill, near the centre of the county, and the region about Elkhorn and Lively's Grove, in the west, were original "uplands," or whether these were at the average of the ancient sea level, the fact that on the higher elevations in our county, the surface is composed of drifts interspersed with "wash-pebbles," would point to the conclusion that no considerable upheavals had taken place prior to the subsidence of the water, and there is little to lead the scientist to the conclusions that any such action has taken place since.

The first of these causes was the action of enormous icebergs, which, during the glacial periods which our latitude has passed, floated over the Mississippi Valley, with their bottoms scraping all shallow places, and carrying and depositing those many boulders and blocks of granite and other masses

of stone which are found scattered over our prairies, which a casual observer can discern are not natural to their present locality.

In many places the hills were uprooted by these icebergs, driven by tempests, and the strata of rocks are frequently found in a vertical and inclined position.

The second of these causes consists in the fact, that many of the streams, especially the minor ones, have entirely changed their former course. In many of these places the ancient channels undermined banks and ledges of stone, and caused them to fall and tilt upon their edges, after which they have been more or less covered by the shifting sands and sedimentary deposits. Many of these tilts are found under non-existing hills, in the process of well-digging and other mining operations.

There is, therefore, nothing in the geological feature of this county to indicate that any considerable volcanic action has ever taken place, but, on the contrary, that its hills and valleys, its prairies and other features, as well as its deep-lying coal-beds and strata of sand and lime-stone,—the latter of which are in many places over sixty feet in thickness,—have all been produced by the action, direct, or remote, of water. It is evident to the mind of a geologist that the contour or features of the great basin of which this county forms a small part, probably subsequent to the last ice period, or that, perhaps, it was formed into a basin by the scooping action of the floating ice-mountains, or the throwing up of the barriers which penned in the waters and prepared the way for all subsequent alluvial action.

The only minerals to be found in an alluvial country, in paying quantities, are salt and coal. The interior basin of central Illinois from about the region of the Big Muddy river, on the south, to the Illinois river, on the north-east, while detached beds of great extent are found in most other parts of the State. The surface of Washington County is underlaid with coal, the main strata being at a depth from 90 to 600 feet. While detached beds of thin, shaly coal may be found at depths varying from 20 to 60 feet, in some places there is a perceptible outcrop. At Dubois, on the line of the Central road, coal may be found about 300 feet from the surface, under a lime-stone formation of varying thickness from 40 to 75 feet. No mine has been sunk at Nashville that reached the coal; but from reliable surveys of the Dubois vein, and the Coulterville mine, near the south-west corner of the county, and along the line of the South-eastern railway, in St. Clair county, we judge the depth of the principal coal vein to be about or near 500 feet at Nashville.

Immediately above the coal we generally find slate, from 2 to 7 feet; the lime-stone 25 to 125 feet. The more recent traces of diluvium become apparent near the surface of the older lime-stone, (generally called by the miners coal-cap). Vegetable remains are often found; sometimes large trees, in a good state of preservation.

Detached beds of rubble, and sometimes useful quarries of lime-stone, or calcareous sand-stone, are met in various parts of the county, near or on the surface. This is particularly the case about the borders of Little Muddy, in the east and south-east, in township 2 south, range 2 west, and near the banks and breaks of the Elkhorn, and of Mud Creek in the west and south-west. Very little pure sand-stone has been found, and that generally of a very unstable quality; while in a few places, especially in some elevated position, the soil and other surface formations are pale from the absence of carbonaceous matter, the mineral element, such as lime and phosphoric acid being in unusual abundance.

In the line of palæontology but little can be said. On the more elevated ridge a few fossils have been noticed, and those mostly of coprolites of a reptilian origin. A few only have been found that would weigh as much as twenty or thirty pounds. Just beneath the last mentioned stone formations the remains of shell-fish exist. Some petrifications of the water-snail are also found, composed principally of sulphurate of iron. On the prairies, from four to twenty feet below the surface, are frequently found the bones of fishes of the gar-pike species.



CHAPTER V.

CIVIL HISTORY.

PRIOR to March 1st, 1784, Virginia owned all the territory situated north-west of the Ohio River. On the date above mentioned, that State, by its delegates in the Congress of the United States, conveyed to the United States all the "right, title and claim, as well of soil as of jurisdiction," which the said Commonwealth had to the territory north-west of the Ohio.

At that time, the population of that vast region did not exceed the present population of the County of Washington. It was a vast expanse of uncultivated land, covered with wild grass, filled with wild game, and inhabited by wild men.

On the 13th of July, 1787, Congress passed an ordinance "for the government of the territory of the United States north-west of River Ohio," by which it was provided that, as soon as there should be five thousand free male inhabitants of full age, in said district, they should have authority to elect representatives to the General Assembly. This was the first organization of civil government here under the control of the government of the United States.

Congress appointed the Governor, Secretary and Judges. The people had no part in making the laws until their population should comprise five thousand free male inhabitants of lawful age. The Governor and Judges, or a majority of their number, were authorized to select and publish such laws—civil and criminal,—of the original States as they deemed suitable or necessary for the government of the districts. The power to make laws remained in the hands of the Governor and Judges for nearly thirteen years, at the end of which time the territory could "muster" the requisite five thousand "free male inhabitants of full age." An election was held, and members of the Legislature were chosen. The territorial Legislature convened at Cincinnati, then better known as Fort Washington, on the 16th day of September, 1799. It was found that a quorum was not present, and in consequence thereof the organization was delayed for eight days. The territory, which now comprises the grand Commonwealth of Illinois, was known as Knox County, and was entitled to but one representative in that legislature. Shadrach Bond was the representative; he traveled nearly four hundred miles to attend.

By act of Congress of May 7th, 1800, the North-western Territory was divided, and all that portion lying west of the mouth of Kentucky river, into what was called Indiana Territory. All this territory, which embraced all that now comprises the States of Indiana and Illinois, did not contain the necessary five thousand free male inhabitants to entitle them to the right of self-government. Illinois remained a part of Indiana for nine years.

On the 3d day of February, 1809, Congress passed an act forming Illinois Territory, of all that portion of the territory west of the Wabash river. At that time there were not found in all this vast territory the "five thousand free male inhabitants," consequently the territory was governed by laws made by the Governor and Judges appointed by Congress. Three years elapsed before the necessary population was here for a territorial legislature. Washington County was, at this time, a part and parcel of St. Clair County, and remained so until 1817. In this year the legislature in session at Kaskaskia passed an act forming the County of Washington, establishing its boundaries within the lines now encompassing the counties of Clinton and Washington. In 1827 the Legislature of the State passed an act forming of the north half of Washington County, the County of Clinton. This constitutes the history of the legal sub-divisions of Washington County, from the days when it was, in law and in fact, part of the great State of Virginia, to the time above mentioned, when Clinton County was formed of a part of its territory.

COUNTY SEAT.

By the same act of the Legislature that formed the original County of Washington, three commissioners were appointed, viz.: Jacob Purman, Reuben Middleton, and Leaven Maddux, who were authorized to examine and locate a seat of government for the county. They met at the house of James Bankson, on Shoal creek, in what is now Clinton County, March 2d, 1818. Their report says: "And considering the importance of said site being located on the margin of a navigable stream, as near the center of the present and future population of said county as is consistent with expediency and justice, do, upon mature consideration, pronounce that a part of the north-east; north-west; a part of the south-west of section thirty-three, and a part of south-east of section thirty-two, in township one, north of range

three west; and part of the north-east quarter of section five; and a part of the north-east quarter of section four, township one, south of range three west, combine more advantages, in our estimation, than any other site in said county. We therefore affirm and declare by the power vested in us, that the permanent seat of justice for said county shall be established thereon." This was on the site of the old town of Covington,—the name applied to the county-seat,—which was situated on the Kaskaskia River, about three miles north of the present county-seat. Covington remained, in fact, the county-seat until 1831, when the seat of justice was removed to Nashville.

GEORGETOWN.

When the county of Clinton was detached from the territory that comprised Washington, in 1827, Covington was so near the dividing line of the two counties that the removal of the county-seat was provided for by the appointment by the Legislature of Campbell Gilmore, William Farris and another man whose name is not known, as commissioners to permanently locate the "seat of justice" of said county. Gilmore and Farris met, and located the seat of government for said county, "on sections 19 and 20, township two south, range three west, centering near the line of said sections, at a pole put up about forty-five yards east of two wells on section 19." Provided always that Tilghman H. West, who owned the land, would give not less than twenty acres for public buildings. Should West refuse to give the twenty acres, then the county-seat was to be located on the south-west quarter of section 17, township two south, range three west, belonging to John Hutchings, who had promised to deed the required twenty acres. West refused to give the land, and the site was located on Hutchings' land. He, however, refused to make the deed until the town had been laid out, surveyed and the lots sold. The commissioners employed Wm. Moore, a surveyor of St. Clair County, who surveyed the town and laid it out in regular order. The lots were sold on the 13th day of September, 1827, after which Hutchings appeared before the commissioners' court in Covington, March 3d, 1828, and delivered his deed. The sale of lots, as shown by the records, realized one hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

The court-house, or other public buildings, were built here; and when Judge Smith came to hold court, in March, 1829, he found no traces of habitation or civilization save a pole standing solitary and alone, and the wells before mentioned. He abandoned Georgetown forever, and nothing more was ever heard of it as the county-seat.

NASHVILLE.

The Georgetown location never did please any considerable number of the inhabitants, and the "county-seat question" was a disturbing element between the "East" and "West settlements," as Beaucoup and Elkhorn were then known. It entered largely into political contests; aspirants for office, like the inimitable Davy Crockett, being often called upon to define their position on the "county-seat question." Whether the politicians of this county, at that day, were as successful in playing the non-committal policy as the great bear-hunter was, is not a matter of record. From 1828 to 1830, the contention was great about a re-location. The land upon which Nashville is located belonged to the government; and the people who favored the location of the county-seat upon this site were too poor to raise the ready money to purchase the land. David Pulliam, a farmer and large stock raiser, who lived about three miles south of Nashville, was the only man of the "Nashville party" who could raise a hundred dollars in cash whenever he desired to do so. To him a deputation of the friends of Nashville went, and urged him by all means to proceed to Kaskaskia, and purchase the land. So strongly and persistently did they apply arguments and appeals to him, that he became so irritated with the annoyance that he pulled off his old white wall hat, threw it on the ground and said: "I would not give that old hat for all that town will ever make." Two men of St. Clair County, of considerable means, viz.: Robert Middleton and Wm. G. Brown, were finally induced to purchase the land.

In March, 1831, the town was laid out, platted and surveyed by A. W. Casad, surveyor, and declared by the commissioners, David White, Livesay Carter and Joseph Whittenberg, the permanent seat of justice of Washington County.

COURT-HOUSES.

There are no records by which the dimensions or cost of the court-house at Covington can be obtained. One thing is certain,—it was rude and primitive, and in keeping with the character of other improvements, public and private, of that day.

As before mentioned, there was no court-house at Georgetown. On the 25th day of June, 1831, the county commissioners contracted with Thomas L. Moore for the building of a court-house on the public square in Nashville, under which contract Moore erected the old frame court-house, which continued in use as such until 1840.

PRESENT COURT-HOUSE.

On April 1st, 1840, the commissioners contracted with Malachi Jenkins for the erection of a new court-house, according to a plan furnished by Harvey Neville. The price agreed to be paid was \$4,385. The building was built upon the site occupied by the old one. The court-room was, at first, on the ground floor; the offices on the second floor, and was changed to its present model in 1855.

First Constables. At the first meeting of the justice's court, at the house of James Bankson, on March 9th, 1818, Leaven Maddux, James McCracken and John Clary were appointed constables for the county. At this same term of the court, three "writs of *ad quod damnum*" were ordered issued to condemn lands for mill seats upon Shoal creek and the Kaskaskia river. License was granted, also, to Theophilus Harrauld, "for retailing spirituous liquors," upon his paying into the county treasury the sum of six dollars and the clerk's fee. William H. Bradsby produced his commission from the Governor, as County Clerk; also Daniel S. Swearingen presented his commission as Sheriff. Bolin Green was sworn in as deputy-sheriff of the county. The following orders were also made:

"Ordered that Abraham Thompson be licensed to keep a public house or tavern, on Shoal creek, on the United States road, and be allowed to retail spirituous liquors at the same, and that he pay the sum of eight dollars as a tax on said license for one year."

"Ordered, that Lemuel Lee be licensed to keep a public house where he lives, on the Vincennes road, on the east side of the Kaskaskia river, and that he pay eight dollars tax on his license, and that he have leave to retail spirituous liquors."

Licenses were also granted to Barnet Bone and Robert Davis respectively, to keep public houses on "Sugar creek, on the United States road," and "on the west side of Sugar creek," and each was permitted to retail spirituous liquors.

The following is the schedule of rates adopted by the court, which these "Keepers of Public Houses" were allowed to charge their guests: Breakfast, 37½ cents; dinner, 87½ cents; supper, 37½ cents; 1 pint of Whisky, 12½ cents; horse feed for night, 50 cents; Peach brandy, rum, or wine, 50 cents per half pint; bedding, 12½ cents; horse feed, 18½ cents.

At a session of the court, held on the 16th of July, 1818, the following orders, with reference to tax levies, were made:

"Ordered, that each slave be taxed one dollar, and each horse fifty cents."

"Ordered, that the ferry, on the Kaskaskia river, where it is crossed by the United States road, now in the possession of Phillip Martin, be taxed ten dollars."

Other ferries were taxed all the way from two to ten dollars, in proportion to the amount of business done by them.

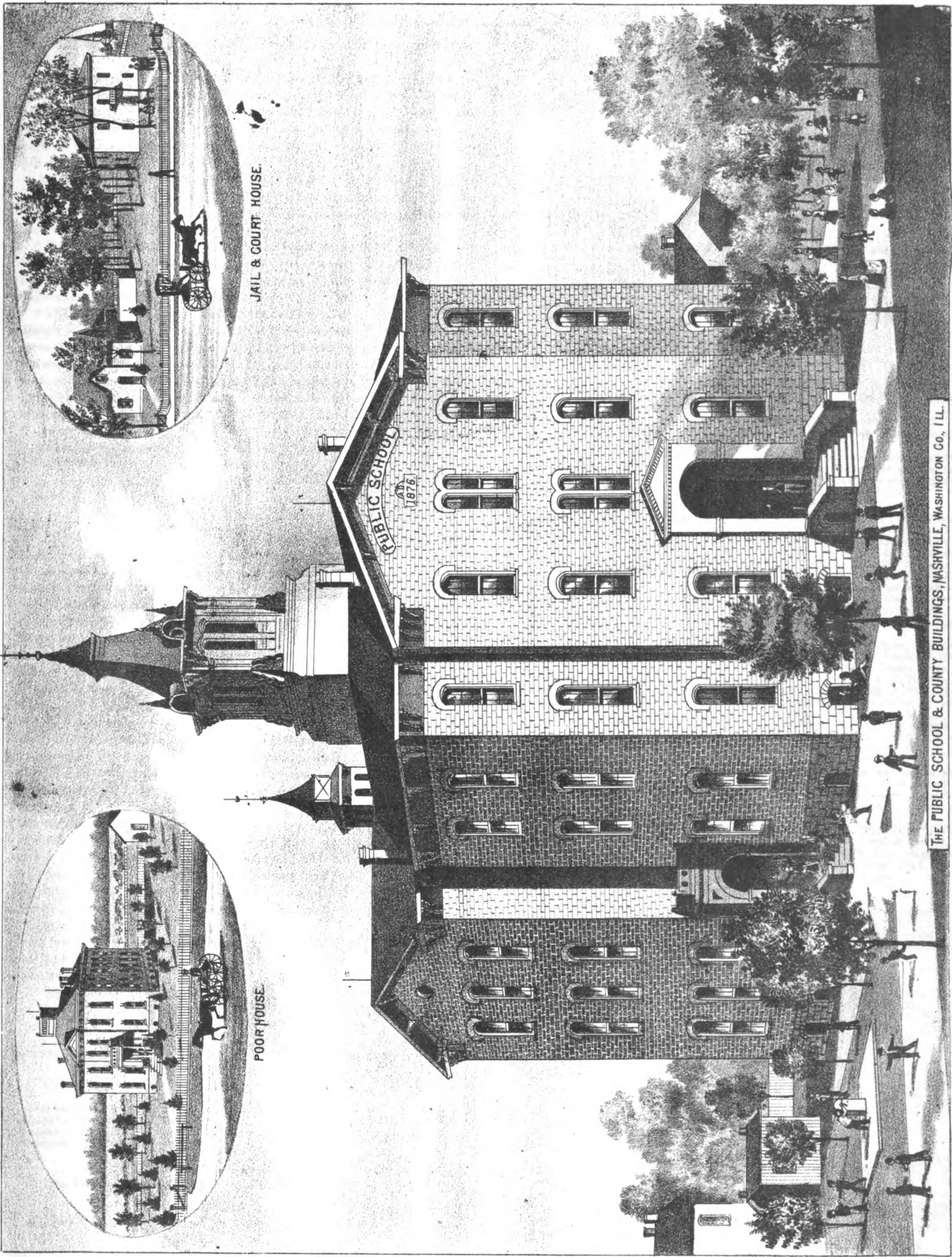
FIRST ROADS.

The first roads that were laid out, of which we find any record, are: one that John Brown, Jacob Turman and Ephraim Walker were appointed to "view," "leading from the town of Covington to the hill on the opposite side of the river, the level and nearest way for a road, and to report to the next court." James Ratcliff, Job Ratcliff and Joshua Fisher were "appointed to view a road leading from the town of Covington, to intersect the road leading to Middleton's Ferry, to Shawneetown, at the level and most convenient point, and to report at the next court." There is nothing to show that either committee ever reported to the court, but mention is made that the roads were located.

On the 20th of September, 1818, John Martin was appointed tax-collector of the county. He was required "to enter into bond in the sum of \$400, with Phillip Martin as security for the faithful discharge of his duty."

WOLF SCALPS.

The practice of paying a bounty on wolf scalps dates back to the earliest period of the organization of the county. The original bounty paid, as found on record, was \$2 per scalp. The justice's courts, in those early days, seemed to have regulated almost everything, stopping not much short of controlling the private business of individuals. They taxed the keepers of pub-



lic houses and ferries, and fixed the schedule of prices that was to be charged by them.

The following are the rates fixed for ferrymen: For wagon and team, 50 cents; for wagon and one horse, 37½ cents; a two-wheeled carriage drawn by horses or oxen, 25 cents; for man and horse, 12½ cents; for footman, 6½ cents; sheep and hogs, 3 cents per head. And "when the waters were so high on the Kastaskia river that the boats had to be carried from hill to hill double rates were allowed."

At the August term, 1819, of the justices' court, John Martin, county collector, reported that he had collected, as taxes, the amount of \$129.30.

Below will be found the first deed on record in Washington county; the land conveyed is in what is now Clinton county:

"Know all men by these presents, that Joseph Watkins, of Illinois territory and county of Sinclair, am held and firmly bound unto Daniel Swearingen of territory and county above mentioned, in the penal sum of sixty dollars lawful money of the territory.

"The condition of the above obligation is such that if the above-named Joseph Watkins doth convey legally to the afore-named Swearingen, ten acres of land in fee simple, beginning at an ash, the north-western corner of the south-west quarter of section No. 12, in township No. 2, north of No. 4 west, and running south forty poles, from thence east forty poles, so as to include ten acres of land, then the above obligation to be null and void and of none effect. Signed, sealed and delivered this 18th day of May, 1817, in the presence of

ABRAHAM THOMPSON, } Recorded the 10th of
JONATHAN OYBAR, } April, 1818,

JOSEPH WATKINS, [SEAL].
WILLIAM H. BRADSBY, Recorder."

Also,

THE FIRST WILL ON RECORD IN WASHINGTON COUNTY.

In the name of God, Amen. I, Peter Branstetter, infirm of body, but of sound mind, do make this my last will and testament. I do trust in God that my dear children will continue to live in brotherly affection, and make, without further contest, the disposition and distribution of my property that I shall here direct, and that my dear wife having repeatedly expressed a wish to return to Tennessee, will not exercise her right of dower, to the staying or preventing of any sale I may herein direct. Should my children prefer, or a majority of them prefer, or think it more expedient to remain on and cultivate, in harmony and as a band of brothers, the land upon which I now reside, I do wish them so to do, and do by this my last will empower them. But should it be the wish of my wife and two of my older sons, or three of my older sons without my wife, my oldest son, John (who is hereafter provided for), excepted, to sell the same and to return to Tennessee or elsewhere, I desire they will do it; but it is my desire that they will not force the same at public sale, but make a fair disposition thereof at private. The proceeds of said sale if effected, I wish equally divided among all my children, my said oldest son, John, excepted, to whom I leave fifty dollars to be paid out of the first money that can be spared from the immediate expense of the family. In addition to the proportion that the law gives my dear wife in right of dower, I do give and bequeath to her the negro girl called Maria, now living with and belonging to me, my said wife having often desired the same. Having only two other negroes, and having often promised them thereto, I do hereby give and bequeath the same to my children by my first marriage, my said son John excepted.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this 28th day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand and eight hundred and eighteen.

PETER BRANSTETTER, [SEAL].

Signed, sealed and acknowledged in the presence of

D. S. SWEARINGEN,
ABRAHAM THOMPSON.

JUSTICES' AND COMMISSIONERS' COURTS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY, WITH THE DATES OF THEIR APPOINTMENTS AND ELECTIONS.

The First Court

Was held March 9th, 1818, called Justices' Court. There were present three Justices, appointed by the Governor, as follows: Zachariah Maddox, John Johnson and David Pierce. It appears from the records that James Bankson takes the place of David Pierce, and signs the proceedings as one of the Justices.

First Board of Commissioners.

William Rountree, John Kain, and James Gilbreath, elected in 1819.

Second Board of Commissioners.

William Carrigan, Joel Medley, and Solomon Silkwood, elected in 1820.

Third Board of Commissioners.

John Smith, Hanson Godfrey and Robert McEver, elected in 1822.

Fourth Board of Commissioners.

John Thompson and Absalom Yarbrough, elected in 1824; and Robert McEver, re-elected in 1824. We find no record of the above Commissioners' election, but find they sign the proceedings at the May term, 1824.

Fifth Board of Commissioners.

John Thompson, re-elected in 1824. Joseph Huey and John H. Morgan, elected in 1824. At a special election held March 5th, 1825, there were elected three County Commissioners to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of John Thompson, Joseph Huey and John H. Morgan.

Sixth Board of Commissioners.

John Woodrome, Joseph Whittenburg and Cyrus Sawyer, elected in 1825.

Seventh Board of Commissioners.

Cyrus Sawyer, re-elected in 1826, Charles McCord and David White, elected in 1826.

Eighth Board of Commissioners.

David White and Joseph Whittenburg, re-elected in 1828, and Livesay Carter, elected in 1828.

Ninth Board of Commissioners.

Demsey Kennedy, John Gilbreath and Nathan Davis, elected in 1830.

Tenth Board of Commissioners.

Abner Joliff, William Rountree and Elijah Goodner, elected in 1832.

Eleventh Board of Commissioners.

Demsey Kennedy, re-elected in 1834, Joel Woodrome and Harvey Nevill, elected in 1834.

Twelfth Board of Commissioners.

Demsey Kennedy and Joel Woodrome, re-elected in 1836, and Allen Parlier, elected in 1836.

At this time the law was so amended as to require the Commissioners to be elected for a term of three years; the first three, one for one year, one for two years, and one for three years; after which one would be elected every year. Under this law there were elected the

Thirteenth Board of Commissioners.

Demsey Kennedy (one year), re-elected in 1838, and Jacob B. House (two years) and Linville Rountree (three years), elected in 1838; Thomas F. White, elected in 1839; Henry Williamson, elected in 1840; John Crain, elected in 1841; Thomas F. White, re-elected in 1842; Henry Williamson, re-elected in 1843; Benjamin C. Nelson (died in office), elected in 1844; Thomas F. White, re-elected in 1845; Greenville Rountree (to fill vacancy caused by death of Nelson), elected in 1846; Elijah Goodner, re-elected in 1846; William H. Hagans, elected in 1847; Thomas M. McCracken, elected in 1848.

In 1848 the new Constitution of the state made a change, organizing a County Court to do the business of the county, with one Judge, having probate jurisdiction, and providing for two Associate Justices, all to hold office for four years. Accordingly, under this law there were elected:

Thomas F. White, County Judge, William H. Hagans and John Williams, Associates, elected in 1849. Thomas F. White, County Judge, re-elected in 1853; Lewis W. Crain and Linville Rountree, Associates, elected in 1853. Thomas F. White, County Judge, re-elected in 1857; Linville Rountree, Associate, re-elected in 1857, and H. P. H. Morgan, Associate, elected in 1857. William M. Phillips, County Judge, elected in 1861; John Akins, Associate, elected in 1861, and H. P. H. Morgan, Associate, re-elected in 1861. William M. Phillips, County Judge, re-elected in 1865; John Huegely and H. H. Meyer, Associates, elected in 1865. In 1866 Wm. M. Phillips resigned his position as County Judge, and William J. Stevenson elected to fill vacancy in 1866. William J. Stevenson, County Judge, re-elected in 1869; H. H. Meyer, Associate, re-elected in 1869, and Richard Tiemey, Associate, elected in 1869.

In 1870, the new Constitution vacated the office of Associate Justices, and created what is called a Board of Commissioners, to take charge of the county business, to be elected for a term of three years; the first three, one for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, to be determined by lot; after which one would be elected every year. Under this law there were elected:

Joel P. Watson (one year), 1873. Leonard Merker (two years), 1873. G. W. Phillips (three years). Resigned in 1866, 1873. Henry Moellman, 1874. Leonard Merker, re-elected, 1875. L. B. Baldwin (appointed to fill vacancy caused by Phillips' resignation), 1876. George T. Hoke, 1876. Frederick Dankmeyer, 1877. J. H. Sabert, 1878.

Below is a list of the names, dates of election and terms of service of the

Clerks of the Circuit Court.

William H. Bradsoy, appointed in 1818, served until 1839. William Boyd, appointed in 1839, served until 1840. James Burns, elected in 1840, served until 1850. Harry H. Talbot, elected in 1850, served until 1869. John N. Vernor, elected in 1860, served until 1868. Solomon M. Elwood, elected in 1868, served until 1876. Wilson S. Hisey, elected in 1876, present incumbent.

Sheriffs of Washington County. Terms of Service, etc.

Daniel S. Swearingen, appointed in 1818. Harry Wilton, elected in 1819. Boling Green, elected in 1820. Joel Medley, elected in 1822. John S. Carrigan, elected in 1823. Levin N. English, elected in 1824. Thomas H. Moore, elected in 1825. William C. Wallace, elected in 1829. John Crain, elected in 1830. John White, elected in 1836. John H. McElhannon, elected in 1840, resigned in 1845. John N. Vernor, elected in 1845. Willis White, elected in 1848. Isaac B. Jack, (died in office), elected in 1850. Francis D. Taylor, Coroner, filled Jack's unexpired term. John White, re-elected in 1852. Salem Goodner, elected in 1854. John White, re-elected in 1856. Asa C. Coffey, elected in 1858. Salem Goodner, re-elected in 1860. James Garvin, elected in 1862. James H. Sawyer, elected in 1864. W. H. Clayton, elected in 1866. D. R. Meyer, elected in 1868. John White, re-elected in 1870. James Garvin, re-elected in 1872. Jacob May, elected in 1874; re-elected in 1876. Wm. Lane, present incumbent, elected in 1878.

Assessors and Treasurers. Terms of Service, etc.

Rufus Recker, appointed in 1819, and resigned in 1819. John H. Lambert, appointed in 1819, and resigned in 1820. Calvin Barnes appointed in 1820, and resigned in 1821. John Woodrome, appointed in 1821, served until 1823. Charles Stephens, appointed in 1823, served until 1825. James Johnson, appointed in 1825, served until 1827. Samuel Y. Henry, appointed in 1827, served until 1836. George W. Lee, appointed in 1836, served until 1843. James Ramsey, elected in 1843, resigned in 1855. John W. Phillips, appointed to fill Ramsey's unexpired term, 1855. Washington Walker, elected in 1856, served until

1857. Thomas McCracken, elected in 1857, served until 1860. Andrew Fice, elected in 1860, served until 1861. John H. Borchelt, elected in 1861, served until 1865. S. Walker, elected in 1865, served until 1867. John Land, elected in 1867, served until 1871. Henry F. Dahncke, elected in 1871, served until 1875. William Adams, elected in 1875, served until 1877. William Adams, re-elected in 1877, present incumbent.

County Surveyors.

Wm. H. Bradsby, elected in 1833, served until 1837. Darius Greenup, elected in 1837, served until 1843. August Stander, elected in 1843, served until 1851. Darius Greenup, re-elected in 1851, served until 1857. S. W. Parks, elected in 1857, served until 1861. August Stander, re-elected in 1861, served until 1867. J. Shoemaker, elected in 1867, served until 1869. M. L. McCord, elected in 1869, re-elected in 1871, re-elected in 1875, present incumbent.

County Clerks.

Wm. H. Bradsby, appointed in 1818, served until 1832. Orcenith Fisher, appointed in 1832, served until 1834. Wm. Boyd (died in office), elected in 1834, served until 1839. Zenas Vernor, served one term of the Court as Clerk *pro tem.*, 1839. Thomas H. Callaway, elected in 1839, served until 1843. Thomas H. Callaway, re-elected in 1843, served until 1847. Amos Watts, elected in 1847, served until 1851. Amos Watts, re-elected in 1851, served until 1855; re-elected in 1855, served until 1857. S. C. Page, elected in 1857, served until 1861. T. B. Needles, elected in 1861; re-elected in 1865; re-elected in 1869; re-elected in 1873, served until 1876. H. F. Reuter appointed in 1876, served until 1877. H. F. Reuter was elected in 1877. Present incumbent.

Probate and County Judges.

Probate Judges: Wm. H. Bradsby, appointed in 1821, served until 1837. E. Kilpatrick, elected in 1837, served until 1838. Wm. H. Bradsby, re-elected in 1838, served until 1839. Zenas H. Vernor, elected in 1839, served until 1847. Harvey Nevill, elected in 1847, served until 1849.

County Judges: Thomas F. White, elected in 1849; re-elected in 1853; re-elected in 1857, served until 1861. Wm. M. Phillips elected in 1861; re-elected in 1865, served until 1866. W. J. Stevenson, elected in 1866; re-elected in 1869, served until 1873 (died in office). Isaac Miller, appointed in 1873, served (less than one year) until 1873. M. M. Goodner, elected in 1873, served until 1877. Daniel Hay, appointed in 1877, served (about one month). George W. Vernor, elected in 1877, present incumbent.

School Commissioners and County Superintendents.

John Crain was appointed in 1835, served until 1840; re-appointed in 1840, served until 1842. Jacob Goodner, appointed in 1842, served until 1843. Z. H. Vernor, appointed in 1843, served until 1847. Harvey Neville, appointed in 1847, served until 1853. Z. H. Vernor, re-appointed in 1853, served until 1861. Wm. H. Clayton, elected in 1861, served until 1865.

County Superintendents: Wm. H. Clayton, elected in 1865, served until 1866 (resigned). Alden C. Hillman, elected in 1866, served until 1873. Samuel C. Page, elected in 1873, served until 1877. J. W. Hudson, elected in 1877, present incumbent.

We subjoin a list of the Senators and Representatives from Washington County or the district including said county:

Senators.

1818-1819-1820, J. Maddox; 1822-1824-1826, Andrew Bankson; 1828-1830-1832-1834, Conrad Will; 1835, Bankson Parish; 1836-1838-1840, John D. Wood; 1842-1844, John Crain; 1846, Elias S. Dennis; 1846-51, H. S. Osburn; 1853-1855, John E. Detrich; 1857-1859, E. C. Coffey; 1861, John M. Rodgers; 1863, W. A. J. Sparks; 1865-1867, David K. Greene; 1869-1871, John P. Van Dorstan; 1873-1875, George Gundlach; 1877-1879, F. E. W. Brink.

Representatives.

1818-1819, Daniel S. Swearingen; 1822, James Turney; 1824, Philo Beers; 1826, Charles Slade; 1828-1830, John S. Carrigan; 1832, Johnson Wren; 1834, Johnson Wren and George P. Boyer; 1836-1838-1840, John Crain; 1842, Elias S. Dennis and John White; 1844, William Woodburn and John White; 1846, John White; 1849-1851, Zenas H. Vernor; 1853, E. A. Paine; 1855, P. E. Hosmer; 1857, H. S. Osburn; 1859, John D. Wood; 1861, O. Kellogg; 1863, Jesse R. Ford; 1865, Isaac Miller; 1867, Daniel Hay; 1869, George Gundlach; 1871, A. S. Rowley; 1873, Fred. A. Lietze, Charles D. Horles and Andrew G. Henry; 1875, Wm. H. Moore; 1877, Richard Tierney; 1879, T. Duane Hinckley and Samuel W. Jones.

In the early history of the county we find that other civil officers were appointed and served in various positions. In 1839, at the March term of the Commissioners' Court, two Assessors were appointed, one for the Eastern and one for the Western district; which practice was continued for several years thereafter. Champness Ball, eastern district, was appointed in 1839. James G. Harris, western district, appointed in 1839. Champness Ball, eastern district, re-appointed in 1840. James G. Harris, western district, re-appointed in 1840. Wm. M. Phillips, eastern district, appointed in 1842. Wm. Young, western district, appointed in 1843.

County Recorder.

It appears that the office of Recorder was separate and distinct from that of any other office during the period between the dates 1835-1843. Wm. Boyd was appointed in 1835. Wm. Boyd was elected in 1839. James Burns, elected in 1839; re-elected in 1843.

County Collector.

Prior to 1844, the office of County Collector was distinct from any other office. At that date, the office of County Collector was abolished, and the Sheriff was made ex-officio Collector of the county. Below will be found the names of the County Collectors:

John Martin was appointed in 1818, and we find no other appointment on record until James G. Harris was appointed in 1837. Isaac Parlier, appointed in 1840; re-elected in 1841. Salem Goodner, appointed in 1842. John L. McElhanon, appointed in 1843.

First Voting Precincts.

At a regular term of the Justices' Court, on March 18th, 1818, four voting precincts were made for the county, to be known as follows: Sugar Creek township, Carlyle township, Crooked Creek township, and Covington township. In 1820, another township was created, called Shoal Creek township.

Vote of Washington County, by Precincts, for Presidential Electors, in 1876.

	REPUBLICAN.	DEMOCRATIC.
Ashley.....	193	226
Covington.....	82	140
Dubois.....	69	87
Elkton.....	118	93
Hoyleton.....	113	121
Irvington.....	119	48
Lively Grove.....	133	95
Nashville.....	438	424
Okawville.....	223	135
Pilot Knob.....	72	57
Plum Hill.....	72	39
Richview.....	193	66
Venedy.....	86	134
Total.....	1911	1671

About 15 votes were cast for Peter Cooper's (Greenback candidate) electors.

CHAPTER VI.

THE BENCH AND BAR.

THE Judiciary and the Bar furnish interesting chapters in the history of every community.

The legal profession, and the Judiciary are so closely connected and associated with the development and progress of civilization, that their history is almost inseparable from the civil history of the community.

Washington County has in times past been favored with a learned and upright Judiciary as well as a Bar profound in the lore of the law.

This county originally belonged to the twenty-third Judicial district, which was composed of the following counties; Marion, Clinton, Washington, Perry, Randolph and Monroe.

Southern Illinois in the early days, like all other newly settled countries, had but little litigation to occupy the attention of the Courts. A term of the Circuit Court seldom lasted more than a day or two.

This is in striking contrast to our courts of to-day, that often occupy from two to four weeks in a single term. The Judges in company with the lawyers rode from one county-seat to another on horseback. The first Circuit Court held in this county, was held at the house of James Bankson on Shoal creek, now in Clinton county, on the 13th day of July, 1818. John Warnock was the Judge, William H. Bradsby clerk and Daniel S. Swearingen sheriff. The following names composed the Grand Jury: Thomas F. Herbert, George Brown, Philip Martin, Leaven Maddox, Abraham Baker, Abner Eads, Bolin Green, Elis Chaffin, Andrew Bankson, Jacob Turman, John Starnater, Mathias Eads, Joseph Watkins, Cyrus Cherby, John Clary and Henry McDaniel. The Grand Jury was in session one day, and returned five indictments: one for assault and battery, and four for retailing "spiruous liquor" without license.

Judge Warnock, after serving two terms, was succeeded by Judge John Reynolds, a noted politician, and a man of distinguished ability. He afterwards became Governor of the State.

The sessions of the court were held during Judge Reynolds' term of office at Covington, which was laid out and became the county-seat in 1818.

In 1819, at the October term, Judge Joseph Phillips appeared upon the Bench as the successor of Judge Reynolds.

Judge Phillips and John Reynolds presided alternately, until the November term, 1822, when Wm. Reynolds appeared upon the Bench. Judge Wm. Reynolds presided, continuously, until the year 1825.

Judge Samuel McRoberts, succeeded Wm. Reynolds and presided at the various terms April, 1825, to September, 1826.

Hon. Theophilus Smith was the successor of Mr. McRoberts, and continued in office until 1834.

Judge Thomas C. Brown, appears to have presided at the August term of the Court in the year 1829.

Sidney Breese, a name conspicuous in the history of the legal profession of Illinois, was the next Judge, in the order of succession. He was elected and assumed the duties of his office, some time in the autumn of 1835. He presided continuously, until 1842, when he resigned the Judgeship to accept a seat in the United States Senate.

Hon. James Sample was the successor of Mr. Breese. He served for one year only.

General James Shields, whose reputation is national in its character, having held the office of Major General, in two wars—the Mexican and the war of the Great Rebellion, and who enjoys the eminent distinction, of having represented three States of the Union on the floor of the United States Senate, was the successor of Judge Semple. He served two years and retired in 1844.

Hon. Gustavus Koerner, succeeded General Shields. He served from 1844 to 1849.

Hon. William H. Underwood was the next Judge. He served for six years, and upon his retirement, the venerable Sidney Breese, was again called to the Bench. His term of office began in 1855, and he served a little more than two years, when he was called to the Supreme Bench of the State of Illinois, which position he held continuously until his death in 1878.

Hon. H. K. S. O'Melveny succeeded Judge Breese and served out the residue of the term to which Judge Breese had been elected. He retired from the Bench in 1861.

Judge Silas L. Bryan succeeded to the Bench in 1861, was re-elected in 1867, and retired in 1873.

Judge Amos Watts, a resident of Washington county, was elected to succeed Judge Bryan, in 1873, and is the present incumbent, (1879).

Judge Watts is a lawyer of distinguished ability,—yet in the vigor of manhood, of studious habits, and has a wide field of usefulness yet before him.

During a ten years' clerkship of the county court Judge Watts read law under the direction of Hon. P. E. Hosmer, and was admitted to practice in 1854. He, from that time on enjoyed a lucrative practice until he was elected Judge in 1873.

By act of the legislature of 1877, the judicial system of Illinois was materially changed. Two districts were thrown into one, and each of the districts so formed has three Judges. Washington county is now in the third judicial district, which is composed of the counties of Marion, Clinton, Washington, Perry, Randolph, Monroe, St. Clair, Madison and Bond. Associated with Judge Watts, in this district, are Judge George W. Wall, of Duquoin, Perry county, and Judge William H. Snyder, of Belleville, St. Clair county.

Ephraim Kilpatrick was the first resident lawyer in Nashville, or Washington county. He practiced here for a few years and removed to Iowa.

J. Thomas Hanson was the next resident lawyer. He was a native of Maryland. Was a gentleman of culture and a good lawyer. Was an ardent politician of the olden type.

Ptolemy E. Hosmer, a native of Vermont, was admitted to the Bar, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, by Judge John M. Krum, on the day that James K. Polk was elected President, in 1844. He practiced his profession in Franklin county one year, when he removed to Nashville, where he has ever since enjoyed a large and lucrative practice.

He has represented this county in the State Legislature. As a representative, he distinguished himself as an able lawyer and legislator.

Lyman P. Lacey, now a resident of Mason county, Illinois, and Judge of the Circuit Court of that district, and one of the Judges of the appellate court, was the next resident lawyer.

He came to Nashville, in 1844. He remained here but a short time, but during his stay among the citizens of Washington county, he built for himself a reputation as an able jurist and an upright man.

T. J. Lecompte, came to Nashville in 1844. He was a successful practitioner, until he became blind. He died a few years ago.

J. H. Wickizer commenced the practice of the law in Nashville, in 1845.

Judge Isaac Miller came here in 1850, has been in the practice continuously ever since, and is now a resident of Nashville, (1879). He served one term in the State Legislature.

Marcus McCord, the present County Surveyor (1879), of Washington county, was admitted to the practice in 1853. After a brief period he abandoned the practice of his profession.

John Curtis was a resident lawyer here in 1853, and practiced in partnership with Mr. McCord.

Captain Lorenzo Johnson, a native of Connecticut, and who was appointed by the Governor of that State, as a captain in one of the ten regiments, raised in that State, for the Mexican war, located in Nashville at the close of this war, and practiced for two years; he removed from here to Chester, where he died.

Wm. H. Redden, was admitted to the Bar and began the practice of his profession, in 1857, in Nashville.

He laid aside the "musty volumes of legal lore," when the tocsin of war

was sounded, on the fall of Sumter, and buckled on his sword in defence of the nation's honor.

At the close of the war, he returned to Nashville and resumed the practice of his profession. He soon after removed to Kansas, where he died.

H. Clay Bradsby, a native of Washington county, was admitted to the practice in about the year 1854. He remained only a year after his admission to the Bar, when he removed to Vandalia, Fayette county, Illinois, and from there to Effingham, where he now resides, (1879).

John N. Vernor, was admitted about this time, but never entered into the practice on account of his frequently and almost continuously being honored with important offices and position by his fellow-citizens.

Captain A. J. Hosmer, studied law with his brother, Hon. P. E. Hosmer, in Nashville, and was admitted to practice in 1855.

Like thousands of others of the brave sons of Illinois, when the life of the nation was trembling in the balance, he had his heart fired with that patriotic fervor that pervaded all classes of citizens who loved American institutions, and he abandoned his civic duties for the privations and dangers of the tented field.

He was made a captain in the Forty-fourth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, and fell at the head of his company at the historic battle of Stone River—one of the many sacrifices for the nation's life.

James Bassett, author of "Bassett's Criminal Precedents," located at Ashley, in about the year 1864. He practiced here for some time, but has long since been "gathered to his fathers."

Hon. James M. Rountree, the present States Attorney of Washington county, is a native of the county. He studied law, while engaged in the business of life, and was admitted by the Supreme Court of the State in the year, 1867.

He has built up a good business, and is quite popular in the practice of his profession.

Wm. S. Forman, studied law in the office of Judge Amos Watts, and was admitted to the Bar in 1872. Mr. Forman, is a young gentleman of genial disposition and engaging manners, of sound personal character, and of more than ordinary ability. He has a good practice, and bright prospects for the future.

Green P. Harben, a located lawyer at Okawville read law under the direction of Judge Watts. He was admitted to the Bar in 1870.

James Mondy, was admitted to the Bar in 1870. He soon after died.

Robert Finney was licensed to practice law in the year 1872.

Hon. Dan. Hay, read law under the direction of Hon. P. E. Hosmer, and was admitted in the year 1867. Mr. Hay is a lawyer of ability, and enjoys an extensive practice.

He is a native of Washington County, and has represented the district of which it forms a part, in the State Legislature. He is a gentleman of a high order of intellect, and has a bright future before him.

Washington F. Crane, was admitted to the Bar in 1872.

Judge C. T. Ware, at present Judge of the City court of East St. Louis, was a resident lawyer in Nashville in 1870.

William Rainey, deceased, was admitted to the practice in 1872.

Wm. E. Alexander, was admitted by the Supreme Court to the practice in 1872.

Benjamin Klane, was also licensed to practice in the year 1872.

Hon. James A. Watts, a native of Washington county, a brilliant young lawyer of Nashville, studied law in the office of his father, Hon. Amos Watts, and was licensed to practice in the year 1872, at the age of twenty-one years.

Mr. Watts, Jr., has by his business qualifications, strict attention to business, untiring industry, perseverance and integrity, built up for himself a large practice.

He has been honored with the highest office in the gift of the municipality of Nashville, having been chosen by the unsolicited suffrages of his fellow-citizens to the office of Mayor of the city, which office he now holds. There is no young man in Southern Illinois that has brighter prospects for advancement and preferment than has Mr. Watts.

Judge S. E. Catterlin, a lawyer from the State of Alabama, came to this county in the year 1867, and has since resided at Ashley. Judge Catterlin has been eminently successful.

George Aikin, a native of Washington county, and a resident lawyer of Nashville, studied law in the office of Judge Watts, and was licensed to practice, by the Supreme Court, in the year 1875.

Mr. Aikin is a young man of ability as a lawyer and orator, and of un-

questionable integrity—the requisites to success in the profession of his choice.

He is at present associated in the practice with Hon. James M. Rountree.

Walter Way, was the prosecuting attorney of Washington county, from 1872 to 1876.

M. M. Goodner, a native of Washington county, read law in the office of Hon. Amos Watts, and began the practice of his profession in 1860.

Mr. Goodner has occupied several positions of honor and trust, the most important of which, was the office of Judge of the county court.

Judge George W. Vernor, the present Judge of the county court of Washington, is a native of the county; was admitted to the Bar in 1860, and has been eminently successful in the practice of his profession.

Lafayette Belcher, was licensed to practice law, in about the year 1858.

J. M. Durham, of Ashley, was admitted to the Bar in 1858 or 1859.

Lewis M. Phillips, was licensed to practice, in 1860. He is a man of sound morals, well defined conscientious convictions, a diligent student, and consequently an able lawyer.

Wm. Berry and John Lane, were admitted to the Bar, some time during the war of the rebellion.

R. H. Madden, located, and began the practice of law in Nashville, in 1861. In 1872 he removed to Chicago, where he now resides.

E. M. Vance, located in Nashville, in 1854. He removed from here to Vandalia, Illinois, from whence he removed to Missouri, where he now lives.

Charles Rose, the present Master in Chancery of Washington county, is a native of Ohio. He studied law in the office of Hon. P. E. Hosmer, and was admitted in 1874.

He is a young man of moral and industrious habits, and bids fair to attain eminence in his profession.

Lyman Smith and Henry T. Sumner, were practicing lawyers in Nashville, in 1859.

Mr. Smith removed to Vandalia, and shortly thereafter died.

Albert G. Boyd was a practicing lawyer here in 1859.

Hon. Samuel W. Jones, was admitted to the Bar in 1874, and soon after located in Nashville. He graduated at the Law-School of Lexington, Kentucky, in 1874. He is at present one of the representatives to the General Assembly of the State, from this district.

Perry Boucher, was admitted to the Bar in 1876.

Alexander Morgan and C. T. Moore, were admitted in 1877.

W. Henry Moore, was admitted to the Bar in 1872, and has since practiced in the courts of the county.

Mr. Moore is an eloquent advocate, and bids fair to attain eminence in his profession. He has represented his district in the State Legislature.

Col. Hicks, the "hero of Paducah," resided a short time at Richview and practiced in the courts of this county.

John Breese, of Richview, was admitted to the Bar in 1877.

Alpheus L. Watts, studied law in the office of his father, Hon. Amos Watts, and received his license to practice, in 1877. He is associated in the practice, with his brother Hon. James A. Watts. He is a young man of marked ability, scholarly habits, and doubtless will achieve distinction in his chosen profession.

A. W. Smith, a native of West Virginia, located in Nashville, and commenced the practice of the law, in 1875. He had previously resided at Salem, Illinois, from whence he removed to Ashley, and from thence to Nashville.

James J. Anderson commenced the practice of law in Nashville in 1877. He had previously been admitted to the Bar in the State of Missouri.

George W. Hendricks, of Elkton, Washington county, was admitted to the practice of law in 1878.

Incident.—In the history of the bar, as in the history of all other professions and avocations, there are to be found many genuine specimens of the "Genus Homo," and many incidents that are peculiarly diverting in their character.

In the early days of Nashville George W. Lee, known as the "irrepressible," afforded a source of great amusement for the lawyers and politicians. Lee was a great politician, and believed in the infallibility of General Jackson. His highest ambition was to be a lawyer, and at almost every term of the court he would present himself for examination, for admission to the Bar. On one occasion, when the examiners, the court and every one present had become satisfied of his incompetency, the examiners concluded to have some sport with the "descendant of the Revolutionary Lees, and accordingly proceeded to propound all manner of ludicrous questions to him.

One of the examiners propounded this question: "What penalty do our laws prescribe for the crime of suicide? Lee studied thoughtfully for a moment, scratched his cranium, and answered: "I don't know, unless it is to send the victim to h-ll." On one occasion, as Senator Breese, was about to take his departure for Washington City, the indomitable Lee, sent him word that he wanted to see him before he left for the Capital. It was just as the talk of a war with Mexico had begun to get common over the country. With great dignity, Lee informed the Senator that he had a message, which he wanted conveyed to the president. The Senator expressed the pleasure that it would give him to be the bearer of a message from so distinguished a personage as Lee to the president, and asked him what it was that he desired to communicate. Says he, "Tell President Polk, if we want to whip the Mexicans, we must fight them upon land and upon sea."

The brilliant General U. F. Linder was in attendance upon one term of the court in Nashville, in 1842. He left behind him the record of being one of the most eloquent advocates that ever practiced at the Washington county Bar.

In 1840, and for several years thereafter many lawyers of wide-spread reputation, were in attendance at the terms of the circuit court of this county. Among the most noted were Judge Joseph Gillespie, of Madison county; Hon. Ben. Bond, of Clinton, Gov. G. Koerner, of St. Clair, Col. Wm. H. Bissell, Lyman Trumbull and others. Judges Trumbull and Gillespie were more engaged in practice than the others.

General Shields, while not upon the Bench, practiced for several years at the Nashville Bar, as did also, Judge H. K. S. O'Melveny.

Richard Bond, a prominent lawyer of Carlyle, had at one time considerable practice in the courts of this county.

Judge Underwood, also, when not employed upon the Bench, was a practitioner in our courts. Between the years 1846 and 1865, Judge Underwood had a large and remunerative practice in this county.

For several years previous to the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, General Haynie and Judge Parish attended the courts of Washington county.

They were both lawyers of great popularity, and had a large practice, each of them.

T. M. Robinson, a native of the county, and resident of Ashley, was admitted to the Bar in Texas, in about the year 1875, and is now a member of the Washington county Bar.

J. W. Hudson, present County Superintendent of schools, resides at Ashley, and practices law in the courts of Washington county. Mr. Hudson is a man of culture, well educated in his profession, and possesses those traits essential to success in the profession of law—studious habits and sound personal character.

CHAPTER VII.

PATRIOTISM.

"Breathes there the man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land!
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned,
As home his footsteps he hath turned,
From wandering on a foreign strand?"

NOTHING is more natural than for Americans to love America. Its vast territory, embracing every variety of climate, every quality of soil; and its mighty rivers, on whose bosoms float the products of its fertile valleys and its mammoth manufactories; its silvery lakes and snow-capped mountains; its stupendous cascades and gorgeous scenery; its inexhaustible mines and gigantic internal improvements, are objects sufficient to awaken the pride and strengthen the devotion of any citizen for our country.

Nor is this all. Americans find in their country, its history, its traditions and its institutions, something worthy to love, something worthy to preserve. In our country that grandest political doctrine, that "all men are created equal" in the scale of human rights, first found enunciation, and was first incorporated in the organic law of the land. The government stretches out its broad and strong arms for the protection of all its citizens in the enjoyment of personal liberty and freedom of conscience.

It is by no means surprising that citizens fostered, cherished and pro-

tected by the benign institutions of our country, should hasten when dangers threaten and the lurid flames of war have lit our shores, to exchange the sober civilian's duties and habits for the gay uniform of the soldier and the dangers and privations of the tented field.

Illinois has ever been proud of the record of her distinguished civilians, whose deeds of statesmanship adorn with lustre the brightest pages of our country's history; but she takes no less pride in the brilliant achievements of her brave sons upon the battle-field, wherever the voice of their country called them, all the way from the "Wisconsin and the Bad Axe" to the "Halls of the Montezumas." Illinois has ever been true to the government. In the hours of the nation's direst calamities never has she called upon our State for aid that the call went unheeded.

When it was known that Black Hawk and his merciless savages were visiting the pioneers of the North with death and destruction, the citizens of Illinois, the citizens of Washington county, laid aside their civil duties and at once repaired to the scene of hostilities.

A list of those engaged in the war will be found further on in this chapter.

When the intelligence came that "American blood had been spilled on American soil" by a semi-civilized race, and that war had been declared, Illinois, through her Shields, her Bissell, her Baker, and thousands of others less distinguished but no less brave, tendered her services to the nation, and from Lake Michigan to the Ohio went up the cry—"On to Mexico!" Washington county was not behind her neighbors in furnishing men and means in this war.

A full list of the names of all who served in this war will be found in this chapter.

In the dark days of '61, when the fate of the nation was trembling in the balance, when the old ship of State was rocking to and fro on the billows of secession, when the deep and dark-mouthed cannon of a belligerent enemy were turned upon the national capitol at Washington, the course of Illinois was patriotic, prompt and decisive. Illinois patriotism asked for no compromises, sought nothing but the perpetuation of American institutions and the vindication of the nation's honor.

"To arms! to arms! the sabres gleam;
High sounds the bugle call;
Combined by honor's sacred tie,
The word is Law and Liberty!
March forward, one and all!"

was the universal sentiment of Illinois citizens. No state excelled ours in the performance of her duty, in furnishing men and munitions of war in this terrible crisis; and Washington was not behind her sister counties in contributing to place Illinois among the foremost on the nation's escutcheon of honor.

A complete roster of the enlisted men from this county in the War of the Rebellion, will be found in another portion of this work.* In addition to the number of troops accredited to the county, as shown by the Adjutant General's report, were two companies, viz.: company E, commanded by Capt. E. H. Henry, and company F, commanded by Capt. Andrew C. Todd, that joined the 10th Missouri Regiment, and were mustered into the service of the United States at St. Louis, on the 8th day of August, 1861.

Time nor space does not permit us to speak of the individual acts of valor and heroism of Washington county's soldiers.

They were in the victorious armies of Scott and Taylor in their march to the "City of the Aztecs." They were with McClellan on the Peninsula; with Banks at Baton Rouge and Port Hudson; with "Hooker above the clouds," and with Meade at Gettysburg. They fought with Grant at Vicksburg, Chattanooga and Fort Donnellson, and followed Sherman in his "March to the Sea." Their blood stained the fields of Appomattox, Stone River and the Wilderness; they shared the dangers of Antietam, Look-Out Mountain and Manassas Gap. Whether in the tumult of victory or in the gloom of defeat, her colors were never disgraced.

When the white-winged messenger of Peace had conveyed the joyous tidings that war was over, those that had survived the din of battle returned to their homes to receive the congratulations of all lovers of their country. The brave men who met a soldier's fate on the sanguinary field

"Sink to rest,
By all their country's wishes blest."

* The roll of the companies will be found in this work.

The Publishers are indebted to L. M. Phillips for data concerning these companies.

BLACK-HAWK WAR.

The following comprise a list of the Officers and Privates who served in the Black-Hawk War, from Washington county; also the date of their enlistment, which was on the 28th of May, 1832, according to the recollection of two of the venerable veterans, M. G. Faulkner, Esq., and J. M. McElhanon, Esq. The company to which they belonged numbered fifty men (although about one hundred men were desirous to go, but fifty only were mustered.) They were all mounted, each man furnishing his own horse, gun, ammunition, clothing, etc. and their provisions until they arrived at Beardstown, on the Illinois river, the place of rendezvous, where they joined the Brigade commanded by the gallant General Henry.

OFFICERS.

James Burns, Captain; Cyrus Sawyer, 1st Lieutenant; Andrew Lyons, 2d Lieutenant. Elected on the organization of the company.

John D. Wood was elected Orderly Sergeant, subsequently appointed Adjutant, and afterward elected Major of the Regiment.

On reaching Beardstown, Harvey Nevill was elected Lieutenant, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Andrew Lyons.

Dr. Maxwell D. Pepper, also a member of this company, was appointed Surgeon of the Regiment.

PRIVATES.

Lorenzo D. Livesay, Mereda S. McMillan, John Casner, A. J. Morgan, Solomon Morgan, James Thompson, (received a slight flesh-wound), James Patterson, William Talbott, William King, (died of measles, at Rock Island, in the summer of 1832), Preston James, Armstead Balsh, Levi Wells, Andrew White, James R. White, James S. White, Charles Wood, William Minson, William Tate, James Ramsey, Pleasant J. M. Holley, Richard Hutchins, John Burns, Robert Burn, M. G. Faulkner, J. M. McElhaney, Matthew K. Lynch, Anthony Darter, John W. Gilbreath, James Anderson, Alexander Anderson, John Night, John Mitchell, Craig Mitchell, James Lock, Anthony House, John Hood, Carey Morgan, Henry Cherry, Samuel K. Anderson, William Joiner, William Wood, David Underwood, James Underwood, Samuel Burns.

MEXICAN WAR.

The following are the names of the men who served in the war with Mexico, from Washington county, as taken from the muster roll of company A, 2d Regiment Illinois Volunteers, commanded by Col. William H. Bissell, (afterwards Governor of Illinois). They were mustered into service.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF COMPANY A.

Elsay C. Coffin, Captain; Harvey Nevill, 1st Lieutenant; William B. Rountree, 2d Lieutenant; Allen B. Rountree, 3d Lieutenant.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

G. W. Hotchkiss, 1st Sergeant; James W. Farmer, 2d Sergeant; Jackson Dennis, 3d Sergeant; Richard M. Clayton, 4th Sergeant; James T. Christian, 1st Corporal; Thomas M. Reed, 2d Corporal; Joseph Kenyon, 3d Corporal; Thomas Atchison, 4th Corporal.

MUSICIANS.

John Hopkins, drummer; Robert W. Fulton, fifer.

PRIVATES.

Geo. W. Atchison, James Aldridge, Robert Brasel, John Burnet, William Bird, Thomas Bird, Alexander Boutwright, John Brown, Jacob Brown, Jonas Casner, Robert Check, Gilbert Cooper, Nathaniel T. Coleman, Edley Check, Addisor Cox, James A. Check, Mark Castleberry, Edward R. Chapman, Alfred Clark, Wm. A. L. Carter, Willis Dickerson, William Dempsey, James H. H. Davis, Thomas Tolson, John Farmer, Isaac Friend, John B. Flanagan, Samuel Faulkner, Gilbert Faulkner, Lewis Green, Gideon S. Gore, James Goliff, Milton Hensley, Allen Hall, Jesse Hall, James D. Hodges, Wm. H. Hagans, Wesley W. Hutchins, A. B. Johnson, Henry Johnson, Lewis S. Jenkins, Joseph W. Johnson, William Kenyon, Abner G. Lee, Ephraim W. Lee, James T. Lee, Thomas Morris, Wm. F. Mitchell, John G. Mansker, James Morton, Dedrick R. Meyer, Joseph Morris, Hugh B. McElhanon, John Neuman, William Philips, Joseph Pate, Geo. W. Penter, Thomas Roberts, James Redfern, Geo. W. Raney, John M. Rountree, William Raney, John Robbins, Richard B. Raglan, William Stoker, Hezekiah Stilley, Robert Stotts, William L. Smith, Andrew G. Slade, Albert C. Starkwell, Stephen

Trouce, William Underwood, Samuel Tate, Jonas Williams, Willis White, Alexander Williamson, Allen B. Wheelis, Matthew B. Williams, Thompson C. West, Geo. L. Thomas.

MUSTER ROLL OF

Company H, 2d Regiment Illinois Volunteers, commanded by Col. James Collins. The Regiment was mustered into service on the 18th of July, 1847, for during the war, unless sooner discharged, and rendezvoused at Alton, Illinois.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF COMPANY H.

James Burns, Captain; Malachi Jenkins, 1st Lieutenant; George W. Walker, 2d Lieutenant; James K. Finch, 3d Lieutenant.

James Anderson, 1st Sergeant; Marcus L. Burns, 2d Sergeant; Thos. W. Anderson, 3d Sergeant; Thos. B. Sanders, 4th Sergeant; John C. Burns, 1st Corporal; Thos. W. G. Mansker, 2d Corporal; Richard P. Carver, 3d Corporal; James P. Fagan, 4th Corporal.

PRIVATES.

John D. Martin, Matthew M. Curtis, Richard Anderson, Peter Aldrich, John A. Croft, Ephraim W. Carr, William Cook, James D. Camaron, Alexander Campbell, Emanuel C. Carter, Charles Christian, James Crabtree, Newton Deen, Nicholas H. Darter, James P. Edrington, John Field, John F. Franklin, David Forbes, James D. Fitzgual, Owen Gillin, Thomas Gore, Josiah Gibson, Thomas I. Gaskill, Gustavus Harris, Caleb Harris, Enoch Hale, Stephen G. Hick, Benj. F. Hawkins, John B. Hitt, Thomas I. Hitt, Isaac B. Jack, John Jones, Robert B. Jordan, Robert Ingram, T. G. Jones, David W. Lowe, Thomas Loeson, John Loeson, Robert H. Livingston, Carter A. Livesay, Alfred Livesay, John C. Livesey, Isaac Mills, William Mathews, Pleasant Miller, Cyrus Miller, Lemuel Moore, Manley T. Morrison, R. M. Morgan, Alfred Norris, Levi Newcomb, William F. Owen, William C. Pitchford, George W. Pitchford, David A. Patterson, E. W. Parker, Lewis Tate, Simeon Tate, Silvester Rogers, John Rice, Horatio Ragus, Isaac Stokes, Peter Scance, George Smith, Elisha Smithers, M. G. Smithers, John A. Smithers, William Sumers, C. H. Skelton, John C. Taylor, David W. Thurman, James M. Thurman, John Underwood, Robert Vanwinkle, Thomas Walker, John Walker, Sen., John Walker, Jun., Ezekiel Walker, James Weaver, John Williams, George Waldon, James Wight, Richard Hutchings, David Franklin.

Promotions.—The following promotions were made after the organization of the company: Stephen G. Hick, promoted Lieutenant Colonel; John Rice, promoted 4th Sergeant, Sept. 18th, 1848.

DEATH LIST.

James Anderson died December 3d, 1847.
Thomas B. Sanders died September 7th, 1847.
Malachi Jenkins died on board ship *Massachusetts*, June 26th, 1848, and was buried in the Gulf of Mexico with the honors of war.
James K. Finch died at Vera Cruz, September 12th, 1847.
Ephraim W. Carr died on ship-board, on the Gulf of Mexico, August 28th, 1847.
Alexander Campbell died September 15th, 1847, at Vera Cruz.
Charles Christian died October 14th, 1847, at Vera Cruz.
John Field killed September 18th, 1847, in the battle of San-Juan.
John F. Franklin died December 22d, 1847.
Thomas Gore died December 15th, 1847, at Jalapa.
Josiah Gibson died on shipboard, on the Gulf of Mexico.
Enoch Hale died February 5th, 1848.
John C. Livesay died at Jalapa, May, 1848.
Pleasant Mills died April 5th, 1848, at Puebla.
Cyrus Mills died October 30th, 1847, at San-Juan.
William F. Owen died at Puebla, June 2d, 1848.
Simeon Tate died June 14th, 1848, near Jalapa.
Isaac Stokes died at Alton, Ill., August 3d, 1847.
George Smith died at Camp San-Juan, Mexico, September 28th, 1847.
M. G. Smithers died at Jalapa, Mexico, January 19th, 1848.
John A. Smithers died at Jalapa, January 23d, 1848.
David W. Thurman died at Jalapa, February 18th, 1848.
Ezekiel Walker died September 10th, 1847, at Vera Cruz.
John Williams died November 9th, 1847, at Vera Cruz.
James Wight died January 6th, 1848, at Jalapa.


The above-named company was organized in Washington County, and left Nashville on the 10th day of July, 1847, and marched to Alton, Illinois, arriving there on the 12th following, where the company was mustered into service as above stated. On the 13th of August they were, with several other companies, ordered on board a U. S. transport, and by river conveyed to New Orleans, landing there on the 21st of the same month, and three days after were taken on board a steamer, crossed the Gulf, landing at Vera Cruz, Mexico, on the 31st of August. Companies A, H, and K, left Alton on the same transport.

The principal skirmishes that they participated in were, San-Juan, on the 18th of September, 1847; camped on the battle-field until November following, when the Regiment was marched to Jalapa, where they took up winter quarters; remained there until the middle of March, 1848; then ordered to Puebla, where they remained until June. The war being practically ended, they were ordered to Vera Cruz, thence to Alton, Illinois, where they were discharged on the 22d of July, 1848, and returned to their respective homes.

CHAPTER VIII.

FAUNA AND FLORA.

FAUNA.

N treating the subject of the Fauna of Washington county, it would not perhaps be amiss to make some general observations upon the subject of Natural history. In the development and growth of animal life, nature has, as in all things else, displayed much method and system. She has always issued her bulletins. In the history of animal creation, she has always advertised her plans. She had those plans in the beginning. Man may search and study the relics of the primeval ages, and he will find the programme was made out from the beginning; that Nature did not unfold her plans, by degrees, as type after type of organic life made its advent into the world. Though Nature had her plans from the beginning; though the work was laid out; though in the economy of Infinite Wisdom, the performance of those plans, has been in strict accordance with the programme, man is continually surprised by the appearance in the animal creation of some new specimen of animal life. Man, with all his powers of mind, with all his penetration of thought, and all his learning, after centuries of vain endeavor to find out the plans of Nature in the creation, and development of animal life, comes to the wise conclusion, that although those plans were laid and have existed immutably from before the foundation of the world, that they can only be apprehended by the ultimate results, as they are marked by each succeeding development.

One thing surpassingly wonderful and beautiful is, that, although Nature had advertised her plans for the development of animal life, down to the smallest minutia, from the very beginning, all contingencies were foreseen; no amendments, no modifications were necessitated, by the growth of worlds, or successive populations, or the march of human improvement. It was thus in continental formation; it was thus in animal creation.

Nature transcends all possibilities of human expectation, in the infinite flexibility of her plans, and in the inexhaustible fullness of their execution. To the geologist nothing is more familiar, than the fact, that three of the four fundamental plans of animal structure were introduced, upon the earth, simultaneously; viz.: the Radiata, the Mollusca and the Articulata. All hypothesis of the genealogical succession of these three fundamental plans of organic life is rationally precluded by their simultaneous introduction. Those three fundamental forms or plans of animal structure, were not the first to put in an appearance on the earth; the inscrutable, isolated, and mysterious Ezoön, stood in the remote ages of Ezoic time, in about the same relation to animal life, as a desolate islet, in the midst of a dark trackless and tempest-tossed ocean, does to a continent. The Vertebrata came next: thus laying the four fundamental corner-stones upon which nature has built the superstructure of animal life.

The labors of scientists, the bowels of the earth, or the archives of the solid rocks, have failed to furnish any specimen of animal life, that does not conform to one of these fundamental types, which nature announced in the beginning, viz., Radiata, Mollusca, Articulata, or Vertebrata.

There is no hand of chance displayed in the introduction and develop-

ment of animal life; no caprice; all is constancy and order, infinite intelligence, foresight and fixed purpose!

FAUNA OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

We shall not attempt to describe all the animals indigenous to this territory—great and small, useful and troublesome to man, but content ourselves with referring to some of the most prominent specimens.

Game. In the early days of the county, wild-grass, which grew to the height of several feet, covered the prairies. This furnished a safe retreat for the wild deer. Here he made his home, and here the sportsman sought after him. The deer found here was of the species, *Cervus leucurus*. Rabbits are plentiful, and in winter furnish a delicious food. The fox and gray squirrels are quite common—in fact, in autumn, are numerous, often destroying quantities of the farmer's corn.

Game birds are more plentiful. We have the turkey, the noblest, as well as the most sagacious of fowls, requiring all the stratagem of the hunter to shoot, and affording an excellent article of food.

The prairie hen and the water fowl were abundant in the early days, and were quite easily approached. But the crack of the hunter's rifle has made them adverse to his society, and they have become so shy, that it is with great difficulty they are taken.

Of the animals that are valuable for their furs, the beaver, the otter, the minx, the opossum, the raccoon and the muskrat, were formerly found in the country. The beaver has long since sought other and safer retreats, the otter has gone from the places frequented by man, and if the others remain, they are few in numbers, and they are so shy as to not be easily taken. Birds of passage, geese, ducks, pigeons, teal, and others at special seasons haunt our lakes and streams, and darken the air in their flight. The warblers, and hundreds of others migrate through the county. These migratory birds, include all species from the garden swallow to the tanager and gay bobolink.

This latter fine specimen usually passes our latitude in the spring, before he dons his soldiery uniform of black and white, and takes up his rattling song. On his return to the rice fields of the sunny south in autumn, he is dressed in his Quaker suit of gray, and his appearance and general demeanor is sedate and sullen, indicative of his disposition to become a lazy gourmand when he reaches his destination. Strange stories could these birds of passage tell, had they the power of reason, and the gift of speech. Many scenes of joyous happiness greet their eyes, as well as scenes of sadness and death. Many lands they pass over, where all is mirth and gladness, and fraternal love, and many others where all is warlike and terrible, all sadness and gloom.

"Birds, joyous birds of the wandering wing!
Whence are ye come with the flowers of Spring?
We come from the shores of the green old Nile,
From the land where the roses of Sharon smile,
From the palms that wave through the Indian sky,
From the myrrh trees of glowing Araby."

Birds should not only be tolerated—but such as destroy noxious insects should be protected and defended, not only by statute law, but by the universal custom of the country. They should be artificially bred. They beautify our homes, cheer our despondent minds, and prove a blessing to the husbandman in the protection of his grain and fruit. The quail, the robin and thrush, the fly-catchers, swallows and night-hawks should be harbored and encouraged.

Blue-birds, wrens, woodpeckers, orioles, tanagers, cat-birds and mocking-birds should find in the farmer a friend steadfast and true. In fact, every species of bird whose destructive habits are not known to overbalance his better qualities, should receive protection from man.

The Illinois Horticultural Society has made the following classification of birds:

1st. *Those of greatest value to fruit-growers, in destroying noxious insects.*—Blue-birds, titmice, all woodpeckers, (except that known as the sap-sucker), the wrens, the ground-robins, meadow-lark, the fly-catchers, the king-bird, whip-poor-will, the night-hawk, the nut-hatchers and the pewees. Many others might be added; but these should never be destroyed, but should be fostered and protected. We might add the blackbirds, American cuckoo, plovers, snipes, grosbeaks, the scarlet tanager quail, song-sparrow, the creepers, the Maryland warbler, indigo-bird, and the thrushes.

2d. *Birds of doubtful utility*—Which include those that have beneficial qualities, but which have also noxious qualities, in the way of destroying fruits, grain, etc.

The robin, brown thrush and cat-birds are very useful in destroying cut-worms, which are wont to play havoc with the farmer's growing corn, but are just as obnoxious to the growers of small fruit. The blue jay is not only a source of evil to the grain and fruit growers, but carries his mean qualities into depredations upon the nests of smaller birds, destroying their eggs and often their young. The butcher-bird, red-headed woodpecker, crow, owls, (screech-owls), pigeons and mocking-birds, are placed in this list. There are numerous other birds that should be placed on one of the foregoing lists, but these are the most prominent ones.

3d. *Birds that should be exterminated.*—Sap-sucker, Baltimore oriole, cedar-bird, hawks, and the larger owls.

FISH.

The principal game-fish that are found in our streams are the cat, bass, and sun-fish,—the bass being chiefly sought after and requiring the greatest skill to take, affording excellent sport to the angler, and furnishing a most palatable article of diet.

There are numerous other specimens of the finny tribe, but not of sufficient importance to be spoken of here.

FLORA.

PLANTS.

The plants that are indigenous to the soil of our county are numerous and rare. Some seem to have been planted here by Nature especially to gladden the finer senses of man, by adorning and beautifying the landscape and his home, and to charge the balmy south breezes with a delicious fragrance for his especial benefit. Some seem especially given to us for remedies for the physical ills with which man is beset; still others furnish us with a delicious and wholesome fruit.

Those that seem designed to ornament our homes and deck our prairies and woodlands, are the phlox, the lily, the asclepias, the mints, the rose, the golden-rods, the eye-bright, the gerardia, and hundreds of others that are scattered in rich profusion all over our plains and valleys.

The rose grows in wild profusion, and is regarded by many as being more beautiful in its tints, more rich in its fragrance, than the flower of any other plant. Many people prefer the wild specimen to that of the cultivated one. There is no plant nor flower more universally known or more universally admired than the rose. It is appropriate in all seasons and upon all occasions.

"How much of memory dwells amidst thy bloom,
Rose! ever wearing beauty for thy dower!
The bridal-day—the festival—the tomb—
Thou hast thy part in each, thou stateliest flower!"

Another favorite is the lily. What boy is there that has not imperiled his health to procure a specimen of this pure and beautiful flower? Admiration of this flower is not confined to those of juvenile years and habits. The painter finds in it a subject worthy of the finest efforts of his pencil; the humanitarian finds in it an emblem of that purity of conscience that mankind is so desirous to possess. Poets have found in its pearly cup, and its delicate petals, inspiration for their muses:

"Flowers! when the Saviour's calm, benignant eye,
Fell on your gentle beauty—when from you
That heavenly lesson for hearts he drew,
Eternal, universal as the sky—
Then, on the bosom of your purity,
A voice he set, as in a temple-shrine."

The plants possessing medicinal properties are—The pink-root, the columbs, the golden-seal, may-apple, ginseng, wahoc, bone-set, penny-royal, sarsaparilla, and many others. Among the plants that bear fruit that is wholesome as food, are the strawberry, the raspberry, the blackberry, the mulberry, the plum, the grape and crab-apple, as well as the cultivated fruits.

FOREST TREES.

We have of these the sturdy oak, with its twenty different species, the historic hickory, with its many varieties; the pecan; the storm-tried elm, with its numerous species; and the majestic honey-locust, with its uninviting thorns, besides numerous others. We must not omit the mention of the stately black walnut and the picturesque cottonwood that bedeck our bottom-lands.

The climbing-vine, the trumpet-creeper, the bitter-sweet, the woodbine and the grape, fill the woods with gay and living festoons, and lend a charm of dignity and vitality to many a decaying monarch of the forest.

There is something peculiarly fascinating associated with the thoughts of the forest! Could the majestic oak, that has braved the blasts of centuries, have the gift of speech, what a history it could recount!

The Grasses are timothy, red-top and clover, which attest the value of the country for dairy purposes. The tall-pampas grass, that once covered the whole face of the prairies, growing tall as a horse's back, has almost ceased to exist, though specimens are still found in some places.

CHAPTER IX.

THE PRESS.

BY D. MACKENZIE.

PROGRESS, in all ages, demanded an exponent. The press, since the time of the invention of printing, has been the medium through which it has made known its discoveries and conquests. For centuries prior to the discovery of the "art preservative," the stylus and parchment were the favored instruments. Its engrossed records were stored away in the vault-like cells of monasteries, silent to all but the favored few. Mankind cannot be educated by a few teachers; nor can it be supplied with books by a few copyists. Progress demands something more.

In the sixteenth century, Guttenberg, and Faust, and Schoeffer opened a way to meet the growing demand for more teachers, and a more accessible avenue to the literary treasures contained in high-priced folios.

In the press, progress found its philosopher's stone, and humanity the alchemist's true crucible.

In a great measure, the newspaper has supplanted the orator, while the copyist's place has been cheerfully surrendered to the caseman. Inventive genius has added improvements and machinery to the crude beginnings of the Mentz printers, until our small interior towns are daily supplied with the news of a world.

Three hundred and thirty years ago, impressions were first taken from rough-cut wooden type; to-day thousands of hand and steam-printing presses are working off innumerable copies of daily and weekly newspapers, besides their monthly magazines, books, pamphlets and advertisements, issuing from thousands of offices. Printing, truly, is one of the great industries, giving employment to thousands, and instruction and amusement to millions.

But the press is only a means to an end. If the growth of the means has been so marvellous, what has been the effect upon the end? No other human invention has so changed the moral and social condition of society. It lifted the shadow of the dark ages, and made that ignorance disgraceful which before had been a mark of nobility. It has ever been the defender of right, truth, justice and liberty.

The products of the printing-office have become so interwoven with our daily lives, that they are almost a necessary element of our existence. Newspapers, books and magazines, are luxuries no longer but necessities. Take them from us, and we should at once begin to descend from the exalted intelligence and civilization to which we have attained. So intimate is the relation between a community and the press, that one can estimate quite accurately the intelligence and enterprise of the latter by the circulation and intellectual character of the former.

For dates and facts relating to the early history of the press of Washington county, we are indebted to Hon. Amos Watts, of Nashville, who, more than any other resident of the county, deserves credit for the labors and privations undergone in establishing the first press in the county. Its trials were many. The enterprise frequently, in the first ten years of its life, tottered upon the precipice of financial disaster, but was always saved by the sagacity and financial aid of its first projector. Several years ago, Mr. Watts abandoned the newspaper business, and devoted his time and talents to an extensive legal practice, and continued so engaged until elected to the honorable position of Judge of the third Judicial District.

Prior to 1851, no newspaper was published within the limits of Washington county. Residents were dependent upon the *Missouri Republican* and Shadrack Penn's *Democrat*, both of which were printed and issued from St.

Louis. The news from the outside world came to them principally through these mediums. There was, prior to the time above mentioned, a paper called the *Advocate and Banner* printed at Bellville, in St. Clair county. It had, however, but a comparatively small circulation in this region. In 1851, a few enterprising citizens, headed by Amos Watts, formed a joint stock company, with a capital stock of four hundred and fifty dollars, and purchased an office. The paper was called the *NEW ERA*. First issue, April 1st, 1851.

They secured the services of P. W. Skinner, of Bellville, who was a practical printer, to take charge of the office, and attend to the mechanical part, while the editorial department was looked after by members of the joint stock company. The first issue of the *New Era* was in April, 1851. It was neutral in politics. Yet it reflected the opinions and views of each member of the company as his turn came to mount the editorial tripod; and if it was all shades of politics, it was owing entirely to the different views held by the parties engaged in editing it. The management was very harmonious for a period of six months, but success financially did not crown the first efforts of establishing the press in Washington county. At the end of the time above mentioned, P. W. Skinner was retired from the mechanical department, and James T. Logan, another practical printer, substituted in his stead. The management was turned over to Amos Watts, George T. Hoke, and James T. Logan. The two first-named gentlemen were the creditors and responsible parties in the enterprise. It was understood that they would, to the best of their ability, manage it, and also give it financial aid, should the occasion require it; and if any stray profits came through the sanctum or any other avenues of the printing-office, they were at perfect liberty to pocket them. As the new board of management differed in their political views, Watts being a Democrat, Hoke a Whig, and Logan having no politics at all, it was arranged to continue the *New Era* upon neutral grounds. This understanding was only partially adhered to, for when Watts furnished the editorials there was a slight Democratic coloring given to the articles that was apparent to even the casual observer, and when Hoke furnished the leaders, which was not so frequent as Watts, the microscopic eye of the Jacksonian Democrat detected Whiggery at the bottom of it. The management of the paper, however, was in the main successful. Both editors were industrious, and both were thoroughly imbued with that kind of enterprise and activity that was necessary in that day to establish and keep afloat a newspaper. The business was not as remunerative as it should have been. The county was then sparsely settled, and the people had not yet been educated up to the proper support of the press. Merchants and others depending for their trade and support upon the public, had not yet learned the importance of advertising. The income from the paper depended almost entirely upon the subscription lists which from various causes were necessarily small and the payments frequently long deferred.

The partnership continued for nearly two years, at which time the subscription lists and good will, but not the material, were sold to Robert K. Flemming. He changed the name from the *New Era* to the *Nashville Monitor*.

Mr. Flemming did not retain the management long, and the owners of the stock not wanting to see the publication stopped, gave the office in charge of M. L. McCord. The transfer to McCord was at first not understood to be complete—the precise understanding being that as soon as McCord got the run of things, the acquaintance of patrons, &c., he was to have complete control and publish an "independent newspaper." But early in the spring of 1856, the political pot began to boil, and some of the stock-holders being strong partisans, came to McCord and told him that he must make the paper democratic. He being a whig, refused to comply with the request, and recited the agreement, but all to no effect. McCord left the concern, and Henry Johnson was called to take charge of the *Monitor*. He conducted it into the presidential campaign of 1856, and advocated the claims of Buchanan for the presidency, and from all we know, did good service as a party organ. Mr. Johnson held control until in 1858, when he retired, and Elijah M. Vance became manager. His career was brief and not particularly brilliant. He changed the name to the *Nashville Democrat*. Soon after Vance sold out his entire interests to O. P. Hodge, and in the summer of 1860, he in turn sold out to P. C. Graves, Sr. Mr. Graves changed the name to the *Washington County Herald*. In looking over the files of the *Herald* we find that Graves' name is placed at the head as publisher, and C. E. Hammond as editor. The latter named gentleman had had considerable experience previous to his venture here, in the newspaper business. He was one of the original founders of the *Freeport Bulletin* of Freeport, Illinois, which is now recognized as one of the leading daily newspapers in the northern part of the State. In the

winter of 1862, Mr. Hammond sold out the *Herald* to M. M. Goodner. Soon after the change of proprietors was made Mr. Goodner changed the name to the *Jacksonian*. The distinguishing feature of the paper about this time was its entirely partisan tone. It was the democratic organ of the county, and under the able management of its editor and proprietor it did valuable service in pointing out the way, and piloting the party to the haven of political success. In 1863, Mr. Goodner sold the press and materials to Francis M. Vernor. He changed the name to the *Constitution*. Amos Watts assumed control of the editorial department. The paper continued under the charge of the above-named gentleman until 1864, when the subscription lists were sold to Messrs. Madden and Ogden—the press, material, and fixtures still remaining the property of Vernor. The last named gentlemen were unsuccessful in the management of the *Constitution*, and soon after their purchase of the subscription lists the publication ceased entirely. About one year later, Mr. Vernor shipped the press and material to St. Louis and sold it to the type foundry, and thus after fifteen years of an extremely hazardous and precarious existence, the material that brought into life the *New Era*, *Democrat*, *Monitor*, *Herald*, *Jacksonian*, and *Constitution* was resolved back into its original crude state to reappear again in a brighter and improved form, and go forth and proclaim to the world the wonderful progress of the press in the latter days of the nineteenth century. Through all these years and different managements, the paper had for its firm friend, Hon. Amos Watts. He ever stood ready to act as its friend, to encourage it, and give it substantial aid, and but for his generous support and timely assistance the enterprise would have long before stranded on the lee shore of financial disaster. Mr. Watts as a political writer is far above the average, and had he entered the journalistic field, and made it the business of his life, he would have achieved success equally as well as he has in the profession of law.

JOURNAL.

In 1862 the Republican party gained, to a certain extent, control of the local offices of Washington county. Up to the present time, and through the political campaign in the following fall, they were without an organ. It was thought necessary by the local party leaders to have a paper that would sustain their organization and reflect their political views, and at the same time meet and refute the arguments of the *Jacksonian*, the democratic organ. Accordingly in December, 1862, James Garvin, an enterprising citizen who was at that time sheriff of the county, in connection with C. F. Hartman, a practical printer, organized a stock company, and purchased a press and the material, and on the 23d of January, 1863, the first issue of the *Journal* made its appearance. Mr. Hartman was made both editor and proprietor. Under his management the paper thrived, and the success of the party in the county was increased. He continued as editor and proprietor until 1870, when he sold out to G. F. Kimball and F. M. Taylor. James B. Matlack was made manager and also local editor. Kimball and Taylor sold their interests to Matlack and J. B. Anderson. The latter firm continued until 1874, when C. F. Hartman, the original proprietor, purchased Anderson's interest. The firm of Matlack and Hartman continued until May, 1875, when Hartman sold his interest to Matlack. A few weeks later Matlack sold a half interest to C. D. Wassell. The firm of Matlack and Wassell continued until December, 1876, when Matlack sold his entire interest to Wassell. One month later, J. B. Wassell purchased a half interest, and the firm of Wassell Bros. was formed, which continues down to the present time. At the time that the Wassell Bros. assumed proprietorship, Dr. W. M. Pierce was appointed editor, and he still retains the position. The *Journal* under the present excellent management, is a lively, wide-awake newspaper. Its columns have always been used in the support of the Republican party, and as a political organ it exercises a power and influence that is potential in the county and district. The circulation of the *Journal* is nearly 1,000. Its columns are well filled with home advertisements, and altogether it is a reflex of the business prosperity of Nashville and surrounding country.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

In the summer of 1866, the leading Democrats of Washington county formed a joint stock company for the purpose of purchasing materials and a press to publish a Democratic newspaper, the party being without an organ since the demise of the *Constitution*. A sufficient amount of stock was subscribed and the money paid in, and with it the press and materials were purchased in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, and brought to Nashville, and soon after the publication of the *People's Press* was commenced. Amos Watts was the responsible man in the concern, and acted as manager and proprietor.

Col. W. H. Redding, a lawyer by profession, was editor, and O. P. Hoddy, a practical printer, was placed in charge of the office as foreman. This arrangement continued about one year, when Col. Redding resigned his position as editor to accept a clerkship in one of the departments at Washington. While he had charge of the editorial columns he gave the paper a reputation as one of the leading country journals of Southern Illinois. He was not what might be termed a brilliant writer, but his editorials were plain, pointed, and well written, and gave evidence of his thorough knowledge of the political issues of the day. After his retirement the duty of editing the paper fell to Amos Watts. About this time, O. P. Hoddy resigned the foremanship. J. D. Moudy succeeded him, and continued with the *Press* for about one year and a half, when Joseph B. Anderson became publisher and proprietor. He changed the name of the paper to *Nashville Democrat*. One year's trial satisfied the latter gentleman that there was no "royal road to wealth" with newspaper business in Washington county. He passed the management and proprietorship over to Peter W. Baker, who took charge as both editor and proprietor. Eight months afterward he became dissatisfied, and sold out to D. A. Burton and O. P. Hoddy. These gentlemen continued the publication for one year, when J. B. Anderson and S. C. Page purchased all the right, title, and interests of the stockholders, and then for the first time the paper became an individual enterprise. One year in the newspaper business fully satisfied these gentlemen, and on the 30th day of November, 1872, sold out the entire office to W. S., and C. M. Forman. The Forman Bros. were both young men, C. M. also a practical printer, and both full of enterprise and industry. They put their shoulders to the newspaper wheel, and for the first time in the history of the Democratic press of Washington county, brought it up to a paying basis. They gave the *Democrat* a character and standing which it maintains to the present time. They continued the publication for four years, or until the 15th of November, 1876, when they sold it to J. J. Anderson, the present editor and proprietor. The *Democrat* is a seven column folio; it is a neat newspaper, and is edited with ability. It is the recognized organ of the party in Washington county. Its circulation is about one thousand. The *Democrat* like its neighbor the *Journal* enjoys the confidence of its constituents, and shares with it equally the patronage of the county. Its columns are well filled with home and foreign advertisements, and it bears every appearance of a healthy financial condition.

ZEITUNG.

In March, 1874, the Forman Bros. associated themselves with Dr. H. D. Schmidt, and started the *Washington County Zeitung*, which was conducted by them under the firm name of H. D. Schmidt & Co., Dr. Schmidt editing the paper. In March, 1876, the Forman Bros. sold their interests to a stock company which was organized, and Dr. H. D. Schmidt and Bro. assumed the management of it. In the following July the Schmidts retired from the paper, it passing into the hands of a new stock company, the Forman Bros. managing, and Herman Rieken editing it. It continued under this management until February 1st, 1879, when the *Zeitung* was sold to J. J. Anderson, who is now sole proprietor and publisher of the *Zeitung* and *Democrat*.

VOLKSBLAT.

After the dissolution of the firm of H. D. Schmidt & Co., in August, 1876, H. D. Schmidt in connection with Emil Schmidt purchased the printing material and presses, and in August, 1876, issued the first number of the *Volksblatt*. The publication has continued up to the present time. Both of the German papers are well edited, and typographically are both fine specimens of country journalism. Dr. H. D. Schmidt, formerly editor of the *Zeitung*, and now of the *Volksblatt*, is a writer of more than usual ability, and has given the latter journal a reputation equal to any German paper in Southern Illinois. The same may be said of Herman Reigan of the *Zeitung*.

ASHLEY ENQUIRER.

In the spring of 1856, Mr. M. L. McCord left the *Nashville Monitor* as stated in another column, and accepted the offer of the business men of Ashley to take charge of a neutral paper at that place. The first number of the *Enquirer* appeared early in June, 1856. Its publication commenced in the midst of the great political excitement occasioned by the presidential contest of that year. The excitement proved too much for a neutral paper, and its publication had to be abandoned in the latter part of September of the same year.

Several other attempts were made by different parties at different times to establish a newspaper in the village of Ashley, and all were failures after a

few months publication. This was the condition of the newspaper business until 1876, when the

ASHLEY GAZETTE

was established by A. W. O'Bryant. The first copy was issued on April 5th, 1876, and its publication has continued regularly ever since. Mr. O'Bryant is a practical printer and is both editor and proprietor. The *Gazette* is independent in politics. It is a seven column folio, and has a weekly circulation numbering five hundred subscriptions. It is devoted to the interests of Ashley and surrounding country.

RICHVIEW PHOENIX.

In 1856, Mr. M. L. McCord issued the first number of the above-named paper. Its publication was continued until in March, 1858, when the press and material were moved to Centralia, Illinois.

MOUDY'S DEMOCRAT.

In 1871, J. D. Moudy commenced the publication of a paper in Richview having the above-named title. It was intensely democratic in its tone, and was edited with considerable ability. The publication was continued until in 1872, when Moudy died, since which time there has been no paper published in the above-named place.

CONCLUSION.

The history of the Washington county press has been briefly traced. It has been full of trials and obstacles, has witnessed a few failures, but is fairly representative of the business history of the county. The influence and character of the county papers have grown with the material and intellectual growth of those they have represented. No calling or enterprise can show a better record nor number more enthusiastic or persevering workers.

At the present time Washington county supports five local papers. They are fairly up to the average of country newspapers in this great newspaper State of the Union. The gentlemen in charge of them as editors and proprietors are men of character and standing in the community, and to them are we indebted for many favors shown in the compilation of this history of the county, and for information furnished for the chapter on the "Press" of the county.

CHAPTER X.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

BY B. F. SHIPLEY.



FROM the earliest period of the world's history, the people of every civilized nation have realized the importance of education. Education, in its fullest sense, comprehends the development and cultivation of the various physical, moral and mental faculties of man. Hence it is that the standard of a people's morals, civilization and progress, is indicated by the degree of interest manifested in developing and cultivating the moral, social and intellectual faculties of its masses. Society, in every age, and of every nation upon which the refining hand of civilization has been laid, has been ever ready to realize and accept the truth of this proposition. Thus, in Time's epochs, from the "twilight of antiquity" to the present, we find associated with other beneficent institutions for the elevation and advancement of mankind, the institution of schools; embracing every grade of instruction, from the elementary school, where the rudiments of an education are taught to the University and College, where art, science and literature are disseminated.

The annals of the world sustain the proposition that no nation ever occupied an exalted or enviable position that evinced no interest in the education of its people. In republican governments, in which all power emanates from the people, and belongs to the people, it is essential to the perpetuation of the people's institutions that the masses should have the mental and moral training that is necessary to qualify them for a high appreciation of the blessings of personal liberty and freedom of conscience. The people of the United States have ever realized this; and in all its history, from the landing of the Pilgrims to the settlement of the far West, one of the first things to engage the attention was the establishment of schools. The history of the schools of Washington county finds its duplicate in the school history of many counties in the Western States.

The pioneers would, as soon as they had each prepared himself with a

habitation for his family and enclosed a "patch" of land on which to raise the necessities of life, begin preparations for the erection of a school-house.

Some enterprising individual among them would take the initiatory step of notifying the settlers within a radius of three or more miles, that, on a certain time, at a designated place, they would meet for the purpose of erecting a school-house. Punctual at the time and place, armed with their "working tools," would the settlers assemble; and in a short time, considering the disadvantages under which they labored, their work would be consummated. The structure might not compare with the specimens of workmanship and architecture of the present, but it afforded them an accommodation for their primitive school for which their rural hearts were thankful.

CHARACTER OF THE EARLY SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Buildings constructed in the manner above described could be but rude and primitive in their character. The walls were made of rough logs from the forest, the chimney of earth and sticks: clapboards from the adjacent oaks furnished them with a shelter from the chilling blasts of winter and the sultry rays of the summer's sun; slabs split from trees, the rough edges of which had been smoothed with an axe, constituted the floor. Windows were constituted by cutting out a log, and pasting a greased paper over the aperture, which admitted all the light that was afforded to the pupils.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.

The furniture of the pioneer school-room consisted of "benches," made from large "puncheons," which were made from the same material and in the same manner that the slabs for the floor were prepared. "Desks" or writing-tables were formed by placing against the wall at an angle of about 22½ degrees boards or "puncheons." Could the pupil of the early school have entered the spacious and elegantly furnished school-rooms of to-day,—could he have sat in the easy patent-seat,—could he have gazed upon the modern school apparatus, and have listened to the sound of the "school-going bell," he would doubtless have imagined that he had been magically transported to another sphere.



HOW SCHOOLS WERE ORGANIZED.

After the school-house had been completed and furnished, (?) a school was the next part of the programme. There were no donations from the government or State, nor any taxes collected for the support of schools. Some one of the settlers would canvass the neighborhood and determine how many pupils would attend the school at a stated sum per capita.

THE TEACHER

Was the next requisite to the school. His qualifications were tested by the best posted man in the community, who was appointed "committee-man," or director.

The qualifications required were that he should possess the physical ability to govern the school, and be sufficient scholar to teach "reading, writing and ciphering," especially the latter, as far as the "double rule of three." His jurisdiction was regarded as paramount to that of the parents. He was not only authorized to command the obedience of his pupils while at school, but, by common consent, exercised supervisory jurisdiction over their conduct while they were on the road to and from school, and even on some occasions held his pupils to an accountability for their actions during the intermission from Friday evening to Monday morning.

MODE OF TEACHING.

No regular programme of exercises was found in the school-room; in fact there were none, the order of exercises being regulated by the arrival of the pupils in the morning, it being understood that as soon as a pupil entered the school-room his day's work began, and that the first to arrive was the first to recite, etc. The manner of conducting recitations was of the truly primitive type, the teachers of those days being fully committed to the "pouring-in" process, believing that the true theory of teaching is to stock the mind with facts and generalities rather than to develop the reasoning

faculties. Instead of requiring his pupils to analyze a proposition from the premises to the conclusion, he would occupy his seat, ask questions, and receive answers.

BRANCHES TAUGHT.

The branches taught in the common schools of those days were few in number—reading, spelling, penmanship and arithmetic. In addition to these, in some very rare instances, English grammar, geography and history received some attention.

Text-books Used. The text-books used were almost universally the following: Smiley's and Smith's arithmetics; the old English Reader and New Testament, for reading; "Webster's Elementary Speller;" in schools where English grammar was taught, "Kirkham" was the standard; and for history, The Life of Washington or Marion was the book used,—these works being found very often to constitute the libraries of the settlers. The early settlers seemed to regard a man who was moderately acquainted with the subjects of arithmetic, reading and spelling, as a prodigy in the matter of scholastic attainments.

Boarding Around.—It was the custom for the teacher to receive, in addition to his per capita subscription price, free board; that is, he would board with one of his pupils one week, the next with another, and so on.

SCHOOL OFFICERS.

There being no legalized school system, there were no officers who held office or exercised its functions by authority of law; the only officer known being the "committee-man" or director before mentioned. He held his office by consent of the employers, and at their pleasure. His duties were to contract with teachers, examine them as to their qualifications, and to call the employers together to decide questions that arose during the term of school. He exercised a sort of supervision over the school.

PERSONAL MENTION OF EARLY TEACHERS.

Rev. Horatio Burns, Rev. James Walker, Andrew Foster, James Hendricks, James G. Burns, James Steele, G. W. Cone, Mr. Wehr and Dr. J. C. Yount, were among the Pioneer teachers of Washington County.

PRESENT SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

There are at present eighty school-houses in the county; of these ten are brick, and the remainder frame buildings.

A majority of these are large, substantial, and in many instances, neatly and tastefully finished. In many districts, the houses are surrounded with beautifully laid out and highly ornamented grounds. They are provided, many of them with wells, with the modern appliances for raising water; a decided improvement upon the old custom of bringing it from the wells of neighboring farm-houses.

BRANCHES TAUGHT.

The present school law prescribes as the legal branches to be taught in the schools of the State, the following: Orthography, Reading in English, Penmanship, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Modern Geography, History of the United States; and in addition to these the School Directors may require the elements of Natural Philosophy, Botany, Zoology, Physiology and Hygiene. In all the schools the seven branches first enumerated are taught, and in many, the last named sciences constitute a part of the course of study.

TEXT-BOOKS USED.

The text-books in general use in the county are: Harvey's, Monroe's, and the National series of Readers; Worcester's, Wilson's, and the National Spellers; the Spencerian system of Penmanship; Felter's, White's, Robinson's and Ray's Arithmetic; Green's, Harvey's and Clark's Grammars; Swinton's, Monteith's, and the Eclectic Geographies; Anderson's and Swinton's Histories; Steele's treatises on Natural Philosophy, Physiology and Hygiene, and Natural History, are the most popular; while Younan and Gray are the standard in Botany.

TEACHERS' QUALIFICATIONS.

The teacher of the Public School must be a man of moral character. He must be thoroughly qualified to teach in detail the branches of Reading, Orthography, Penmanship, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Modern Geography, and History of the United States, to entitle him to a license to teach of the second grade of qualifications; and in addition to this, for a first grade

he must understand the elements of the "Natural Sciences," Physiology, and Hygiene. His knowledge of the branches must not be merely of a technical character; he must understand the great principles from which all formulas are deduced pertaining to the subjects with which he has to deal. His qualifications must be such, that he is able to demonstrate every proposition with which he comes in contact, to the inquiring mind, which it is his business to develop and expand.

MODE OF TEACHING.

It is generally accepted that the true theory of teaching is to develop and cultivate the reasoning faculties, and not to store the mind with isolated facts, like stocking a cellar with fruit and vegetables to be brought forth and used when the occasion requires. It is the province of the teacher to teach his pupils to think—to think systematically; to follow the path of reason from cause to effect; to search after truth, by applying to all things the test of reason; and not, that by following a certain rule prescribed, certain results will be obtained, or that by turning certain screws, certain effects will be produced; but we must teach them *why* certain causes produce certain effects—and in truth he must be a man that can use his reasoning powers—not constitute himself, like the ancients did the oracle at Delphos, a mere answerer of questions.

SCHOOL OFFICERS.

The school officers of the county are Superintendent, Township Trustees, Township Treasurer, and School Directors. The County Superintendent's duties are, to examine teachers, distribute public funds to the townships, advise and counsel with school officers and teachers, make and transmit to the State Department a report of the condition of the schools in the county yearly, and to visit schools when required to do so by the County Board.

The duties of School Trustees are, to form and alter the boundaries of school districts, and distribute public funds to the school districts. They have the control of the school funds of their respective townships, and the title to all school property vests in them.

The School Treasurer is the custodian of the township and district funds. He pays them out upon the order of the School Directors and Trustees. He is also Clerk of the Board of Trustees, and is required to keep a record of all their proceedings. Directors are required to see that comfortable and well furnished houses are provided for the use of the school, employ teachers, etc.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

The graded schools in the county are located at Nashville, Ashley, Okawville, Richview, Irvington, Oakdale and Dubois.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Below will be found a table of statistics showing the condition of the Public Schools of Washington County, for the year ending September 30th, 1878, as shown by the report of the County Superintendent of Schools.

Males under 21.....	5,957
Females under 21.....	5,610
Total.....	11,567
Males between 6 and 21.....	4,008
Females " ".....	3,761
Total.....	7,769
Number of School Districts.....	85
" " " having Schools.....	85
Whole number of months' school sustained.....	525
Male pupils enrolled.....	2,302
Female " ".....	2,046
Total.....	4,348
Number of Male Teachers.....	74
" " Female Teachers.....	56
Total.....	130
Total enrollment.....	320,290
Number of School-houses.....	80
" " Brick School-houses.....	10
" " Frame " ".....	70
" " Males from 12 to 21 unable to read and write.....	24
" " Females " " " " " ".....	16
Total.....	40

Amount of funds received from County Superintendent,	\$7,946.72
" from all other sources,	\$46,682.04
" paid to male teachers,	\$16,347.53
" " female teachers,	\$7,418.55
Value of School property,	\$77,732.75
" " apparatus,	\$1,513.00
Prin. of Township fund,	\$30,178.75
Highest wages to any male teacher,	\$100.00
" " " female teacher,	\$60.00
Lowest wages to any male teacher,	\$20.00
" " " female teacher,	\$13.00
Number of first grade certificates issued during the year,	24
" " second " " " "	64
" " High Schools in County,	2
" " Boards of Education,	1

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

John Crain was appointed in 1835, and re-appointed in 1840.
Jacob Goodner was appointed in 1842.
Z. H. Vernor was appointed in 1843.
Harry Nevill was appointed in 1847.
Z. H. Vernor was appointed in 1853.
William H. Clayton was elected in 1861, and re-elected in 1865.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

Alden C. Hillman was elected in 1866.
Samuel C. Page was elected in 1873.
James W. Hudson was elected in 1877.

PRESENT SCHOOL TREASURERS.

TOWNSHIP.			NAME.	POST OFFICE.	
Town.	N. R.	W.	A. C. Gilmore	Centralia	Illinois.
"	1	" 2	Henry Johnpeter	Carlyle	"
"	1	" 3	J. J. Justice	"	"
"	1	S. R. 1	M. TenEyck	Irrington	"
"	2	" 1	T. W. Cameron	Ashley	"
"	3	" 1	Adam Kuhn	Dubois	"
"	1	" 2	Adam Haun	Hoyleton	"
"	2	" 2	A. B. Jack	Beaucoup	"
"	1	" 3	Fred Going	Okawville	"
"	2	" 3	L. Krughoff	Nashville	"
"	3	" 3	James Steele	Oakdale	"
"	1	" 4	Wm. Schenmetzler	Okawville	"
"	2	" 4	C. T. Neunlist	Addieville	"
"	1	" 5	J. F. Sieving	Venedy	"
"	2	" 5	H. E. Doeling	Stone Church	"
"	4	" 5	Robt. White	Tilden	"

SCHOOL FURNITURE.

In nearly all the districts, the school-houses are provided with the "patent desk seat," a luxury in comparison to the seats occupied by the pupils of "ve olden time schools."

Blackboards, upon which are elucidated the exercises of the day, greet the eye of the visitor, upon his entrance to almost every school-room in the county. It is no uncommon thing to find the walls of the school-room adorned with maps and charts, to facilitate the labors of the pupil. Globes and scientific apparatus are found in some of the best regulated schools.

Foremost among the manufacturers of school office and church furniture of the United States is the firm of A. H. ANDREWS & Co., 213 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO.

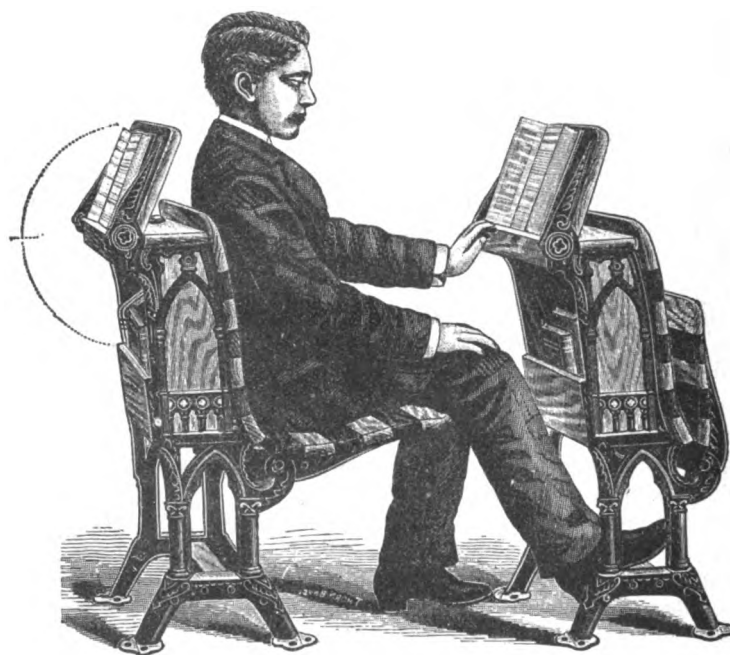
Simply as an industrial establishment, it is one of the most successful in the entire West. Their names have literally become a household word, not only throughout the length and breadth of this country, but also in many foreign countries.

They have done much for the cause of education by beautifying and rendering attractive the school-rooms of the country, and not only that, but in providing for the physical comfort and bodily rest of the pupils.

In this special field, Mr. A. H. Andrews, the senior member of the firm, has always been an enthusiast, and to-day hundreds of thousands of pupils are reaping the benefit of his enthusiasm; while other hundreds of thousands, who have finished their school course, look back upon the school-rooms furnished with luxuriously easy seats, convenient and comfortable desks, as the pleasant accompaniments of their school-life, that it will always be a joy to remember. And the house of A. H. Andrews & Co. were the pioneers in this

elaborate and beautiful style of school-house furniture. That they have imitators and copyists is not strange—business success in any line will always attract competition and attempted imitation.

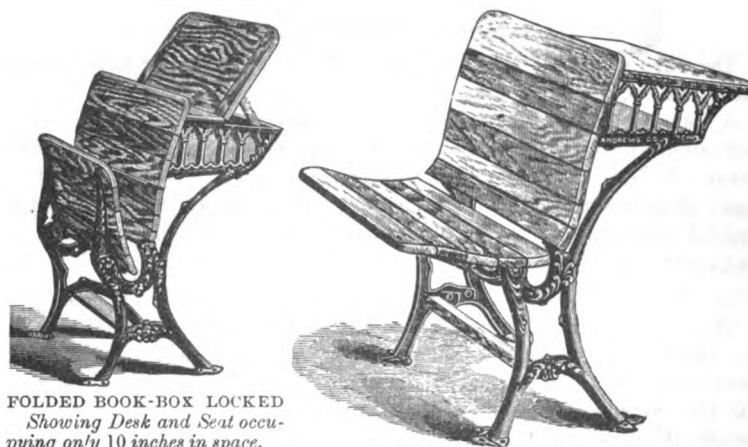
For the benefit of patrons of this work, cuts are inserted, exhibiting more clearly than words can express, the beauty, convenience and durability of the modern styles of school furniture.



ONLY FIFTEEN INCHES FROM THE EYE TO THE BOOK.

"1" shows the lid turned up for Book-Easel.
 "2" " " " position for the lid as a Writing Desk.
 "3" " " " " when Desk is used as a Settee.

THE TRIUMPH SCHOOL DESK.



FOLDED BOOK-BOX LOCKED
Showing Desk and Seat occu-
pying on'y 10 inches in space.

And here is another style much used.

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CHAPTER XI.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

EARLY HISTORY OF METHODISM OF WASHINGTON CO., ILLINOIS.

BY REV. L. F. CULLOM.



ABOUT the year 1819, Daniel Whittenburg, Joseph Whittenburg, John Phillips, George Lowe and their families, emigrated from East Tennessee and located near the present village of Beaucoup; soon after their arrival, Daniel Whittenburg, being a local minister of the M. E. Church, proceeded to organize the first society of this denomination in the county. The spot now occupied by the M. E. Church building at Beaucoup, was chosen and set apart by the abovenamed parties, as the most suitable place for the location of church and camp-ground.

The first building was of logs, and for years resounded with the happy songs and jubilant praises, of those early pioneers, "as from pure hearts fervently" they worshiped God. This appointment of the church became the headquarters of Methodism in this part of Illinois, and retained this prominence for a good many years.

The camp-meetings held at this point became an annual attraction, the people coming forty and fifty miles to attend them, and it is believed through the instrumentality of these historic meetings of the church a good was accomplished that has been permanent. As to the early ministers of those days, very little information can be obtained; associated with the name of Rev. Daniel Whittenburg, are those of Revs. Orcenith Fisher, Simeon Walker, and a gentleman by the name of Houts,—some of the preachers who labored for the salvation of souls in those early days. That apostle of pioneer preachers, Rev. Peter Cartwright also, proclaimed the gospel of peace during a transient stay among the people, about the year 1844.

The organization of the church in Nashville is said by the oldest inhabitants of the county to be contemporary with the commencement of the city itself, about the year 1830-31.

Zenas Vernor and family moved to Nashville about the year 1833, and according to the statement of Mrs. Vernor, who is still living, there was at that time but seven families in the place; a Methodist class was then organized at the house of Rev. Orcenith Fisher, a local minister, and that Rev. Simeon Walker was the pastor of the little flock, visiting and preaching for them once in four weeks. Some of the early members of this class were, Orcenith Fisher and family, Nicolas Darter and family, Zenas Vernor and family, Jacob Goodner and family, David Ramsey and family, Livesay Carter and family, Samuel Anderson and family, Fletcher Watts and family.

The first church building erected in Nashville was placed upon lots near the centre of the city, deeded to the church by Zenas Vernor; according to the best information obtainable, this house, whose time-honored walls still stand, was erected about the year 1840; this house is of brick.

A parsonage was built immediately adjoining the church about ten years later, whose walls have long since perished. A new one however is now in course of building on the same site.

Up to the fall of 1852 the Methodist organizations of Washington county were under the control of the Illinois Conference; at that time, by vote of that ecclesiastical body the Conference was divided, and the Southern Illinois Conference was formed, and these societies fell under the jurisdiction of the newly formed Conference.

The succession of pastors from that time to the present we have been able to obtain—for the circuit until the station was formed, and for the station up to the present. 1851-2, Rev. J. A. Robinson; 1852-3, Rev. John Thatcher; 1853-4, Rev. John Thatcher; 1854-5, Revs. Henry Allyn and Z. R. Piercy; 1855-6, Henry Allyn and Z. R. Piercy; soon after Conference Henry Allyn died, and his place was supplied by Rev. Simeon Walker; 1856-7, Rev. J. H. Holloway; 1857-8, Rev. I. M. Stagg. This year Nashville appears first as a station. 1858-9, Rev. I. M. Stagg; 1859-60, Rev. Moses Shepherd; 1860-1, Rev. A. B. Morrison; 1861-2, Rev. J. D. Crum; 1862-3, Rev. E. Joy; 1863-4, Rev. J. C. Willoughby; 1864-5, Rev. J. C. Willoughby; 1865-6, Rev. W. B. Bruner; 1866-7, Rev. M. N. Powers; 1867-8, Rev. M. N. Powers; 1868-9, Rev. L. Casey; 1869-70, Rev. J. P. Davis; 1870-1, Rev. D. W. Phillips; 1871-2, Rev. D. W. Phillips; 1872-3, Rev. M. House; 1873-4, Rev. M. House; 1874-5, Rev. J. D. Gillham; 1875-6, Rev. Geo. W. Farmer; 1876-7, Rev. Geo. W. Farmer; 1877-8, Rev. J. H. Hill; 1878-9, Rev. L. F. Cullom.

The names of some of the pastors of the Nashville Circuit, since its separation from the station, I have obtained, and give them, viz.: 1873-4, Rev. D. Elam; 1874-5, Rev. D. Elam; 1875-6, Rev. J. P. Youngling; 1876-7, Rev. J. P. Youngling; 1877-8, Rev. A. Campbell; 1878-9, Rev. T. J. Davis.

The M. E. Church at Richview was first organized at the home of Samuel White, about two and a half miles from the present town. A beautiful grove on this gentleman's farm was selected for a camp-ground, and dedicated to Him who dwells not alone in temples made with hands, but who condescends to meet and bless his people when their hearts are contrite and their penitence sincere.

These pious pioneers continued to worship God in the home of Mr. White and beneath the shadows of the tented grove until the year 1842, at which time the first church house was built in *old* Richview, and immediately thereafter the society at Mr. White's and a small society which had been formed at John Tate's, became members of this church. Some of the members of this newly formed society were Samuel White and family, W. H. White and family, Thomas Livesay and family, William Livesay and family.

Among the names of ministers who served this society either in the capacity of pastor or local preacher, we give the following, viz.: Rev. G. W. Robbins, Rev. Simeon Walker, Rev. D. Whittenburg, Rev. Orcenith Fisher, Rev. James Walker, Rev. W. W. Mitchell, Rev. David Caughlin, Rev. W. B. Bruner, Rev. Levi S. Walker, Rev. Eugene May, Rev. C. Lathrop, Rev. W. F. Whitaker, Rev. J. W. Lowe. These are only a few of the names of the many excellent men of God who have lived and labored here.

At this place still lives, at the home of his son, Rev. Simeon Walker, spending the evening of a well-spent life in quiet and peace; from this place the Rev. W. W. Mitchell was taken up to the more excellent glory.

Liberty Church, in Washington county, was organized in 1831; its prominent members were, David S. White, Lewis Tate, James Locke. Beyond the names of these persons and the date of this organization, no other fact of noteworthy importance has been obtained.

The venerable George Lowe, now an honored member of the church at Richview, informs me that in 1832 he found a society of Methodists at the home of Alex. Anderson, the principal members of which were, Alex. Anderson, Roberson Logan, John Darter, and John Livesay.

The dates of the organization of the M. E. Church at Ashley, Irvington and Okawville, I have not been able to obtain. The names of some of the ministers who have served these people have however been obtained:

Ashley.—Rev. O. H. Clark, Rev. M. N. Powers, Rev. W. H. Tyner, Rev. R. Thatcher, Rev. E. Treadgold, Rev. J. W. Vancleve.

Irvington.—Rev. L. S. Walker, Rev. E. May, Rev. D. W. Phillips, Rev. L. Casey, Rev. David Moore.

Okawville.—Rev. C. M. Halliday, Rev. C. J. Houts, and Rev. W. McMorrow, who is the present pastor.

There are without doubt numbers of names that ought to appear here in this roster that are not here. The writer of this sketch only came to this county a few months ago, and therefore is personally unacquainted with the early or later history of the church, and has only obtained the facts here collated by the most careful gleanings. It is however hoped that this narrative is in the main correct.

CHURCHES OF THE "GERMAN EVANGELICAL SYNOD OF NORTH AMERICA."

BY REV. H. BUCHMUELLER.

There are *eight* churches in Washington county, more or less connected with the German Evangelical Synod of North America. Three are members of said Synod, and four more receive their ministers from said Synod. One church in the county is an out-parish up to this time. Seven settled ministers of the German Evangelical Synod of North America preach the gospel regularly to well attended congregations. The Theological Seminary of this Synod is near Marthasville, Warren county, Missouri, built in 1849 and 1850. One of the first students of this Seminary was Rev. Charles Witte, and was sent to Washington county in the summer of 1851.

At that time the county was thinly settled and the Germans gathered from near and far whenever a minister occasionally came to preach the gospel, in a school-house or even in a farm-house. The Germans of the Grand prairie to the number of twenty-five concluded to build a church, and then have their own minister and regular Sunday service. They elected Rev. Charles Witte for their minister and organized as:

1. *The German Evangelical St. PAUL'S CHURCH in Grand Prairie, Wash-*

ington County, Illinois, and a constitution was adopted. The church was a plain frame building without pews. Two long trestles on each side of the church and planks across were the seats; but we were happy in having the word of God every Sunday. A board-partition separated a room in which Rev. C. Witte lived. In 1853, a parsonage was built. On Sunday afternoon Rev. C. Witte preached also at Plum Hill, and near Nashville. In the spring of 1857, Rev. C. Witte left the county, and the congregation elected Rev. H. Buehrig, but he was always sickly here, and in order to restore his health he left for a northern clime. In 1859, Rev. A. Mueller was elected. The congregation grew so, that the need of a larger church was felt. And as some of the members lived a great distance from this church, they parted and built a new church at Okawville, and Rev. A. Mueller followed the call of the new congregation in 1863. For a longer time then Rev. F. Daries preached here in the St. Paul's church as out-parish from Plum Hill. In 1865, the congregation elected Rev. Chr. Mohr, who worked faithfully some nine years. Since 1876, Rev. J. G. Hanger is minister of this church. The congregation has church, parsonage, grave-yard, and some land. The membership is some thirty families. This congregation is a member of the German Evangelical Synod of North America.

2. *German Evangelical St. JOHN'S CHURCH of Plum Hill, Washington County, Illinois.* Rev. C. Witte preached on Sunday afternoons in different school-houses between Plum Hill and Nashville. The fruit of his labor was the organization of two new congregations. In February, 1854, the St. John's congregation was organized with the above name. A constitution was deliberated and adopted by *twenty-one* members. The congregation elected four trustees, viz: J. H. Ankesheil, J. H. Renken, J. F. Mangenalker, and F. H. Schorfheide. It was determined to build a frame church on the north-east corner of Mr. J. F. Mangenalker's land, and four acres of land were obtained. A committee was appointed to take subscriptions for the church. In the spring of 1855, the church was finished and dedicated. Then a parsonage was built. The first minister was Rev. G. Maul, who came in June, 1855, and left in January, 1859. His successor was Rev. M. Kruse, from March, 1859, until February, 1865. The congregation then elected Rev. Fr. Daries, June, 1865. In 1875, it was concluded to build a new church of brick, with steeple. The old one to be altered for a school-house. In October, 1875, the new and well finished, one of the finest of our churches in the county, was dedicated. The church had an expense of \$9,201. Rev. Fr. Daries could not long enjoy the new church; his heavenly Lord hastened home with his faithful servant. He died January 21st, 1876. At present Rev. Fr. Doehring is minister since June, 1876. The membership is *fifty*.

3. *German Evangelical St. PAUL'S CHURCH of Nashville, Washington County, Illinois.* On the 18th day of July, 1854, a meeting was held in the house of Mr. J. Hoffman near Nashville, to organize a congregation. A constitution was unanimously adopted by *nine* members. The following members were elected first trustees of The St. Paul's church: Fr. Krughoff, E. H. Hoffman, H. Buhrman, and John E. Hoffman. Also a committee was appointed to take subscriptions for a church. August 21st, 1854, it was concluded by the members of the church to build a frame church in the north-east part of Nashville. In October, 1854, the congregation elected Rev. M. Kruse as minister. At the same time the church was to be built, and to get the pine lumber eight wagons were sent to St. Louis to get the same. The Presbyterian congregation of Nashville opened kindly their church for the members of the St. Paul's church to hold their Sunday meetings. In the spring of 1855, the church was finished, and a small parsonage was built near the church. Rev. M. Kruse received a call to the St. John's church at Plum Hill, and followed the same in March, 1859. In June, 1859, the St. Paul's church joined the Evangelical Synod of North America, and became a member of said Synod. Rev. L. Austmann was elected minister, and came in October, 1859, and continued till March, 1866. In the year 1861, a number of families living in the North prairie organized an out-parish of the St. Paul's church, and built a church by father Krughoff. Rev. L. Austmann preached there every two weeks in the afternoon. At an assembly held January 12th, 1863, all the members of the St. Paul's church living in North prairie were honorably dismissed to form their own congregation. After Rev. L. Austmann had left, the congregation had for a long time no minister, and Rev. F. Karbach preached the gospel every two weeks. The parsonage had been enlarged, and improvements were made on the property. In September, 1866, Rev. J. Rapp followed the call of the congregation. At the same time the congregation concluded to enlarge the church by building a school-room to the church, with steeple, and also a bell was bought. Rev. J. Rapp followed a call of the congregation at Central City and Centralia, in September, 1868. The St. Paul's church

elected Rev. J. G. Stanger, and he came in January, 1869, and stayed till June, 1876. In the vacation Rev. L. v. Ragué preached in the evenings for about three months. Rev. Father Koerving was here preaching as vicar. In December, 1876, Rev. H. Buchmueller followed the call of the congregation, and is working there since. The St. Paul's church has *forty* members. The church property without any debt.

4. *The German Evangelical St. LUCAS CHURCH was organized in the spring of 1861.* In 1862, the congregation built a church five and one-half miles south-west of Nashville, on the Elkton road. Rev. P. Altmueller preached as an out-parish from Elkhorn prairie. In January, 1863, the church, a frame building, was dedicated, and on the same day the installation of Rev. H. Erni took place. After his departure, Rev. P. Stumpf was minister till the spring of 1868. Then came I. Kaminski till October 1, 1871. In January, 1872, Rev. J. Schlundt followed the call of the congregation, and is working there faithfully and patiently. In 1877, the congregation enlarged the parsonage. The membership is *twenty-two*.

5. *The German Evangelical St. PETER'S CHURCH at Okawville, Washington County, Illinois, was organized by Rev. A. Mueller in 1863.* The first members had been a part of the first Evangelical St. Paul's church at Okawville, or Grand prairie. The congregation built a brick church and brick parsonage. In 1869, Rev. A. Mueller received a call of a congregation at St. Louis, and left Okawville. His successor was Rev. G. Maul till 1872. In the fall of 1872, Rev. F. Schulz was elected, and is working there at present. The congregation numbers *fifty-one* members.

6. In 1863, a part of the St. Paul's church of Nashville, living in North prairie, constituted and organized a filial congregation. A church was built, and parsonage also, as property of the *German Evangelical ZION CHURCH in North Prairie*. The constitution was subscribed in 1865. At the same time the first minister of this church, Rev. Ph. Karbach came. The congregation grew in the following years and received many new members. As the most of the members lived around Hoyleton, it was concluded to re-organize the congregation and build a new church at Hoyleton. A brick building was erected, designed for a school-house, but to be used for church until a new church could be built. The parsonage was moved to Hoyleton. In November, 1874, Rev. Ph. Karbach left the congregation, and in December, 1874, Rev. L. v. Ragué followed the call and is working there at present. In January, 1879, the congregation determined to build a new church of brick, and the lumber of the first church at father Krughoff's to be used as much as possible. Subscriptions are being taken, and it is hoped that the church will be finished this year. This congregation is a member of the German Evangelical Synod of North America. The congregation numbers *ninety* families at and around Hoyleton.

The Zion's church is also co-manager of the Seminary at Hoyleton, and elects half the number of the trustees. In connection with the Zion's church is an institution of young ladies as a boarding-school conducted by Mrs. Grabau. This institution was erected in 1876, and is doing a good work.

7. *The German Evangelical ZION'S CHURCH at Addieville, Washington County, Illinois.* This congregation was organized by the first minister, Rev. J. Haack, in the summer of 1871. A constitution was adopted and subscribed by thirty four members. It also was concluded that a frame church should be built 32x56 feet, with steeple, and a parsonage 16x24 feet. In July, 1872, the members concluded to build a frame school-house 22x34 feet, for a German school. At the close of the year 1874, the congregation had expended for these buildings \$5,240. In 1875, a new school district was formed in connection with the German school, so that the children have weekly three days English, and two days German tuition. In 1876, an organ was bought for the church. Rev. J. Haack left the congregation in May, 1876. His successor was Rev. J. Lang, September, 1876. As the parsonage was very small the congregation enlarged the same in 1877, by building more rooms to it.

On June 30th, 1877, the lightning struck the steeple of the church, tore some of the boards off the steeple, sprang across the roof, tore several hundred shingles off, but without more damage. Rev. J. Lang is working here at present. The membership is *fifty-four*.

8. *The German Evangelical St. MARCUS' CHURCH at Du Bois, Washington County, Illinois.* This congregation was organized in 1875, by Rev. J. Kramer. A constitution was adopted, and subscribed by eighteen members. This church is an out-parish of Du Quoin up to this time. In 1875-1876 a frame church was built at Du Bois, and in May, 1876, dedicated. The membership is now *twenty-six*. In December, 1878, Rev. J. Kramer followed the call of a congregation at New Orleans, La., and Rev. R. John, Jr., preaches

the gospel there at present. In the summer of 1878, also Rev. G. Stanger preached at Du Bois for some months.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

BY REV W. H. CARNER.

In the history of the Baptist denomination in Illinois we find that the first Baptist Church, and it is said to have been the first Christian Church in Illinois, was organized at New Design, then in St. Clair county, February 28th, 1796. It was organized by Elder David Badgley, aided by Joseph Chance. It was composed of twenty-eight members, who were scattered through the American settlements for a considerable distance. Through the efforts of the ministers of this church Elders Badgely, Chance, James Lemon, Sen., and John Simpson, aided after 1818 by the faithful missionary Elder, J. M. Peck, many of the churches of Southern Illinois were gathered. The three most closely connected with Washington county were Joseph Chance, David Badgley, and J. M. Peck. Of the first we find this record: "Joseph Chance was a good man, loved religious meetings, was faithful to his appointments, and performed much itinerant service at his own expense." He was ordained in 1805, and while on a preaching tour through the country died in Washington County, Illinois, April 20th, 1840, aged seventy-five years. Elder Peck, in his many trips through the country, is remembered as having preached to the earlier churches. Of Elder Badgley we shall speak again.

The first Baptist Church in Washington county, Mr. Greenville Rountree informs us, was organized at the house of Benj. Chesney, in the west end of the county, by Elders Wm. Rountree and David Badgley, and others. As Elder Badgley died in St. Clair County December 16th, 1824, the church must have been organized prior to this date. It afterwards took the name of Grand Prairie Church. Having become extinct it was dropped from the minutes of the Nine Mile Association in the fall of 1868. The second church we find at Elkton. The records of the first organization are not now in the county, but a second church of the same name, "Baptist Church of Christ at Elkton," was organized July 3d, 1842, and the records of this church show that Elder Wm. Rountree, John S. Brown, and Nathan Arnett were received into the church by permission of the old Elkton Church. The ministers constituted the organizing council. There were thirty-one (31) constituent members.

Elder Arnett was elected Pastor; Wm. J. Cunningham, Chief Clerk; A. G. Jackson and Joseph Kinyon, Deacons. The last record of this church bears the date June 1st, 1867.

LIVELY GROVE.

In the fall of 1866 a church was organized at Lively Grove, of which the constituent members James R. Laney, A. J. Laney, W. R. Land, F. M. Land, Mary A. Laney, Margaret A. Laney, Nancy J. Laney, Sarah Land, and Susan Land had been members of the Elkton Church. The council organizing this church consisted of Elders John H. Spauldin, Joseph Gaskill, and W. H. Hutchings. They have had as Pastors: Elders A. J. Stevenson, David Huggins, W. S. Gee, and J. C. Wilson. They erected a church house in the fall of 1873. Present membership, 49.

CONCORD.

The Concord Church was organized December 5th, 1841, by the Rev. Peter Hagler, who, in a sketch of his life and ministry writes: "As the result of my out-station labors, there is Concord Church which was taken from Nine Mile," Perry County. It may seem a long distance from the parent church, but he tells us "the people would come five, ten, and fifteen miles to those humble meetings." The six constituent members: John R. Hutchings, Deliah Hutchings, Jordan Stilley, Mary Stilley, T. H. B. Jones, and Jerusha Jones, now numbered with the dead. There have been 405 additions to the membership, which now numbers 80. The Pastors have been: Elders Peter Hagler, J. R. Hutchings, J. S. Brown, J. B. Faulkner, P. W. Jones, D. Huggins, W. W. Hutchings, and Alex. Rice, present Pastor. W. W. Hutchings was ordained at the call of this church, September 22, 1861; was their Pastor about fourteen years. Their first church house was built in the spring of 1851, but was destroyed by fire February, 1870. A second house, 36x26, fourteen feet high, well furnished and neatly painted, was built. It was dedicated December 20, 1872.

DUBOIS.

The church at Dubois was constituted about twenty years ago, under the labors of Peter Hagler. In the Council were Elders Hagler, Wm. Thornton,

and perhaps others. Among their Pastors are Elders Rice, Tilley, Williams, and Adams. They have a good frame meeting-house. Present membership, 26.

MUD PRAIRIE.

From the church book of the Mud Prairie Church we have this record: "Saturday, January 8th, 1870, 11 o'clock, A. M. The congregation met at the school-house in section (36), township (3), S. R. (2), W. 3d P. M. R., Washington County, Illinois, appointed Elder W. W. Hutchings, Moderator; Elder A. Rice, Clerk of present meeting; and organized with twenty members. Deacons W. H. McElhanan and T. J. Rice were present from other churches. Pastors: Elders A. Rice, W. W. Hutchings, and V. Senter. Present members, 88.

IRVINGTON.

The Baptist Church at Irvington was organized in the spring of 1866, with seven (7) members. Organizing Council: Elders I. S. Mahan and J. Peters. First Pastors: Elder I. S. Mahan, his successor and present incumbent, Elder J. Peters. Present membership 40. House of worship, a neat frame. Dedicated July 20, 1867.

ASHLEY.

At Ashley a church was organized the second Sabbath in May, 1863, and was recognized June 28, 1863, by a council from Duquoin, Richview, Horse Prairie, and Mt. Pleasant Churches. Early in 1866 a house of worship was erected and dedicated to the service of God, June 10th, 1866. Among their Pastors we find the names of David Huggins, J. W. Brooks, S. A. Martin, — Benney, J. Thompson, P. Hagler, J. M. Billingsley, and W. H. Carner, the present Pastor. Present members, 50.

NASHVILLE.

At a convention in the village of Nashville, Washington County, Illinois, on the seventeenth (17) day of May, 1855, a Baptist Church was organized by Elders D. Huggins and E. M. Brown. Sermon by Elder Huggins. Bible presented to the church by Elder Brown. The constituent members were Hardy M. McCoy, Sterling Brown, J. W. Farmer, Margaret A. Farmer, Martha Brown, Mary J. Lamb, Betsey A. Martin, Anny Kimbro, E. S. McCoy, and Rebecca Bryant. It was styled, "First Baptist Church of Christ in Nashville." Its Deacons were: J. W. Farmer, John Foster, S. Brown, and still later, Robert T. Coffey, now of Ashley. Elder D. Huggins served the Church as Pastor three years. Elder E. Jayne, one year, in 1859. Elder T. A. Morton was elected Pastor, and continued to serve the church a part of the time up to his death, which occurred at his home near Carbondale about July 20th, 1867. Elder Morton was a native of Scotland, and moved to this country while in the prime of life. He was above the average preacher, was educated in Scotland for a lawyer, but preferring the ministry he gave himself wholly to the study of the Bible and the work of preaching. This organization became extinct in 1868 or '69. A second church was organized in 1870, which Elder D. C. Adams served as Pastor for a few months, and having no Pastor the organization again went down.

In 1873 the church was again organized through the efforts of Elder W. H. Carner, with the following membership: K. C. Mason, Ellen Mason, James Ervin, Lena Ervin, J. M. Mason, L. J. Mason, Nancy Wright, Lucy Walker, E. Gosney, and Jane B. Rountree. One hundred and ten (110) have been added to the membership. Present number, 74. Elder Carner became our Pastor November 3d, 1873, and is still with us, having labored faithfully for the good of the cause. By the aid of many kind friends through the country a house of worship was built during the year 1874, and dedicated November 1st, 1874, Rev. J. Bulkley preaching the dedicatory sermon. The house is of brick; size, 32x50; height to ceiling, 16 feet. Cost about \$3,000.

Of the remaining churches I have only the minutes of the Nine Mile Association as a guide to their history. The Grant Point and Mt. Pleasant Churches are among the oldest churches in the county. The first is the church home of the Faulkners and the Jolliffs. Both churches shared largely in the labors of Elder Huggins, who came to Washington county in 1852, and remained here until his death April 23d, 1877. Both of these churches have houses of worship. Present number at Grand Point, 85; at Mt. Pleasant, 36; Oak Hill, 30; Pleasant Grove, 43; Richview, 53.

Present Pastor of Richview Church, Elder William Mitchell.

Number of Baptist Churches in Washington county, twelve (12).

Total membership in Washington county, six hundred and fourteen (614).

GERMAN METHODISM IN WASHINGTON COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

BY REV. WILLIAM KOENECKE.

The Germans have become a prominent element in the population of Washington county. The first marked movement of German emigrants to establish homes in this county was followed up by the German missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The first missionary visiting this territory came from the contiguous county of St. Clair. He established regular preaching places among the settlers in Grand Prairie, Little Prairie and Crooked Creek.

The accommodation in Grand Prairie not being sufficient to meet the wants of the community, the people who heard the missionary gladly united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and proceeded to erect the first German Methodist Church of Washington county. It was of course a small one, but still sufficient for their day.

In the fall of 1853 the several appointments in the county were united and organized according to the discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church into a circuit, and a minister appointed to serve the same. Rev. Peter Hinners being the first preacher in charge and Rev. Henry Koencke the supervising Presiding Elder.

At the first meeting for organization the membership numbered 22. These with a commendable zeal determined to plant themselves firmly by uniting to build a parsonage at the county seat, as centre for future work. Before the year closed the preacher had occupied the home of the circuit.

The first official board of stewards elected, consisted of John Huegely, Christian Brink, Wm. Grote, Ernst Hoffman, John Geisel.

In the following year (1854) a neat church was built near Crooked Creek, now known as the North Prairie Church, in Covington Precinct, the leading spirits of which were Christian Brink, Fred. Hake, Ernst Hake and Louis Huck.

Up to 1858 the German Methodists of Nashville had held their meetings in private houses or homes of the several members. Although having a home for their preacher they had no home for themselves as a Christian Church.

After bearing these inconveniences for a period of four years they resolved to have a church as a necessary adjunct to their development, and a frame structure was the result, amply accommodating membership and friends that wished to worship together. For eighteen years the society developed in this new home until finally their house became too small, and another advance movement became an imperative necessity.

In the Centennial year the old structure was torn down, and on its site was reared the present handsome brick church. The whole membership with commendable liberality bore the necessary sacrifice, and on dedication day, which occurred December 11th, 1876, had the proud satisfaction of knowing that their house of worship was free of all encumbrance. The church with its surroundings speaks not only for the interest the society has for the up-building of the kingdom of Christ, but is also an ornament to the city in which it stands. In the same year the society at Hoyleton erected a house of worship.

The year following, the societies having strengthened, it was found advisable to employ two preachers upon the work in the county. The Nashville Church therefore asked and obtained a stationed pastor. The rest of the church circuit was organized and became known as the North Prairie and Hoyleton Circuit.

Considering the changed state, the North Prairie Society proceeded to erect a neat parsonage contiguous to their church, and thereby made a new home and centre for future undertakings in the advancement of the interest of the church.

We now proceed to give a list of supervising Presiding Elders and pastors that have served the church in Washington county since its commencement in 1853 up to the present time.

PRESIDING ELDERS SUPERVISING.

Henry Koencke.....	from 1854 to 1856
George Boeshenz.....	" 1856 to 1860
Wm. Schreck.....	" 1860 to 1864
Gerhard Timken.....	" 1864 to 1868
Ph. Naumann.....	" 1868 to 1872
John Schlagenhauf.....	" 1872 to 1873
Wm. Koencke.....	" 1873 to 1877
Charles Rodenberg.....	" 1877 to —

MINISTERS SERVING DURING THE HISTORICAL PERIOD.

Peter Hinners.....	from 1853 to 1854
Henry Schulze.....	" 1854 to 1856
John Ritter.....	" 1856 to 1857
Paul Hetzel.....	" 1857 to 1858
Henry Pfaff.....	" 1858 to 1860
Justus Baab.....	" 1860 to 1862
Henry Schulze.....	" 1862 to 1865
Wm. Kleinschmidt.....	" 1865 to 1867
George Buchner.....	" 1867 to 1870
L. Hannel.....	" 1870 to 1871
Gerhard Timken.....	" 1871 to 1874
Charles Rodenberg.....	" 1874 to 1877
Wm. Koencke.....	" 1877 to —
J. M. Rinkel.....	" 1877 to —

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

BY REV. JOHN C. WAGAMAN.

The first organization was made October 23d, 1832, at Sawyer's Point, under the name of Elkhorn Presbyterian Church.

The committee appointed at a previous session of the Kaskaskia Presbytery to organize the church consisted of Rev. John Mathews and Rev. John Montgomery.

The parties desiring organization met with the committee at Sawyer's Point and signed the necessary covenants. Their names were, Cyrus Sawyer, James B. Sawyer, Stephen Balch, A. P. Balch, Rebecca Sawyer, Prudence Sawyer, Emeline Balch.

An election for ruling elders resulted in the choice of Cyrus Sawyer, J. B. Sawyer, and Stephen Balch. They were ordained on the 11th of November following by Rev. John Mathews, their first minister.

On the 21st June, 1834, the session received its first new members, Calvin and Jane Balch.

On the 3d of November, 1837, Rev. Cyrus Riggs succeeded Rev. Mathews as pastor of the church. The society continued to grow slowly but steadily. In August, 1846, Rev. William Gardiner succeeded Mr. Riggs, and supplied the church with preaching for one year. He was followed by Rev. John S. Howell, in July, '48, and served the church until April, 1850.

On the 12th April, 1849, members of the church met at the house of Hugh Adams, and James Wilson was chosen to the office of ruling elder, and ordained by Mr. Howell. As the church increased in membership and material wealth, it was deemed necessary to add more officers, and in April, 1850, Geo. S. Lyon was made an elder, and in the following year, '51, Hugh Adams was chosen an elder. The county seat having been located at Nashville, which was not far from Sawyer's Point, it was deemed advisable to move the place of preaching to the town. The church obtained leave of the Presbytery to change the name from Elkhorn to Nashville Presbyterian Church. In the absence of any church building the residence of Mr. Zenas Vernor was used as a place of worship when not occupied by the Methodists.

In 1851, a frame building was erected near the center of the town as a place of worship, on a corner lot opposite the Court House Square, at a cost of about \$1,400; this, however, was not the whole cost of the church, which would have been greater had not several of the members donated their labor to aid its erection. Some of the lumber was hauled by ox teams from a saw mill in Jackson County.

Mr. Gardiner continued his labors with the church and removed from Carlyle to Nashville. He became infirm in health, and was not able to preach in the new church although it was built under his auspices. He died January 3d, 1852. The charge remained vacant until April, 1853, when Rev. A. D. Wallace was invited to supply the pulpit for one year, and in June, 1854, he was regularly installed as pastor of the church. He was the first regularly installed pastor, although the church had enjoyed preaching at stated times for about twenty-two years.

The first record of the Kaskaskia Presbytery meeting with the Nashville Church is April 8th, 1853, and the following statistics appear in the session book: Members added on certificate, 4. Total in communion, 38. Infant baptism, 1. Number of families, 20. Monies collected for Domestic Missions, \$12. Foreign Missions, \$12. Presbytery tax, \$4. Congregational, \$360. Mr. Wallace continued to serve the church until April, 1863. He was succeeded by the Rev. A. N. Darsey, who filled the pastorate until the spring of 1854, when owing to ill health he was compelled to cease preaching. His successor was the venerable Mr. Stafford, one of the early pioneer preachers. He remained with the church during the year and was followed

by the Rev. William Bridgman, of Ohio, who preached one year, and was succeeded by the Rev. T. D. Davis, who likewise preached a year. On the 1st December, 1868, Rev. J. C. Wagaman was called to the pastorate and remained until May, 1872. The church continued to grow in numbers, influence, and material wealth.

In 1872 Mr. Wagaman gave up the charge, being in bad health, after which a young man named Henderson supplied the pulpit for a few months, and was succeeded by the Rev. Wm. Rodgers, and he by Rev. A. K. Crowe, who remained but a short time. Mr. Tucker, a licentiate, was employed to preach, and was in a short time succeeded by Rev O. S. Thompson. The church under his charge continued to thrive. There were likewise added to the eldership, L. M. Sewall, G. W. Cone, C. F. Hartman, while L. Krughoff and James Anderson were chosen deacons.

Mr. Thompson being called to the Belleville Presbyterian Church, the pulpit remained vacant for a season, when Rev. H. O. Tucker returned and was employed to preach. He served the church about a year. The recent financial embarrassment affected the church, and it continued without a regular pastor for some time. Meantime the Sabbath-school was carried on under the superintendence of George S. Anderson; and the prayer-meeting was also kept up. During 1878 the pulpit was supplied by Rev. E. W. Clark, of Richview. Mr. Wagaman having returned to Nashville has also preached occasionally, and during the winter of '78-'79 has preached alternate Sabbaths.

OAK GROVE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The members composing this organization were taken entirely from the roll of the Nashville Presbyterian Church. They were mainly the families of Mr. Hugh Adams, Mr. J. Duncan, Mr. J. Wilson, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. John Boyle, and Mr. George Henderson, in all twenty-five persons. Preaching by Presbyterian ministers had been kept up at the residence of Mr. Hugh Adams for over thirty years. On the 31st of May, 1872, the committee appointed by the Presbytery of Cairo, consisting of Rev. I. Stebbins, Rev. J. C. Wagaman, the pastor, and elder J. J. Sawyer, met at the new church, near the residence of Hugh Adams. They dismissed the parties desirous of going into the new organization from the Nashville Church.

Hugh Adams and J. Duncan were elected elders. A neat and comfortable church building had been erected for the organization. The house was dedicated in the fall of 1872, by Rev. C. Foote, of St. Louis. Mr. Wagaman resigned the charge and moved north, when Rev. W. Templeton was called and continued preaching until 1877, when the pulpit became vacant. At the present writing Mr. Wagaman is supplying the pulpit.

RICHVIEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church was organized about 1863. Known as the First Presbyterian Church of Richview. Prof. R. G. Williams, then in charge of the seminary at that place, and also a licentiate of Palestine Presbytery, supplied them with preaching for a time. The original members numbered about twenty-five. They erected a commodious brick edifice, which was dedicated in 1865. They have had the services of different ministers, among whom were Mr. Bridgman and Mr. Buck. In 1869 Dr. Candel was called and installed in June of that year, by the committee, Messrs. Stebbin and Wagaman, who filled the pulpit until his death. At the present writing Rev. E. W. Clark, Professor in the Washington Seminary, is supplying the pulpit.

DUBOIS.

A few Presbyterians living in Dubois were organized into a Presbyterian church about five years ago, with Mr. Bunce as elder. Rev. G. W. Ash has been their stated supply for some time, but at present the preaching is only occasional.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

BY REV. G. T. NICHOLS.

Rev. Lucileus Aspley, now of the St. Louis Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, may be said to have been the founder of this Church in Washington County. His first labor was in a grove, near the City of Nashville, in the summer of 1864. He soon organized a society of about thirty persons. The organization soon went down for the want of a pastor, and it was not until the winter of 1866, when Rev. B. R. Hester, formerly of the Louisville Conference, came to the county, and assumed charge of the work, that the organization showed any indications of growth or pros-

perity. In the spring of 1867, through the zealous efforts of Mr. Hester, their present church in Nashville was built. Mr. Hester continued in charge until the meeting of conference in Nashville, when Rev. M. R. Gohagan was appointed to succeed him. This was the first regular, annual conference of the M. E. Church South, held in the State. The following gentlemen served in the order named, in the capacity of pastor: Revs. T. B. Harben, J. H. Garrett, when Rev. Hester was again returned. His administration this year was characterized by signal prosperity to the church, the year closing amidst a religious revival. Since then the following pastors have served: Revs. A. L. Davis, A. W. Smith and G. W. Gillmore. The aggregate membership at present is about 160, and the Church as well as the Sunday-school connected with it are in a prosperous condition.

Ashley Church. In January, 1867, Revs. Hester and John W. Westcott organized the first society of the M. E. Church South in the town of Ashley. During the summer and autumn the meetings were held in the grove adjacent to the town. On the approach of winter active steps were taken by Rev. Hester and others, which resulted in the erection of the commodious and neatly finished edifice in which they now worship.

The organization was made at the house of L. T. Templeton, and the original members were: Robert S. Brown, Mary A. Brown, Sarah Brouder, L. T. Templeton, Elizabeth Y. Templeton, Margaret T. Cooper, Sarah E. Blankenship and Ollie S. Brown.

Wesley Chapel. In January, 1868, a society was organized at this place by Rev. Hester. A commodious house of worship was erected in a very short time upon land donated by Major John White. It was dedicated soon after by Elder J. W. Westcott.

Rev. Hester officiated as pastor, for two and a half years; since then they have had the following pastors: Revs. T. B. Harben, J. H. Garrett, R. P. Jones, W. L. Corbin, A. W. Smith, W. B. Beugle, Joseph Metcalf, S. J. Catlin, and George T. Nichols.

Old Richview Church. This society purchased the brick Church building of the M. E. Church at Old Richview, and is now numbered as one of the standard appointments of the conference.

The present membership of the M. E. Church South in Washington County, is about 500; there are four church buildings, four Sunday-schools with about 300 scholars. The estimated value of church property is \$8000. Whatever good results are achieved by this church in the county, the credit may mainly be ascribed to Rev. B. R. Hester. He organized the first society, organized or assisted to organize every society in the county. He has served them all in the capacity of Pastor, and has labored zealously in the cause of God and his church, in this county for thirteen years, and is now finishing up his fourth year as Presiding Elder of Ashley district. No man enjoys, more, the confidence of the people where he is known, and none are held in higher esteem as a Christian gentleman.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF WASHINGTON COUNTY

BY REV. FATHER BUSCH.

The first Roman Catholic Church, organized in this county was in Lively Grove Precinct, in 1867, when a substantial church edifice was erected at a cost of \$2000.

At the organization, the membership numbered about twenty families.

Father Turck was the first Priest, to officiate for the church; he served for one and a half years. After him came Father Rosmoller, who remained about five years. He was succeeded by the present Priest, A. Busch. The Church has a membership of about fifty families. Father Busch is a native of Westphalia, Prussia. He came to America in 1836, since which time he has been engaged in the ministry, at various places.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ASHLEY.

BY J. W. HUDSON.

In the early history of the town of Ashley, religious services were occasionally held at the houses of the citizens by Rev. Dr. Finley of Salem, and later by Rev. Henry M. Phelps, both of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Afterwards and before they had any church buildings, the services were held in the Rail Road Depot buildings.

The M. E. Church building having been built by the aid of all the citizens, it was for a long time regarded as a "Union Church." All the Cumberland Presbyterians with all other denominations were permitted to

occupy it. The society was organized in 1860, with Samuel Jack, Sr., Wm. D. Mitchell and James P. Haynes, Ruling Elders; and a membership of thirty.

In the spring of 1863, Rev. C. Y. Hudson, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister removed to the vicinity, and was called to the pastorate of the Church. He ministered to the congregation until the fall of 1867, when he was called to a pastorate in Central Illinois. During Mr. Hudson's administration the Church prospered, the membership reaching forty-five, and at one time had sufficient funds subscribed to erect a church building, but from want of agreement among members as to the dimensions and style of the structure it was indefinitely postponed, and the project has never been consummated.

J. W. Hudson, Hiram Campbell, Henry Rudolf, D. T. Hill, W. J. Hale and Brownlow Logan have acted as Ruling Elders. The organization is still maintained, yet regular services are not held.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH,
NEW AT MINDEN, ILLINOIS.

BY REV. M. EIRICH.

This Church was organized by Rev. C. Scholz, a native of Germany, in 1846. The organization comprised about a dozen families.

In the same year a small Church-building was erected. Mr. Scholz continued his labors with this charge, until 1860, when he resigned to accept a call to other fields.

He was succeeded by Rev. F. Huesemann. The German-speaking population had by this time greatly increased in this part of the county, and consequently the accessions to the church had been numerous. The old church-edifice was found too small to accommodate the congregation, and a large and commodious building was built in 1861. This building is of stone and is 75 by 45 feet, with galleries on three sides. Its seating capacity is over 800. It has a large organ, and a bell that weighs more than 2000 lbs.

At the present (1879) its membership embraces about 160 families.

In 1864, Rev. Huesemann died, and in 1865 Rev. M. Eirich was appointed to the charge, who has served continuously ever since, and is the present Pastor.

Adjacent to and in connection with the Church is a large substantial brick school-house, the dimensions of which are 50 by 32 feet. The school is under the direction of the Church, and has an average attendance of 150 pupils. It was erected in 1873.

THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, O. S.
OF
WASHINGTON COUNTY.

BY REV. D. G. THOMPSON.

In 1831, the families of John and Archibald Hood, and James and Thomas McClurken, emigrated from South Carolina and settled in Elkhorn Prairie, Washington County. These families formed the nucleus around which was organized the first, and only Church of the denomination, named at the heading of this chapter.

They were for a considerable time after their settlement without a preacher, and their religious services consisted of social meetings held at each other's homes.

Their first Preacher, was Rev. Samuel Wylie, of Randolph county, who preached occasionally for some years.

In 1833 they were joined by three families of their brethren and former neighbors, from South Carolina. For more than a year after this they were without preaching.

In 1834, they were visited by Rev. David Steele, who was appointed to this charge by the Pittsburg Presbytery. This gentleman organized the congregation at the house of Archibald Hood in July, 1834. The elders were John and Thomas McClurken, and John Donnelly, and there were 19 members. In 1835 Rev. Samuel McKinney was called to the pastorate of this congregation.

In 1836, after much labor, and self-denial, the congregation succeeded in finishing a plain, but commodious building, which they occupied for many years. The membership of the congregation increased under Mr. McKinney's administration to 120. He was succeeded in the pastorate by Rev. Wm. Sloane, who accepted the call in 1840. During his administration a board of Deacons were elected, and the membership increased to 150. In 1858 he was succeeded by Rev. A. C. Todd. During his pastorate the membership increased to 220.

Upon the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, Mr. Todd was chosen captain of a company of men, raised from his own congregation, and enlisted in the service of the Government, for three years or during the war. Many of them found soldiers' graves, on the fields of the South. The pulpit was supplied during Mr. Todd's absence, in the field, by various ministers, and upon his return he resumed his pastoral labors.

In 1867, a new, substantial and commodious brick building was erected in the village of Oakdale, and the old structure sold to the United Presbyterian Church, a denomination that had recently been organized in the community.

Its mouldering ruins can yet be seen two miles east of Elkton, on the Coulterville road; and many tears of sadness are shed, when memory recalls the loved faces of brethren and friends, whose remains lie buried in that old church-yard, by the brethren who gaze upon all, that Old Time has left to tell of the sad, sweet story of when they loved and worshipped with the dear dead friends of long ago.

In 1871, Mr. Todd at his own request was released from the charge, and with a colony made up from the congregation removed to Evans, Colorado.

He was succeeded August 1st, 1872, by Rev. D. G. Thompson, the present incumbent of this pastorate.

About the first act of special importance after the installation of Mr. Thompson, was the taking by the congregation, of the American covenant, as prescribed by the Presbytery. Mr. Thompson was assisted in the administration of this rite by Rev. H. P. McClurken, of New Concord, Ohio, and Rev. D. S. Farris, of Sparta, Illinois. These ceremonies were solemnized on the 20th day of August, 1872; more than 150 took upon themselves the obligations, and subscribed to the Covenant.

Since the time of the "Covenant Renovation," eight members have been received, and about an equal number lost by deaths and removals to other congregations. The membership is now, 1879, 121, and a Sabbath-school of 120 scholars. This, as well as all other congregations of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, O. S., are devoted and attached to civil and religious liberty, and to the fundamental laws of our country, yet they refuse to take any part in the political matters of the country, not even voting or holding office. This privilege is not exercised for reasons that are sufficient to them; the principal one of which, is that the name of the Deity is not recognized in the constitution of the United States. They cheerfully pay their taxes, and consider it one of their highest duties to defend their country from foreign or domestic foes.



HISTORY OF THE CITY AND PRECINCT OF NASHVILLE.



NASHVILLE PRECINCT is bounded on the north by Covington, on the east by Hoyleton, Richview, Ashley and Dubois, on the south, by Perry County and Pilot Knob Precinct, and on the west, by Elkton, Plum Hill, and Okawville Precincts. The surface is undulating, and is composed principally of prairie lands. The soil is black, deep, and fertile, and is in a high state of cultivation. Of water courses there is little to be said, as its drainage, consists of a few small creeks, branches, etc.

The first settlers of the precinct, were, Samuel K. Anderson, John Morgan, London Park, (colored), Orcenith Fisher, David Ramsey, John D. Wood, Nicholas Darter, Charles McCord, Robert Burns, Samuel Y. Henry, Dempsey Kennedy, Livesay Carter and L. D. Livesay, who settled at various periods, from 1818 to 1833.

As to the history of the Precinct outside of Nashville City, little can be said, in addition to what has already been said in another chapter of this work.

NASHVILLE CITY

Is situated on the St. Louis and Southeastern Rail-road, and was laid out by the proprietors, Robert Middleton and G. Brown, on the eighth day of June, 1830, and a report and plat of the city was filed with the commissioners, by A. W. Casad, County Surveyor, who had previously surveyed it.

The records show that the proprietors deeded a stipulated number of lots to the commissioners, for the use of the county, and reserved the others to themselves. David White, Joseph Whittenberg and Livesay Carter were the commissioners. Carter and Whittenberg being Tennesseans, revered everything relating to that state, and by permission of the proprietors, christened the town "New Nashville." The "New" was soon dropped, and it has since borne the name of Nashville.

The first house in Nashville was built by Sam. K. Anderson. The proprietors offered as a prize, to deed a lot to the wife of the man who should build the first house in town. Anderson and O. Fisher competed, and Anderson won. The proprietor, however, decided that his little log cabin was not a house in the meaning of the offer, and decided in favor of Fisher who erected a fair story and a half frame house—which might truly be said to have been the first house in Nashville. The race between the men is described elsewhere in the book. First settlers of the town of Nashville were S. K. Anderson, John Morgan, O. Fisher, London Park, (colored), John D. Wood, Amos Watts and Z. H. Vernor. O. Fisher was the first preacher—after him came S. W. D. Chase.

FIRST SCHOOL-HOUSE.

For many years Nashville rented a building that had been built by the Presbyterians for an Academy to be run under the auspices of their church, on the site of the present school building. The schools were taught in this together with other rented buildings, until the year 1874, when the present, magnificent building was completed. The house and furnishings cost about \$30,000. For convenience and comfort it is not surpassed by any similar structure in Southern Illinois.

It has the improved methods of heating, lighting and ventilation, and is furnished with all the necessary modern apparatus, etc. The enrollment in the various departments numbers more than 500.

The board of directors, under whose administration the house was erected, consisted of Hugh C. Adams, Justus Baab, and Frederick Hoffman, and the first principal to take charge of the schools, in the new building, was C. T. Stratton.

The present board of directors is composed of James Garvin, Hon. P. E.

Hosmer, John Huegley, P. H. Reuter, W. S. Hisey and Joseph W. Burgess.

Present teachers are, G. W. Atterberry, Principal; Assistants, Miss Tenie A. Barton, Miss Clara Watson, Miss Jennie Candee, Miss Rebecca Henson, Miss Cornelia Shepherd, Miss Edith Preston, Miss Alverta Peters, Mr. Rudolph Von Phleger and Miss Mary Krumsick.

The course of study consists of the branches prescribed by the laws of the state, and in addition thereto, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Rhetoric, General History, the German Language and Latin.

MILLS.

The first mill built in Nashville, was owned by Murphy and Watts, and stood about a half mile south of where the Court House now stands. It was a custom grist mill, run by steam-power; afterwards had a saw added to it, and was removed to Beaucoup Creek six miles south-east of Nashville. This mill furnished the lumber for some of the early buildings in Nashville. It was operated by different firms, at this point, until about the year 1845, when the machinery was removed to Nashville, and put up and operated for a time by Anderson and Mitchell, when it was transferred to Huegley and Reuter.

John Huegley's Mills.—On the 9th day of June, 1853, Mr. Huegley completed a custom grist mill, of two run of stones, in Nashville, near where his present mill stands. In 1860, the large mill, now owned by Mr. Huegley, was completed and put in operation by Huegley and Reuter. It has eight run of stones, and a capacity of 200 barrels per day. The mill handles about 200,000 bushels of grain annually, and ships about 40,000 barrels of flour yearly. Employment is given in the mill, and the coopering establishment that is run in connection with it, to thirty-one men.

In July, 1871, Mr. Huegley bought out the interest of Mr. Reuter, and has since continued to operate it as sole proprietor.

Sawyer, McCracken & Co.—This firm erected in 1867 the large mill now operated by them in the city of Nashville. The cost of the mill, at first, was about \$70,000, which has since been increased to a little more than \$90,000. At the beginning, had six run of stones, which has since been increased to eight, with a capacity of over 500 barrels per day. Have handled on an average, since commencing, 300,000 bushels of grain annually, and their average shipment of flour is between fifty and sixty thousand barrels annually. They employ in the mill and coopering establishment between thirty-five and forty men.

Their first experience, in the milling business, was a small custom mill, that stood near the site of their present mills, which was erected in 1858. In addition to being a grist mill, it had a saw attachment. The mill had two run of stones, and did little except custom work. The mill closed in 1866.

Frederick Hessemann & Sons.—This mill was built by the present proprietors in 1876. Is a custom saw and grist mill: has one saw and two run of stones.

BANKS.

The first bank organized in Nashville, was by A. D. Hay and sons, in 1869. The firm was afterwards changed to Hay Bros., consisting of Daniel and William Hay. In June, 1874, it was transferred to Sawyer, McCracken & Co., who run it to February, 1875, when the bank closed.

Washington County Bank of Hosmer, Huegley and Company, was organized in July, 1874. It is a private bank, consisting of twenty-five original partners, with a capital stock of seventy-five thousand dollars. P. E. Hosmer, is the present president, and L. Krughoff cashier.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

J. L. Runk, manufacturer of wagons, plows and other agricultural implements, began business in Nashville, in the spring of 1849. He is doubtless entitled to the credit of manufacturing the first successfully operated Sulky Gang Plow, made in the state. The plow was manufactured in 1863, and took the first premium at the State fair at Decatur, in the same year.

It is claimed also, that he made the first all steel mould board prairie breaking plow ever made in the state. The plow was made in 1852, for Wm. Forman, Sr., the father of Wm. S. and C. M. Forman.

He was the first to introduce into Southern Illinois the "thimble skined" wagon, which was in the year 1855. This establishment manufactures between two and three thousand plows annually, besides wagons and other farm implements. He also does a general blacksmithing business.

Wagon Manufactory of J. Henry Duecker & Bro.—Began business in 1867. Does a general business in making and repairing farming implements, wagons, etc. Makes and sells on an average twenty wagons annually.

Has in connection with this a general blacksmithing business.

J. M. Hassinger's Carriage Manufactory.—Began business in 1873. All kinds of light carriage work are done at these shops. Has about ten hands employed, and has an average sale of twenty-five carriages annually. He does a general blacksmithing business, and makes a specialty of manufacturing and dressing Mill Picks.

Altmanberger & Thies.—Wagon manufacturers and blacksmiths. Began business in 1878.

Erdmann W. Brenneke's Wagon and Blacksmith Shop.—Established in 1856. Manufactures on an average twenty-four wagons annually. Does a general business in plow-making, blacksmithing, etc.

Nashville Foundry and Machine shop, by Peter Peters, began business in 1877. All kinds of machinery made and repaired.

Furniture Manufactory of Wagenhals Bros., established in 1870. Steam furnishes the motive power for the machinery of this establishment.

STORES.

The first store kept in Nashville, was by Orcenith Fisher, in a little log cabin situated on lot 8, block 3. No shelving or counters were used; and the various articles of merchandise, were hung upon nails driven into the "ribs" in the roof of the house. He did business in the years 1831 and 1832.

The next store was owned by James Mitchell, a resident of Bellville, St. Clair county. His business manager here was Major John D. Wood, who afterwards became a partner. This firm did business for a time under the name of Wood and Mitchell, when Mr. Wood purchased Mr. Mitchell's interest and became sole proprietor.

A store was established in 1833, by John W. McCord, upon the site now occupied by Col. Krughoff as a residence. The building was a frame 10 by 12 feet. Mr. McCord soon sold out and quit the business.

In 1834, a store was kept by Lamb & Greenup. There was a general dry goods store, and they did a respectable business.

HOTELS.

The first hotel in Nashville was kept by Joseph Dennis. It was situated on lot six, block two. The lot on which the hotel stood and the one adjoining it, were purchased by Mr. Dennis for the sum of fifteen dollars. This was in the latter part of 1833.

The hotel was at first a log building, but additions were made until it became a house of fair proportions.

The next hotel was kept by Malachi Jenkins, in 1844, on lot five, block four. This was regarded as a first class hotel.

Present Hotels.—The present hotels in Nashville are the Buckeye House, W. A. Garvin proprietor; German House, by Mrs. Catherine Bieser; City Hotel, H. Bielfeldt proprietor; South-Eastern Hotel by H. Horstmann.

FIRST PHYSICIANS.

The first resident physician was Maxwell D. Pepper, who came in 1831. In 1834 Dr. W. D. Courtney came, and in 1837, Dr. John Baker located in Nashville. Present physicians: Dr. W. T. Burgess, Dr. W. D. Carter, Dr. C. Burnreuter, Dr. J. J. Troutt, Dr. J. H. Means, Dr. H. D. Schmidt, and Dr. E. H. Henry.

The first Marriage in Nashville Precinct, was Rev. Horatio Burns, to Mrs.

Martha Morgan. The marriage was performed on the 22d day of November, 1831.

The first marriage, of record, that occurred in the city of Nashville, was in February, 1835. The contracting parties were Mr. Champness Ball and Miss Susan Wood, and the marriage ceremony was solemnized at the residence of Major John D. Wood.

The first child born in Nashville, was a son to Mr. and Mrs. David Underwood, soon after the town was laid out, probably in 1832. Joseph Wood, son of Major and Mrs. John D. Wood, was born in Nashville, December 21st, 1834, and was probably the next child born in the town.

The first Blacksmith shop, was kept by Zenas H. Vernor. It was opened in April, 1833.

The first Carding machine, or Woolen Mill, was established in Nashville in 1834, by Wood and Mitchell. The motive power was supplied by oxen, upon the "Tread Wheel."

The first Tannery in Nashville was established in 1833 by David Ramsey. Jacob Goodner operated one about the same time on the Shelton place, one mile west of town. Goodner purchased Ramsey's tannery, and transferred the business to town.

Cotton Gin. It may be of interest to state that in the early settlement of Nashville precinct, Stephen Gasten owned and operated, the first and only cotton gin ever in Washington County.

Of the citizens of Nashville, that resided here in 1833, none remain, except Judge Amos Watts, Mrs. John D. Wood, Mrs. Sarah Douglas, and Mrs. Zenas H. Vernor. (1879.)

The present Church Buildings in Nashville are owned by the Presbyterians; Methodist Episcopal; Methodist Episcopal, South; Methodist Episcopal, German; Evangelical and Baptists, in each of which regular church services are held, and each of which supports a healthy and prosperous Sunday-school. A more detailed account of these will be found in our chapter on the ecclesiastical history of Washington county.

Below will be found mention of the commercial and other business interests of Nashville.

GENERAL STORES.

Sawyer and McCracken, at the south-east corner of the Public Square, do an extensive business in the line of dry goods, groceries, clothing, boots and shoes, etc.

Henry Holston, on St. Louis Street, a successful business man, runs a large stock of dry goods, groceries, hardware and clothing.

Marx and Strauss, enterprising business men, are located on the north side of St. Louis Street, where they do a large business, in dry goods, groceries, clothing, etc.

I. Bach & Co., near the Washington County Bank, are extensive dealers in dry goods, groceries, and clothing.

Baab & Liebrock, on St. Louis Street, do an extensive business in the line of dry goods, groceries, clothing, etc.

The general store of W. P. Kuhl contains a large stock of dry goods, clothing and groceries.

DRUG STORES.

The city drug store, on St. Louis Street, kept by Dr. J. I. McCauley, has a large stock of drugs, stationery, books, notions, etc.

I. Clark Brown, south of the Public Square, keeps a large assortment of drugs, books, notions, etc.

Wm. Troutt, south of the Public Square, keeps a large stock of druggists articles, notions, etc.

Charles Muelheims has a finely arranged and well regulated drug and book store, east of the Public Square.

HARDWARE STORES.

Clark and Volz are hardware merchants, on St. Louis Street.

C. and R. Scheurer, keep a hardware store south-west of the Public Square.

GROCERY STORES.

The following firms are engaged in the grocery and provision trade, on St. Louis Street: Ben. H. Thorp, J. L. Simms, S. W. Babcock, Meyer Bros., Scott & Mitchell, John Marlin, and J. W. Burgess.

Wm. Huff keeps a large boot and shoe store on St. Louis Street.

Saddle and Harness shops are kept by John G. Bieser and Fred Hassler on St. Louis Street.

The manufacture of boots and shoes, in Nashville, is carried on by H. Buhrmann, Fred Hohman, Jacob Scerer and Andy Dolar.

Nashville has two cigar manufactories, both on St. Louis Street, one operated by H. W. Brethauer, the other by Henry Steffen.

Of marble shops, there are two: one owned and operated by T. L. Nelson, the other by Carner & Mason.

LIVERY STABLES.

Vernor & Akins are on the north side of the Public Square, and Stewart Marlin on the south.

There are two meat markets in the city, both on St. Louis Street: one owned by James Adams, the other by Kranz & Co.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

Forman Bros., south of the Public Square, do an extensive business, in buying and selling real estate, perfecting titles, negotiating loans, etc.

Jones & West, south of the Public Square, do a general real estate business, and make abstracts of title.

J. S. Tindale, real estate and insurance agent, on south side of Public Square.

DEALERS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

F. E. Liese, north of Court House, has a large stock of all kinds of agricultural implements, farm machinery, etc.

H. C. Adams, in his large new brick, on St. Louis Street, has an extensive trade in all kinds of machinery and agricultural implements.

The City Restaurant, south of Court House, is operated by Wm. McElhannon.

Peter Froelich keeps a restaurant and confectionery store on St. Louis Street.

Dr. W. H. Pitcher, dental surgeon, is located on St. Louis Street.

P. H. Reither owns the only lumber yard in Nashville. He keeps a large stock of everything in his line.

BARBER SHOPS.

Messrs. Walker, Carter and Nickels, each have barber shops on St. Louis Street.

THE NEWSPAPERS OF NASHVILLE

Are the *Nashville Democrat*, *Nashville Journal*, *Volksblatt* and *Zeitung*. A complete history of the press will be found elsewhere in this book. Below will be found a history of the benevolent societies of Nashville.

WASHINGTON LODGE, NUMBER 55, A. F. AND A. M.*

On the 21st day of July, A. D. 1847 and A. L. 5847, a dispensation was granted by Right Worshipful Grand Master Nelson D. Morse, of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, to William W. Bennett, W. M.; Thomas S. Roe, S. W.; Gabriel S. Jones, J. W., and the requisite number of brethren, all of whom had been previously demitted from Mt. Vernon Lodge, Number 31, to form and open a lodge of free and accepted masons, in the town of Nashville, to be known as the "Hardin Lodge," number —.

The Lodge was continued under dispensation, until October 4th, 1848, when a charter was granted by the Grand Lodge of the State, when the name was changed to "Washington Lodge," number 55.

The first officers under the charter were: John G. Baker, W. M., Thomas S. Roe, S. W., Gabriel S. Jones, J. W., Alexander D. Hay, Treasurer and Darius Greenup, Secretary. He was elected to the office of secretary this year, and held the position continuously to 1870.

During the first year of its existence under the charter, Washington Lodge raised seventeen members, viz.: George T. Hoke, John Weightman, Thomas S. Callaway, Darius Greenup, John D. Wood, John C. Baker, Harvey Nevill, S. M. Carter, Elzy G. Coffey, Nahum W. Allen, George W. Hotchkiss, Lewis N. Farmer, Wm. A. Lamb, Joseph J. Swanwick, Robert Cook, Stephen Gray and Livesay Carter.

Of the early members of the Lodge nearly all have long since been "called from labor to refreshment." A few of the old land marks still remain. Their names are as follows: George T. Hoke, S. M. Carter, Lewis N. Farmer and J. J. Swanwick.

NASHVILLE CHAPTER, NUMBER 89, ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

A dispensation, was granted by the Grand Chapter of the State, to companions who had previously been demitted from the other chapters, to

* The publishers are indebted to George S. Anderson, Esq., for the data concerning the lodge and chapter in Nashville.

organize a chapter in Nashville, to be known as Nashville chapter, number 89 R. A. Masons, on the 7th day of August, 1865.

T. D. Seawell, H. P.; W. H. Clayton, King; H. P. Walker, Scribe.

Charter was granted on the 6th day of October, 1865.

Soon after its organization chapters were formed at Ashley, and other neighboring towns, which materially diminished the membership and interest of this chapter. The convocations have been unfrequent and irregular, and the chapter is in anything but a prosperous condition.

NASHVILLE LODGE, NO. 37, I. O. O. F.*

In April, 1845, a dispensation for the organization of this lodge was granted by Wm. M. Parker, Most Worthy Grand Master of I. O. O. F. of the State of Illinois. On the 8th of May following he came to Nashville and duly instituted said lodge. The Grand Lodge of the State granted a charter to the lodge on the 27th day of July, 1848.

The charter members were: T. J. Lecompte, W. B. Fulwiler, Jackson Dennis, Amos Watts, and John N. Vernor.

Of the charter members, Hon. Amos Watts is the only one now living.

The first officers of the lodge were:

E. B. Marshall, N. G.; P. E. Hosmer, V. G.; T. J. Lecompte, Sec'y.; John N. Vernor, Treas.; Wm. B. Fulwiler, W.; Jackson Dennis, O. G.; Amos Watts, C.; J. T. Sell, R. S. N. G.; H. D. Gosney, L. S. N. G.; W. Walker, R. S. S.; Jacob Stocker, L. S. S.

This lodge has initiated 278 members, and admitted by card 63,—has now a membership of 65.

The Lodges—Okawville, Elkton, Richview, Dubois, Ashley, Irvington, and Arbiter, have all received the nucleus for their formation from Nashville Lodge, No. 37. This lodge has furnished one Grand Master for the State. T. B. Needles, present State Auditor, and one Deputy Grand Master, Hon. Amos Watts. Many of her members have at various times filled important positions in the Grand Lodge of the State.

The meetings of the lodge were first held in a room in the building occupied by James H. Sawyer as a residence. They afterwards built a frame building on the south side of Main street, west of the court-house, which they occupied until 1865, when they erected and removed to the large brick building on St. Louis street, which they now occupy. The third story is used by them as a hall, and the remainder of the building is rented for places of business, offices, etc.

K. OF H.

"Enterprise" Lodge, No. 748, K. of H., of Nashville, Illinois, was organized, Sept. 21, 1877, by Deputy Supreme Dictator, J. W. Bradburn, and consisted of the following charter members: C. D. Wassell, J. G. Bieser, Henry Strauss, Carl Seifert, S. W. Babcock, James Adams, Valentine Rice, Henry E. Kuhe, E. L. West, F. O. Sawyer, George B. Bennett, W. S. Hisey, Robert Guthrie, H. C. Adams, S. W. Jones and E. H. Henry.

The following officers were elected:

E. L. West, Dictator; C. Seifert, Vice-Dictator; J. G. Bieser, Assistant Dictator; S. W. Jones, Past Dictator; H. Strauss, Reporter; C. D. Wassell, Financial Reporter; James Adams, Treasurer; H. E. Kuhl, Chaplain; Geo. B. Bennett, Guide; V. Rice, Guardian; W. S. Hisey, Sentinel; S. W. Jones, Representative to Grand Lodge; E. W. Henry, W. S. Hisey, J. G. Bieser, Trustees.

The term expiring December 28th, another election was held and the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

C. Seifert, Dictator; J. G. Bieser, Vice-Dictator; V. Rice, Assistant Dictator; E. L. West, Past Dictator; H. Strauss, Reporter; C. D. Wassell, Financial Reporter; James Adams, Treasurer; W. S. Hisey, Chaplain; S. W. Jones, Guide; H. E. Kuhl, Guardian; H. C. Adams, Sentinel; E. L. West, Representative to Grand Lodge; E. H. Henry, W. S. Hisey, J. G. Bieser, Trustees. And at the election of June 28th, 1878, the following were elected.

J. G. Bieser, Dictator; V. Rice, Vice-Dictator; Paul Leresche, Assistant Dictator; C. Seifert, Past Dictator; George B. Bennett, Reporter; Simon Steiner, Financial Reporter; James Adams, Treasurer; W. S. Hisey, Chaplain; H. E. Kuhl, Guide; C. D. Wassell, Guardian; E. L. West, Sentinel; E. H. Henry, W. S. Hisey, J. G. Bieser, Trustees.

The term expiring December 31st, 1878, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term.

George B. Bennett, Dictator; H. Strauss, Vice-Dictator; W. Lane, As-

* From data furnished by George Akin, Esq.

assistant Dictator; John G. Bieser, Past Dictator; C. D. Wassell, Reporter; Simon Steiner, Financial Reporter; James Adams, Treasurer; W. S. Hisey, Chaplain; H. E. Kuhl, Guide; F. O. Sawyer, Guardian; W. H. Pitcher, Sentinel; C. Seifert, Representative to Grand Lodge; E. H. Henry W. S. Hisey, J. G. Bieser, Trustees.

The lodge is in a flourishing condition and numbers twenty-nine members.

NASHVILLE TURNVEREIN.

This society was organized on the 28th day of March, 1871. The first officers were: F. W. Bimmerman, Speaker; Henry Strauss, Secretary; J. G. Bieser, Treasurer; Fred Volz, Turnwart. It was incorporated on the 3d day of April, 1876, with P. Liegel, Fred Volz, J. D. Nickel, H. D. Schmidt and J. G. Bieser as charter members. They were also the first trustees of the society. Soon after Jacob Nickel and H. D. Schmidt were elected trustees to succeed J. Buch and F. W. Bimmerman. The present officers are: L. Marx, First Speaker; H. D. Schmidt, Second Speaker; J. W. Schmitt, Secretary; P. Siegel, Treasurer; E. Schmidt, Assistant Treasurer; Christ Keyler, First Turnwart; George Reitter, Second Turnwart; Fred Pirman, First Zeugwart; Pet. Bieser, Second Zeugwart; J. G. Bieser, Librarian. Trustees: P. Liegel, Fred. Volz, J. D. Nickel, H. D. Schmidt and J. G. Bieser.

The city of Nashville was organized under special charter in 1869. First officers: Hon. Daniel Hay, Mayor. Aldermen: D. E. Jenkins, Wm. Costillo, N. McCracken, John Bieser, P. H. Reither, James M. McElhanon. Clerk, George S. Anderson; City Collector and Assessor, H. P. Walker; City Attorney, G. P. Harben. Officers in 1870: Mayor, Hon. Daniel Hay. Aldermen: D. E. Jenkins, John Bieser, P. H. Reither, James M. McElhanon, John Akina and J. K. McMaster. Clerk, Wm. Costillo; City Marshal, H. N. Rountree; Treasurer, Louis Krughoff. Officers in 1871: Hon. Amos Watts, Mayor; Aldermen: Dr. T. W. Burgess, James M. McElhanon, F.

W. Hoffman, Andrew Free, J. K. McMaster and John Akina. City Clerk, George W. Vernor; Treasurer, Jacob Liebrock; Marshal and Collector, Lewis M. Henry, who resigned, and was succeeded by Andrew Free. Green P. Harben was appointed City Attorney. Officers in 1872 under the general law: Hon. M. M. Goodner, Mayor. Aldermen, Hugh C. Adams, W. S. Forman, F. E. Liese, Fred Volz, J. B. Anderson and D. R. Meyer. City Clerk, F. W. Maxwell; City Attorney, Charles Rose; City Marshal, Will G. W. Vernor; Collector, W. S. Hay. Officers in 1873: Hon. M. M. Goodner, Mayor. Aldermen: H. C. Adams, D. R. Meyer, J. B. Anderson, Fred Volz, F. L. Liese, W. S. Forman. Attorney, Charles Rose; Treasurer, Jacob Liebrock; Marshal, A. J. Reed; Clerk, J. N. Barber. Officers in 1874: Hon. M. M. Goodner, Mayor. Aldermen: H. C. Adams, D. R. Meyer, J. B. Anderson, Fred Volz, F. E. Liese, W. S. Forman. Treasurer, J. Liebrock; Attorney, Charles Rose; Marshal, A. J. Reed; Clerk, J. N. Barber. Officers in 1875: Hon. M. M. Gardner, Mayor. Aldermen: D. R. Meyer, W. S. Forman, George Akina, T. L. Reuter, H. C. Adams, F. Volz. Marshal, W. S. Morrill, who resigned and was succeeded by Alva Teel, who was also succeeded by John R. Garvin; Attorney, Charles Rose; Treasurer, J. Liebrock; Clerk, H. C. Boucher. Officers in 1876: Hon. M. M. Goodner, Mayor. Aldermen: F. Volz, H. C. Adams, John McElhanon, * P. H. Reither, D. R. Meyer, W. S. Forman. Marshal, John R. Garvin; Attorney, Charles Rose; Treasurer, J. Liebrock; Clerk, H. C. Boucher. Officers in 1877: Hon. James A. Watts, Mayor. Aldermen: H. H. Buhrmann, James Garvin, P. Ziegel, John McElhanon, Fred. Volz, H. C. Adams. Attorney, S. W. Jones; Clerk, J. Paul Jones; Treasurer, J. Liebrock; Marshal, W. H. Mason. Officers in 1878: Hon. James A. Watts, Mayor. Aldermen: H. H. Buhrmann, James Garvin, P. Ziegel, John McElhanon, Fred. Volz, H. C. Adams. Attorney, S. W. Jones; Clerk, J. Paul Jones; Treasurer, J. Liebrock; Marshal, W. H. Mason.

* Was elected, but did not qualify.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



HON. AMOS WATTS,

PRESENT Judge of the Third Judicial District, was born in St. Clair county, Illinois, on the 21st of October, 1825. He is of Welsh ancestry. His forefathers emigrated from Wales about 1680 and settled in Virginia. At a later period they moved to Georgia, where Benjamin Watts, the grandfather of the present sketch, was born. In 1813 he removed to the then territory of Illinois, and settled in what is now known as St. Clair county, where he engaged in farming until 1834, when he came to Washington county, where he remained until his death, which event occurred in 1842. James Watts, the father of Amos, and son of Benjamin Watts, married Miss Charlotte Parker, who was also a native of Georgia, but a resident of St. Clair county at the time of her marriage. Her family was one of those who accompanied Benjamin Watts in his journey to this state in 1813. By this marriage there were five children, four of whom have survived the parent. James Watts died in St. Clair county in 1827, and the mother, Charlotte Watts, died in Washington county in 1843.

A short time after the death of his father, Amos was taken into the family of his brother-in-law, Zenos H. Vernor, with whom he remained until about 1840. While in the family of Mr. Vernor he learned the blacksmith trade, which he however subsequently abandoned for other pursuits more congenial to his tastes. After he abandoned the blacksmith trade his time was taken up in working on a farm, clerking in his brother-in-law's store, and feeding stock. In the year 1845 a man named Hugh McLaughlin, a native of Ireland, was hired as a farm laborer to Z. H. Vernor.

McLaughlin was a man of fair education, and at his urgent solicitations the subject of this sketch purchased books, and a night-school was opened in Vernor's kitchen in winter-time. McLaughlin was teacher and Amos was the pupil. This school was kept up for two winters, during which the subject of our sketch obtained all the education that he can boast of, and for which he has always felt thankful to his friend McLaughlin. In 1847 he was elected County Clerk of Washington county. At the expiration of his term of office, in 1849, he was re-elected, and again elected in 1853, making in all ten years of service as County Clerk. During the term of his first clerkship he commenced reading law under the direction of Hon. P. E. Hosmer, and at the November term of the Circuit Court, in 1854, was admitted to prac-

tice. After his retirement from the county clerkship, he commenced the practice in all the courts of the state and county. In 1857 he was elected states attorney, and in 1860 was re-elected, and continued public prosecutor until 1865. In 1866 he was the unanimous choice of the Democratic party, in convention assembled, for member of the Legislature from the 7th District, then comprising the counties of Clinton and Washington, but in the ensuing election was defeated by a small majority. His canvass however in that campaign demonstrated that he was a strong and popular man, for he not only carried the full strength of his own party, but received a flattering support from the opposition. From 1866 to 1873 Mr. Watts applied himself closely to the practice of his profession, and soon took front rank at the bar of his county and in the district, as an able and sound jurist. In 1873 his abilities as a lawyer, and his honesty and integrity as a man, received honorable and suitable recognition. He was elected Judge of the 23d Judicial District, the position he now holds with a credit to himself that justifies the wisdom of the people who gave him their suffrages.

In 1849, during his first term as county clerk, he married Miss Margaret J. Rinard, who was a native of Pennsylvania, but a resident of Wayne county, Illinois, at the time of her marriage. Eight children have been born to them, five of whom are at present living.

Such is a brief sketch of the life of Hon. Amos Watts. It now remains to speak more fully of the characteristics of the subject of our sketch, as a citizen, a jurist and a man. As a citizen, he has always taken a deep interest in everything that concerned the welfare of his county or state. He is, and always has been active in the promotion of enterprises that have for their object the advancement of the material interests of his locality. He is a public-spirited citizen, and his liberality and aid in the support of measures having this object in view, are numerous. This is notably so in the history of newspapers and their first establishment in the county. In politics he is a Democrat, and is soundly indoctrinated in the principles of his party. He is an active member of that organization, and believing in its principles, he has always zealously advocated them. He has always given to his party his best services, and his sound counsels and persuasive words have inspired courage in the hearts of its friends. As a jurist, he is well read in the dry and technical lore of the law. He is of studious habits, and with him once to be a

student, always a student. He early learned that the law was a jealous mistress, who required of her devotees their best energies, their most studious habits and undivided time, if they would succeed. The best evidence of the Judge's success is found in the honorable and responsible office he now holds. As a man, none stand higher in the estimation of the people, in whose midst he has lived for over a half a century. It can truthfully be said that not a stain rests upon his reputation. Living among a people with many of whom he has differed upon questions of politics and public policy, yet all accord to him an honorable and upright character, and all honor him as a man and a citizen.

HON. GEORGE VERNOR,

THE present honorable Judge of the County Court, was born in Nashville, Washington county, Illinois, on the 23d of October, 1839. On the paternal side, the Vernor family is of Irish descent. His father, Zenos H. Vernor, was born in South Carolina in 1808. He immigrated with his parents to Tennessee in 1813. In 1830-1 the family removed to Illinois and settled in St. Clair county, where they remained for three or four years, when Mr. Vernor again removed and settled in Nashville, Washington county, where he remained until his death, which occurred June 20th, 1856.

Zenos H. Vernor in early life learned the trade of the blacksmith, and followed that occupation after his arrival here. He was the first to erect a shop for that business in Nashville. He subsequently obtained the trade and engaged in general merchandising, and later in life also engaged in farming. He married Miss Martha Watts, sister of Hon. Amos Watts. She was a native of Georgia, but a resident of St. Clair county, Illinois, at the time of her marriage. This event occurred in 1833. There were eleven children born to them, nine of whom survived the father, and eight yet living. Mr. Vernor in his life was prominent in the local affairs of his county and this section of the state. In 1848 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, and served with distinction that body. He also represented his district for three terms in the legislative halls of the state. In the county he served as County Judge, and for a long number of years was a School Commissioner of the county.

The subject of our sketch is the fourth in the family. He remained at home attending school until he arrived at the age of seventeen years, when he entered as clerk in the office of Amos Watts, who was at that time county clerk of Washington county. While in that capacity he commenced reading law, and in 1860, at the September term of the Circuit Court, was admitted to practice. He then formed a partnership in the law business with Amos Watts, which continued for eight years, at the expiration of which time the partnership was dissolved, and he has continued the practice alone up to the present.

In 1862 he was appointed Master in Chancery, and held that office until 1866. From that time until 1877 he continued in the practice. In the year last named he was honored by the election of County Judge, an office he now holds with a credit to himself that justifies the wisdom of those who were instrumental in honoring and elevating him to that position. On the 12th of February, 1860, he was united in marriage to Miss Martha A., daughter of John and Susan Mitchell. She was a native of Tennessee, but emigrated later to Kentucky, and in 1849 came to this state in company with her parents, where she resided at the time of her marriage. This union has been blest by eight children, six of whom are living, and all yet remain beneath the parental roof. In politics Judge Vernor is a Democrat. He cast his first vote for Stephen A. Douglas in 1860, and has remained a staunch Democrat ever since. He is not a member of any particular church organization, but inclines to the M. E. Church, as it was the religion of his honorable parent, and that alone biases him in its favor. The characteristics of the man, as we gather them from his friends and neighbors, are that he is a kind husband and father, a courteous and affable gentleman, and honorable in all his dealings with his fellow-men. In his profession he is regarded by the members of the bar as a clear, analytical reasoner, and a sound lawyer, and as such enjoys the confidence and esteem of the fraternity.

HON. JAMES M. ROUNTREE,

THE present efficient states attorney of Washington county, was to the "manor born." He was born near Elkhorn in this county, on the 12th of October, 1833. He is the third son in a family of eight children. His fa-

ther, Grenville Rountree, was a native of Bowling Green, Kentucky. He was born June 4th, 1807. The Rountrees were of English descent on the paternal side, and on the maternal Welsh. The grandfather of the present sketch was a native of Virginia, but removed to Kentucky at an early period in the history of that state. He was one of the adventurous followers of Daniel Boone. In 1816 he removed with his family of eight children to the then territory of Illinois, and settled in Elkhorn, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1860. Before leaving Kentucky he emancipated twenty-six slaves, and entered into an agreement pledging himself that his late chattels should not become incumbrances upon the good people of the State of Kentucky. Grenville Rountree, son of William Rountree married a Miss Lydia Young, who was a native of Morrow county, Tennessee. She died in 1847. In 1848 he married Miss Chesney, a native of Illinois, by whom he had eight children, five of whom are still living. She died in 1876. About two years ago Mr. Rountree removed to Nashville, where he now resides, a hale, hearty man of three-score years and ten. He was for the greater part of his life engaged in agricultural pursuits. He had in the earlier part of life amassed sufficient of the world's goods to lift him above want and place him in affluent circumstances. But trouble came to him in the guise of friendship, and together with sickness in his family, whereby large drains were made upon his resources, he saw his fortune melt away, until he was left with comparatively nothing. Life had to be commenced over again. The wreck had to be repaired. There was no time for repining. He went to work, and by industry and perseverance he began accumulating, and soon the sun of prosperity shone upon him once again. But this disaster, if it may so be called, occurring as it did at this particular time, was a serious one. It compelled the whole family to put their shoulders to the wheel and become helpers instead of merely consumers. This will account for the reason why the subject of our sketch did not have the advantages of an education in his youth, and at a time when the mind is free, and peculiarly susceptible to the inculcation of ideas. It was work, hard, stern work. In early life James M. Rountree learned the blacksmith-trade, and when he arrived at man's estate he commenced the trade on his own account, but the work was not suitable to his health, and he soon abandoned it and took up the carpenter-trade, at which he continued for two years. At the age of twenty-five he made up his mind to study law, and with this idea in view he commenced preparing himself by first obtaining an education in order to fit himself for the profession. He pursued his studies systematically, and at the same time continued his daily avocation until 1867, when he was admitted to practice in all the courts of the State of Illinois. For a period of nine years before commencing the practice of law he was extensively engaged in the milling business and general merchandising, and during that time realized sufficient from the business to place him in comfortable circumstances, and not entirely dependent upon his practice for a living. But success came with his first venture at the bar, and practice has followed and has been steadily increasing ever since. Long waiting and patient toil has brought its reward. In 1867 he was appointed Master in Chancery, and held the office for nearly four years. In 1876 he was nominated by the Democratic party for the office of States Attorney, and at the following election was elected by a handsome majority.

On the 7th of December, 1854, Mr. Rountree married Miss Mary Moore, a native of Kentucky, but a resident of Illinois at the time of her marriage. In politics it will be readily known that he belongs to the Democratic party. He cast his first vote for Frank Pierce in 1852, and has adhered to the party of his first choice ever since. He belongs to no Church nor does he subscribe to any formulated creeds, but prefers to do unto others as he would have others to do unto him, and believes that therein is contained the genuine essence of true religion. As a man and a citizen he is universally respected. In his profession he takes front rank at the bar of his county.

JAMES H. SAWYER.

AMONG the old residents and prominent business men of Washington county none deserve better mention than James H. Sawyer. He has been prominently identified with the interests of the county for over a quarter of a century, and none have contributed more to its material prosperity and development than he has. His family history runs back four generations. The revolutionary struggle for independence numbered among its heroes and martyrs the great-grandfather of the present sketch, who fell fighting for the liberties of his country on the historic battle-field of Bunker Hill.



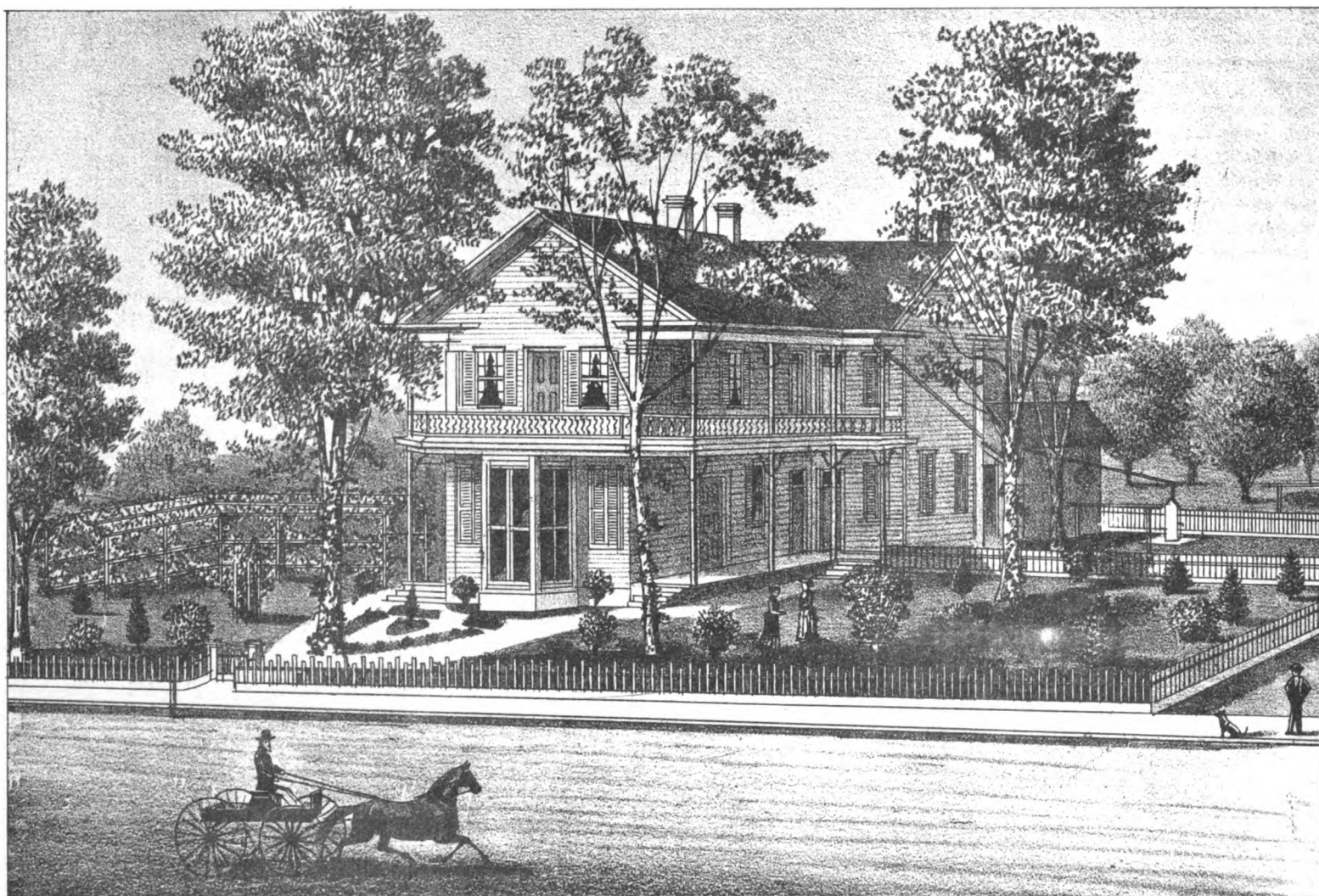
*Very Respectfully
George Vemor.*



James M. Rountree



MRS. JAMES M. ROUNTREE.



THE RESIDENCE OF HON. JAMES M. ROUNTREE, NASHVILLE, WASHINGTON CO. ILL.

The ancestors of Mr. Sawyer on the paternal side originally came from Scotland to America, and settled in Virginia. At a later period they removed to Kentucky and settled in Logan county, where David Sawyer, the grandfather of the present sketch, remained until his death. About 1815 he visited the territory of Illinois and located land in this county, at what is now known as Sawyer's Point, which was at a later day occupied by his eldest son, Cyrus, the father of the present sketch. Cyrus was born in the year 1800. He married Rebecca Parks, a native of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, but a resident of Logan county, Kentucky, at the time of her marriage. She was of Irish ancestry. The same year of their marriage, 1819, they removed to Illinois and settled upon the land that had been entered by David Sawyer in 1815. He remained here until his death, which occurred in 1848. During the life of Cyrus Sawyer he was prominent as an agriculturalist and stock raiser. He was the first man to introduce fine blooded stock into the county. He also for thirteen years held the reins of justice and dispensed equity between man and man in the capacity of Justice of the Peace. There were twelve children born to Cyrus and Rebecca Sawyer, ten of whom survived the parents, and nine are at present living. Rebecca Sawyer, the mother, died in 1851.

The subject of our sketch is the fifth in the family. He was born in Washington county, Illinois, on the 1st of August, 1828. He spent his boyhood days upon the farm, and going to school three months in the winter seasons, walking a distance of two and a half miles evening and morning, to secure the blessed privilege. Education in the pioneer days of the state was obtained under difficulties. Although deprived of early educational advantages, his naturally quiet mind and habits of observation assisted him in obtaining a good practical education.

On the 11th of September, 1849, soon after arriving at full age, he married Julia A., daughter of Rev. William Gardner, of Clinton county, Illinois. She was a native of Washington, D. C. Soon after Mr. Sawyer's marriage he purchased a farm and commenced tilling it, and at the same time engaged in stock dealing and trading. He continued so engaged until 1853, when he removed to Nashville and engaged in general merchandising. From this time dates a new era in the business life of James H. Sawyer. In the fall of 1854 he formed a partnership with Zenos H. Vernor, which continued nearly a year, or up to within a few years of Mr. Vernor's death, when he purchased the right and title of his partner and a few weeks later sold a half interest to Ninian McCracken, a native and resident of this county. The partnership of Sawyer & McCracken was then formed, and continues to the present day. Twenty-three years measures the duration of time since the firm came into existence. In all those twenty-three years, amidst commercial disaster and financial ruin that have strewn the pathway with wrecks of honest enterprise, the firm-name of Sawyer & McCracken has remained nailed to the fore, nor has their good name been tarnished with financial dishonor during all these years.

In 1857 they sold out the mercantile business, and for the following three years were largely engaged in real estate and live stock transactions, and also were cultivating large tracts of land, having at one time as much as ten thousand acres under cultivation. In 1860 they again added the mercantile to their numerous lines of business, and in 1866 commenced the erection of their steam flouring mill in Nashville, which was completed at a cost of \$82,000. They also at this time engaged in a general banking business, and issued bills of exchange and drafts upon all the principal cities in the Union. In all these vast transactions which covered a business amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, it required shrewd business tact, a thorough knowledge of commercial transactions, energy, industry, and an indomitable will. The direction and force were given it by Mr. Sawyer, yet with all the sagacity that was inherent in his nature, and indeed by the experience of years, partial financial disaster came to them, but not a particle of dishonor. The great whirlwind of financial disaster of 1873, caused by the unparalleled shrinkage of values, which swept the country like a tornado, carrying down with it the oldest, best, and most influential houses of years' standing, caught in its toils the firm of Sawyer & McCracken. It left its mark upon them. The accumulation, the toil of patient industry for years was swept away from them. But a faithful exhibit and business integrity that remained unquestioned, preserved their credit, but the capital was gone and could only be replaced by industry and years of toil. During all these troubles the good name and character of James H. Sawyer has remained intact and unblemished. It is not necessary to speak of the characteristics of the man. The foregoing will give the reader as correct an idea of Mr. Sawyer as we could hope to do. As a citizen, he, perhaps, has done more to

develop the material prosperity of the county and town of Nashville than any other man in it. He has always been active in the promotion of enterprises that had for their object the best interests of the county and State. In politics he is a republican. He was one of three native-born citizens in the county who, in 1856, joined the party of freedom and human rights, and had the courage to cast their votes for John C. Fremont for the Presidency. It is needless for us to say, that he has with unswerving fidelity remained true to the party of his first choice. In 1864 he was honored by the people of the county, who elected him to the responsible position of sheriff, and in 1872 he was the unanimous choice of the republican party for the office of State Senator, and in the following election was only defeated by a small majority, and by the employment of means that were as unique as they were disgraceful. Both he and his estimable wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is also known for his great interest in the Sabbath-school work, and it may be mentioned to his credit that he has for the past nineteen years been Superintendent of the Sabbath-school in Nashville. There have been four children born to James H. and Julia A. Sawyer, viz.: F. O. Sawyer, born July 28, 1853; Anna R., born June 20, 1863; Carrie G., born December 2, 1865, and Laura L., born November 26, 1866. It is with pleasure that we present the biography of James H. Sawyer to the many readers of the history of Washington county.

COLONEL LOUIS KRUGHOFF.

THE subject of our sketch was born near the city of Mindon in Germany, on the 25th of November, 1836. He is the fifth in a family of twelve children, of whom there are six living. His father, F. W. Krughoff, is also a native of the same province. He was born in 1804, as was also Elizabeth, his wife. Mr. Krughoff emigrated with his family to America in 1852, and settled in Washington county, Illinois, where he still resides, a hale and hearty man, although at the advanced age of over three-score years and ten. Col. Krughoff spent his boyhood days while yet in his native country in going to school until he arrived at the age of fifteen years, when he left the parental roof and embarked on the broad ocean of life to seek his fortune. He came to America, landing here on the 25th day of November, 1851. One year later he was followed by his father and family as spoken of above. He came direct to Washington county, where he worked upon a farm, and remained so engaged until 1853, when he came to Nashville and stayed with Dr. Geo. W. Hotchkiss. He remained in the family of the Doctor for one year and a half, when he removed to Central City, Marion county, and entered the service of J. M. O. Melvaney as clerk in a general store. He remained there nine months, when he returned home and worked upon a farm for his father. After the lapse of one year he again returned to Dr. Hotchkiss, with whom he remained for another year, going to school and perfecting himself, and obtaining a more thorough education for the business of life. He soon after entered the store of Sawyer and McCracken as clerk. He remained with the firm until they closed out their business in September, 1857, after which he went to St. Louis and took a course in Jones' Commercial College. After graduating from that institution he accepted of the position of book-keeper in one of the mercantile houses of St. Louis, and remained so engaged until 1860, when he returned to Nashville and entered the service of Sawyer and McCracken as general clerk. He remained with them until 1861—the ever memorable year that witnessed the inauguration of the most gigantic rebellion of ancient or modern times. The tap of the martial drum, the call "to arms" resounded all over the land of his adopted country. The liberties of the people were imperiled, the freedom of a race from the thralldom of the lash, and the oppressions of a century was at stake. The gauge of battle was flung at the feet of the north, and thousands of gallant and patriotic men took it up. Among those who were first to respond to the call was Col. Krughoff. In June, 1861, he went to Cairo and enlisted as a private in Captain R. D. Noleman's cavalry. He remained in the cavalry service until September, 1861, when he was wounded in the arm in an engagement with the Louisiana Black Horse Cavalry. He was furloughed and returned home, and while here recruited a company of infantry, and was elected Captain. In November, 1861, he reported with his company at Camp Butler, Springfield, Illinois, for duty, and was assigned to the 49th Regiment Illinois Infantry, as Company C, Col. William R. Morrison commanding. The regiment was ordered to Cairo in February, 1862, and assigned to the army of the Tennessee. It entered at once upon active duty. From Cairo it was ordered to Fort Henry, where it arrived soon after the surrender. It left Fort Henry for Fort Donelson, and

during the siege of the latter place Col. Krughoff was wounded in the head by a fragment of a shell, fracturing the skull, and was with the wounded sent to Mt. City Hospital. As soon as he was convalescent he rejoined his regiment, and participated in the siege of Corinth during the spring of 1862. After this time the regiment was engaged to protect railroad communication until August 24th, 1863, when it left Memphis for Little Rock, Arkansas. Left Little Rock, November 15th, 1863, and arrived at Memphis November 21st. Left Memphis January 28th, 1864, and arrived at Vicksburg January 30th, 1864. Left Vicksburg February 3d, 1864, and entered upon the Meridian raid. Returned again to Vicksburg March 4th, and on March 9th a detachment of the sixteenth Army Corps, to which the regiment belonged, under the command of General A. J. Smith, received orders to embark, and left for the Red River expedition. Arrived at Fort De Russey on Red River March 14th. Stormed and captured the fort with garrison and munitions of war, on the same day. Re-embarked and arrived at Alexandria on the 16th of March. Left Alexandria on the 26th, marched, and arrived at Pleasant Hill on the 8th of April, where the command engaged and fought the forces under Gen. Taylor, and drove them from the field. Marched back to Alexandria, arriving there April 26th, and remained until May 14th then marched to the mouth of the Red River, where the command embarked in transports and proceeded up the river to Memphis, where they arrived June 10th, 1864. While on the Red River expedition the regiment veteranized. On the 25th of the same month the regiment received their veteran furlough, and were ordered to Centralia, Illinois, where it arrived, June 28th, 1864. Col. Krughoff was detailed ordnance officer for the regiment while it was on furlough. After the furlough had expired it rejoined the detachment of the 16th Army Corps at Memphis, under the command of Gen. A. J. Smith. The command was ordered from Memphis up the river to report to Gen. Sherman, who was at Atlanta, Georgia. When the command reached Cairo they received orders to disembark and await further orders. Soon after they received orders to go up the river, and landed at Jefferson Barracks, from there to De Soto, Missouri, to intercept Price, who had designs upon St. Louis. The command returned to Jefferson Barracks, and went to Franklin, where they drove the rebels from the town and took possession. The regiment was engaged in the pursuit of Price as far as Harrisonville, Missouri, when they were ordered to return and proceed to St. Louis, *via* Independence, Lexington, Glasgow, and to Warrenton, where they struck the North Pacific railroad, and from there direct to St. Louis. The regiment marched seven hundred and fifty miles in thirty-five marching days. From St. Louis they proceeded to Nashville, Tennessee, and reported to Gen. Geo. H. Thomas. They arrived on the night of the 30th of November, 1864. In the morning they were ordered to the front, where they intrenched themselves and awaited the attack of Hood's army, which was also intrenched in parallel lines not over one thousand yards distant. This was the condition of the contending forces until the morning of the 15th, when the entire federal line was ordered out with sixty rounds of ammunition, and three days' rations, and with orders to attack the enemy. The battle of Nashville was begun and lasted two days, and resulted in the complete annihilation of Hood's army. The regiment followed Hood's army to Columbia, Tennessee, where the time of service of the non-veterans expired. The regiment was ordered to Paducah, Kentucky, and from there the non-veterans were ordered to Springfield, Illinois, where they were mustered out. January 9th, 1865, Col. Krughoff returned home, having been in the service and upon active duty for a period of three years and seven months. In March 1864, he was breveted Major for gallant and meritorious service during the war.

In taking leave of the regiment it is due to the gallant 49th, to say that it never engaged the enemy behind intrenchments, but always fought them upon the open field. It never failed to take any intrenched position it was ordered to, nor ever turned its back or retreated from the foe. The history and record of the regiment is the history and record of every man in it. All honor to the gallant 49th.

After Col. Krughoff returned home he engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1874, when he was elected cashier of the Washington County Bank, which was organized at that time, and which position he still retains. On the 24th of December, 1867, he was united in marriage to Miss Caroline O., only daughter of Thomas M. and Margaret Seawell of Nashville. Three children bless and hallow this union—two of whom are at present living. Both the Col. and his estimable lady are members of the Presbyterian church. Col. Krughoff early espoused the cause of freedom and human rights, and became a member of the Republican party at its inception, and has remained true and maintained his allegiance up to the present time.

In September, 1877, a company of militia were organized, of which he was elected and commissioned captain. Upon the organization of the 11th regiment I. N. G., to which the company was attached, he was elected Lieutenant-Colonel, which position he still holds.

This in brief is a biographical sketch of Col. Krughoff. In deportment, he is an affable and courteous gentleman, kind and considerate for the wants of others. In business, he possesses those qualifications that are essential to success in any business life, *viz.*, industry and good sound common sense. In possession of these qualities the problem of success is easily solved. It need not be considered as an evidence of an unusual degree of foresight to predict for him who possesses these qualities a successful future, for they are indissolubly linked together, and naturally and of necessity follow each other as cause and effect.

FORMAN BROTHERS.

Among the many young men of Nashville, none stand higher in the estimation of the general public, or deserve more favorable mention in a work of this kind, than Forman brothers.

William B. Forman, the father of the subject of our sketch, was a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky. He was born September 27th, 1810. At an early age he removed to Mississippi, and from there emigrated to Illinois, arriving here in 1851. He settled on a farm two miles west of Nashville, in Washington county, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. In the latter business he was quite prominent, and was one of the first men to introduce blooded and improved stock in the county. He remained industriously engaged in the above occupations until his death, which event occurred May 20th, 1866. He married Mary Caroline, daughter of John and Mary Forsyth. She was a native of Natchez, Mississippi, and was born July 28th, 1822. Her father, John Forsyth, was a native of Indiana; but while yet young emigrated south and settled in Natchez. In his life he was prominent in the local affairs of his town and county. He was elected sheriff of his county, and held the position for seventeen years. He also held other important offices. He died in New Orleans.

Mary C. Forman was at an early age left an orphan. She was placed in a convent at Alexandria, Louisiana, where she remained until she was sixteen years of age. While in the convent she enjoyed superior facilities for obtaining a thorough education under the supervision of the most experienced teachers. She left the convent an excellent scholar and an accomplished lady. The refining influence of her early convent life, her superior education and strong force of character have enabled her to instill into the youthful mind of her sons a love for that which is true and honorable in life; and we pause here to say that the lessons thus taught have not been without their effect. They have borne fruit, which is seen in the manly bearing, upright and honorable conduct of those of her family who have commenced the battle, and entered the business arena of life.

There were ten children born to William B. and Mary C. Forman, all boys, five of whom are still living. William S., the eldest son living, was born in Natchez, Miss., January 20th, 1847, and C. M., born near Nashville, Washington county, Illinois, July 11th, 1855. After the death of the father, the family being all young, the duty of providing for and keeping the family together devolved upon the mother, and right nobly she did her duty. She managed well, and succeeded in giving them all a good education. In 1869 she removed with her family to Richview, in Washington county, where she remained until 1871. During her residence there her children, several of whom were young men, had opportunities of attending the Washington Seminary and receiving an education in advance of the common schools, and of which they were not slow to avail themselves. After the above-mentioned date, the family removed to Nashville, where they have since resided. In 1870 W. S. taught school and read law during his leisure hours, and after making suitable progress in his studies, was admitted to practice law in all the courts of the State of Illinois. The date of his admission was April 15th, 1871. Immediately thereafter he formed a law-partnership with Hon. Amos Watts, which continued for two years, or until Mr. Watts was elected Circuit Judge of the twenty-third judicial circuit, after which he entered into a co-partnership with James A. Watts, and continued in the practice with him for two years. At the end of this time, the partnership was dissolved, and from that time to the present Mr. Forman has continued the practice of his profession alone, and in which he has been more than ordinarily successful.

In 1873 he was appointed Master in Chancery, and held the office until 1875, when he was re-appointed. At the time W. S. commenced the study





CAPTAIN JACOB MAY.



MRS. LUISE C. MAY



of law and chose that as his profession, C. M. entered the office of the *Nashville Democrat*, and learned the art preservative. In November of 1872 W. S. and C. M. purchased the *Democrat* printing office of J. B. Anderson, and continued the publication of the paper until November, 1876, when they sold out. In 1874, in connection with Dr. H. D. Schmidt, they commenced the publication of the *Zeitung*, a German newspaper, which they continued until March, 1876, when a stock company was formed, and the paper was sold out to them. They, however, practically continued managers of the *Zeitung* until February, 1879.

As editors and newspaper managers, they were very successful. They gave the paper a reputation and financial standing that it had not hitherto enjoyed. They were both young and energetic, and thoroughly imbued with that kind of enterprise necessary to the successful editing and publishing of a country journal, and at the same time were endowed with rare business tact and judgment of men and things, which enabled them to steer clear of complications that would endanger their credit or injure the standing of their journal.

William S. was married on the 14th of November, 1871, to Miss Esther A. Tiebout, who was a native of New York and a resident of Trenton, Clinton county, Illinois, at the time of her marriage. Three children have been born to them. Both he and his estimable lady are members of the Presbyterian Church.

C. M. was united in marriage to Miss Dora Catterlin on the 13th of December, 1877. She is a native of Alabama, but was a resident of Ashley, Washington county, at the time of her marriage. One child has been born to them—a girl.

Both are staunch Democrats, and are strongly indoctrinated in the political creed of their party, and both take an active part in promoting and assisting in the welfare and success of the organization.

As before mentioned, W. S. is engaged in the practice of law, and also in connection with C. M., is in the real estate and loan business, in which they have been successful. They have an extensive acquaintance throughout the county, which they have acquired by their long residence here and their connection with the newspaper, and other business, which has brought them into contact with almost every citizen in the county.

CAPTAIN JACOB MAY,

LATE Sheriff of Washington county, Illinois, was born June 5th, 1834, at Lettweiler, in Rheinisch Bavaria, Germany. When quite young he had a desire to emigrate to America. After getting the consent of his parents he left home, on the 16th of February, 1849, and landed in New York city, April 29th of the same year. He was then but fourteen years of age. He engaged in farm-work, at which he continued for three years, after which he went to work on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad in Pennsylvania, and rose to the position of foreman. On the 10th of October, 1855, he married Luise Ahrens. She was a resident of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. She was born August 3d, 1836, at Rothenfel, near Minden, Prussia. After his marriage he went to farming, and in 1858 removed to Jackson county, West Virginia, where he still continued in the same occupation. At the breaking out of the war he put aside his occupation as a farmer, and responded to the call "to arms." He enlisted in the Union force as a private in the 9th regiment, West Virginia Volunteers. He served as private two months, corporal three months, 5th sergeant, two months, and orderly sergeant, twenty-three months. During the campaign of 1864 he was wounded three times—once in the hand and shoulder and through the thigh at the battle of Winchester. He was promoted to the captaincy of Co. F. 1st Vet. W. Va. Vol. Infantry, for gallant and heroic conduct on the field of battle at Winchester. He held the position of captain until the close of the war, and was mustered out at Wheeling, W. Va., July 28th, 1865, after having been in service for nearly four years. In 1867 he was presented by the State of West Virginia with a medal of honor for gallant conduct during the war. In 1865 he came west, and on the 6th day of August settled on forty acres of prairie land in Washington county, Illinois. One year after he sold the land and purchased one hundred and seventeen acres near Pilot Knob. He remained there for seventeen years, when he sold out with the intention of removing further west, but he changed his mind and finally purchased one hundred and twenty acres four miles south-east of Nashville, where he engaged in raising wheat and cattle, at which he has been very successful. In 1874 at the solicitation of his many friends he ran as an independent candi-

date for the office of sheriff, and at the ensuing election was declared sheriff by eight hundred and forty-three majority. In 1876 he was re-elected, and held the office until the fall of 1878. Since that time he has been busily engaged in cultivating his land, of which he has over one thousand acres in Washington county, besides valuable property in Nashville, the county-seat. He now is extensively engaged in stock raising and breeding fine cattle. He has a fine blooded lot of short-horned Durham, Devonshire and Ayrshire stock on his farm, and is one of the most successful breeders in this part of the State. In politics he is Republican, and cast his first vote for John C. Fremont for President in 1856. He is the father of twelve children. Six of whom are living—four boys and two girls. Both he and his estimable lady are members of the Evangelical Church. It is with pleasure that we append this sketch of Captain Jacob May, the brave soldier, the faithful officer and administrator of the public trusts, and one, of whom, all speak in words of praise as being a man in every way worthy of public confidence and private esteem.

WILLIAM LANE,

THE present sheriff of Washington county, was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, on the 12th of October, 1839. He came to America when he was but a child, and first settled in the city of Baltimore, Md., where he remained until he was eighteen years of age, when he came west, and after traveling around for some time finally located in Nashville, Washington county, where he has resided ever since. Soon after his arrival here the war broke out, and in the spring of 1861 he enlisted with the 11th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, under the three months' call. After the expiration of his term of enlistment he returned home and re-enlisted for three years in the 10th Regiment Missouri Volunteers, Col. Holmes commanding. During the service and while in the regiment, he was promoted to the first lieutenantcy of company G. The 10th Missouri regiment was for the greater part of the time attached to the army of the Tennessee under the command of Gen. McPherson, and was a part of the 15th and 17th army corps. The regiment participated in all the hard-fought battles of Jackson, Champion Hills, Turner Hill, and took an active part in the siege of Vicksburg; in short, it participated in all the battles in which the above-named corps were engaged. At the expiration of his time of service in the 10th Missouri he returned home and again enlisted for one year in the 42d Illinois Volunteers, Col. Swain commanding. He remained in the service from the time the first call was made until the war was practically over. He and his company were in some of the most desperate battles that took place during the war. This is notably so of the battle of Turner Hill, where he entered the fight with fifty-six good and true men, and after it was over stacked arms with but seven remaining—the others had died upon the battle-field with their face to the foe. In the battle of Franklin he was seriously wounded and lay upon the field for five long hours, between the contending forces, exposed to the bullets of both friends and foes.

After the close of the war he returned home and engaged in business, and remained employed until he was elected constable, a position he held for eleven years, always discharging the duties of his office in such a manner as to reflect credit upon himself and to the entire satisfaction of his friends. In the summer of 1878 he received the republican nomination for the office of sheriff of Washington county, and after one of the most intensely bitter partisan campaigns ever known in the county, was triumphantly elected by a majority that was in excess of his party vote. On the 28th of December, 1865, he married Rebecca Beckham, a daughter of one of the oldest residents of the county. This union has been blessed by five children, two boys and three girls. In politics he has always been a republican. He cast his first vote for the martyr Lincoln. He early espoused the cause of the party of freedom and human rights, and up to the present knows of no reason why he should desert the party of his first choice. Mr. Lane is not attached to any church organization, but his estimable wife is a member of the Presbyterian church, and he very naturally gives that organization his preference. It is with pleasure that we present this brief biographical sketch of one of Washington county's best and honored citizens.

LEWIS M. PHILLIPS

Was born August 6th, 1833, on the farm now owned and occupied by D. R. Spencer, near Du Bois, in Washington county, Illinois. When about three years of age, his father, Abraham Phillips, moved to his farm about three

miles south-east of Nashville, in said county, where he lived and worked on the farm, and attended the district schools in winter, till grown. He entered McKendree College in 1853, and graduated in 1857. Before entering college, and in vacations, and after graduating, he taught school for money to pay his expenses at college.

He began the study of law in 1857, and was licensed to practice in the Supreme Court, November 12th, 1858. He entered the Law Department of Harvard University at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1860, and graduated in 1861.

On his return home in August, 1861, the civil war was raging, and he at once enlisted as a private soldier in company E, 10th Missouri Infantry Volunteers, and was elected First Sergeant, and in a few days after, appointed Sergeant Major. In July, 1862, he was commissioned as a Lieutenant of company D in said regiment, and was engaged in seven battles as follows:

Assault on rebel fortifications at Corinth, Miss., May 29th, 1862. At Iuka, Miss., September 19th, 1862. At Corinth, Miss., October 3d and 4th, 1862. At Raymond, Miss., May 12th, 1863. At Jackson, Miss., May 14th, 1863. At Champion Hills, Miss., May 16th, 1863. Assault on rebel fortifications at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22d, 1863.

He was naturally very timid, but very decided in time of trial. He was the first man of our army to reach the guns of one of our batteries recaptured from the enemy in the battle at Corinth, the 4th of October, 1862, and was wounded in the left arm in the battle at Iuka. Since the war he has been engaged in practicing law. He was married to Miss Mary A. Buck on the 10th of April, 1864, and ever since 1851, has been a member of the M. E. Church.

JAMES J. ANDERSON

Was born in Nottoway county, Virginia, December 13th, 1848. His father, Samuel J. P. Anderson, D.D., was in his life a distinguished Presbyterian minister. He was a graduate of the Theological College of Princeton, New Jersey. After his graduation he entered the ministry, and was stationed at Norfolk, and afterwards at Danville, Virginia. In 1849 he removed to St. Louis, Mo., and accepted the position of pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church of that city. He held the pastorate of that congregation for eighteen years, when he was compelled to resign on account of a partial failure of his voice. He then removed to Richview in Washington County, Illinois, where he purchased the Washington Seminary, and conducted it as an institution of learning for a number of years, after which he retired from active life, but remained in Richview until his death, which occurred in 1874. He married Lucy Ann Jones, who was also a native of Nottoway county, Virginia. By this union there were eight children, six of whom have survived the parents. James J., the subject of our sketch, spent his youth in the schools of St. Louis. When he arrived at the age of fifteen, he engaged in commercial life. In 1870 he followed his father to Richview, where he learned telegraphing, but subsequently abandoned it, and took up the study of law. He was admitted to practice in the courts of Missouri. He then removed to Glasgow, Howard county, in the above-named state, and commenced the practice of his profession. In November of 1876 he came to Nashville, and purchased the *Nashville Democrat*, the publication of which journal he has since continued. On the 1st of February, 1879, he purchased the *Zeitung*, a German newspaper, and at present conducts both papers in such a manner as to give complete satisfaction to both his American and German constituents. As a newspaper manager and editor, Mr. Anderson is a man of consummate tact and ability. In mounting the editorial tripod he has evidently chosen a profession which he is eminently qualified by education and inclination to fill and adorn. Although comparatively young in years and but a novice in the art of journalism, yet his articles upon all important subjects show research and an innate knowledge of men and things that would do credit to some of those who have grown hoary-headed in their labors in the journalistic field.

On the 17th of October, 1877, he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Corcoran. She is a native of County Mayo, Ireland, but was a resident of St. Louis at the time of her marriage. Her parents emigrated to America in 1850, and settled in the above-named city. In politics it is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Anderson is a member of the Democratic party, as the tone of his papers would unerringly indicate. He is in full communion and sympathy with his party, and most soundly indoctrinated in its political creed, and has steadily followed its varied fortunes, and proposes to remain

faithful to the end. He is a man of exemplary life and temperate habits, a warm friend, a genial companion and a worthy citizen.

CHARLES D. WASSELL

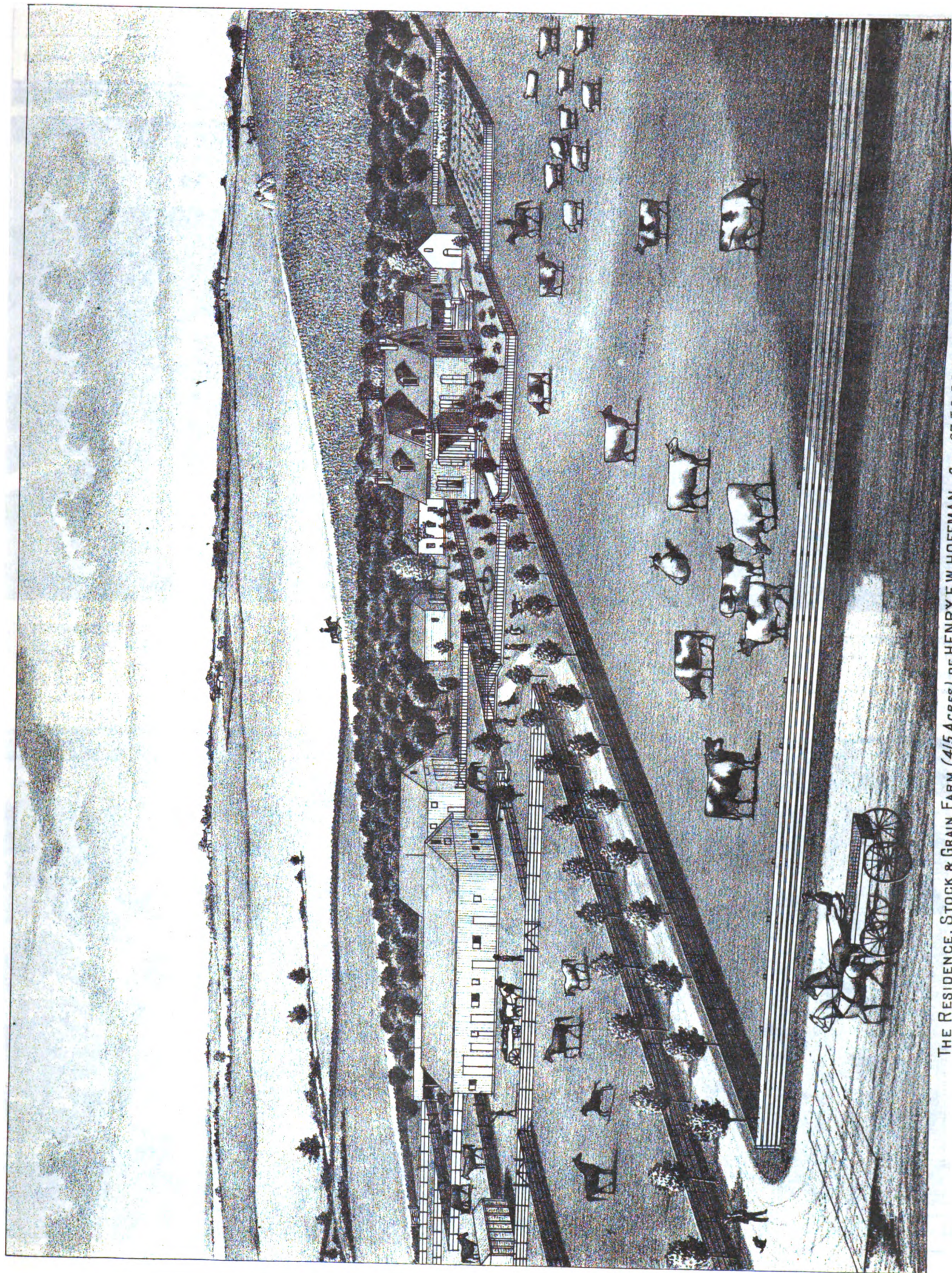
Is a native of the State of Illinois. He was born in Chester, Randolph county on the 28th of February, 1852. His father, Charles Wassell, is a native of England. He emigrated to America when he was about the age of eighteen. After traveling over the country, and stopping at different places, he finally settled in Chester in 1844, where he still resides. He is a tailor by trade, and followed the occupation all his life. He married Nancy Ward, who was a native of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. She, in company with her parents, emigrated to Illinois and settled in Randolph county at a very early period in the history of the State. She was married to Mr. Wassell while a resident in the above-named county. There were eleven children in the family, six of whom are at present living. The subject of our sketch spent his boyhood days in the common schools of his native county until he arrived at the age of fifteen years, when he entered the office of the *Randolph County Democrat* at Chester, and learned the printing business. He served an apprenticeship of two years, after which he worked in the printing offices of St. Louis and in the *Clarion* office in Chester, his native town. He also traveled over the country, and was for a time engaged upon papers in Kansas and the *Daily Whig* of Quincy, Illinois. He was also for a number of years assistant foreman in the office of the *Bellville Advocate*, published at Bellville, Illinois.

On the 1st of July, 1876, he purchased of James B. Matlack a half interest in the *Nashville Journal*. He, in connection with Matlack, continued the publication of the *Journal* until the 1st of December, 1876, when he purchased the entire office, and at the same time formed a partnership with his brother, James F. Wassell. Together they have continued the publication of the *Journal* up to the present. In June, 1876, C. D. Wassell was united in marriage to Miss P. M. Thompson. She is also a native of Randolph county, and was a resident of Ellis Grove at the time of her marriage. Two children have been born to bless and hallow this union. Mr. Wassell is a member of the Episcopal Church, and his estimable wife is a member of the M. E. Church. In politics Mr. Wassell is an ardent Republican, as the tone of his journal would indicate. He cast his first vote in 1872 for U. S. Grant.

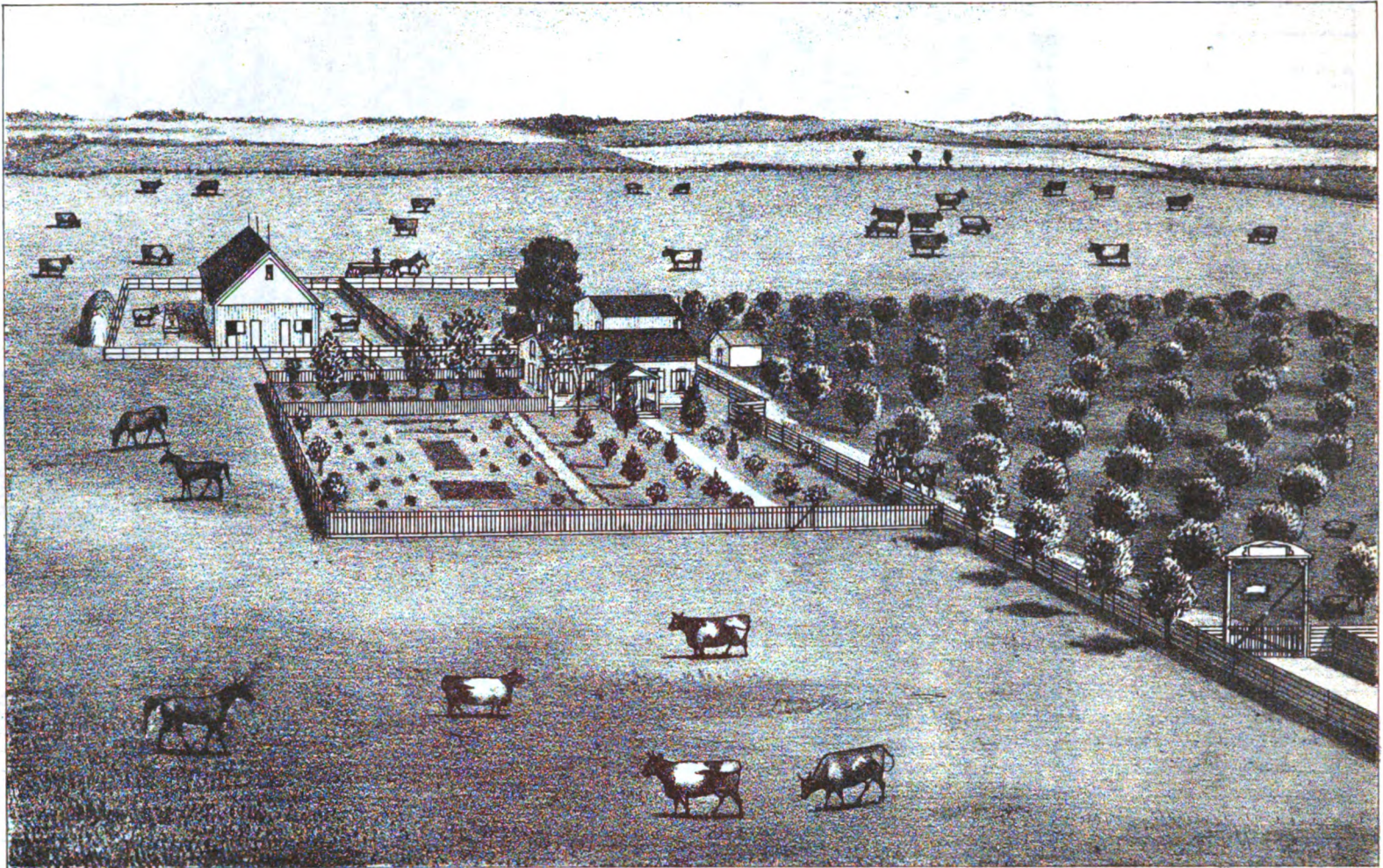
The subject of our sketch is yet young in years, but old in experience, as the success of the *Journal* under his management will attest. He is temperate in his habits, quiet and gentlemanly in his manners, a genial companion, and has a great many warm, personal friends.

DR. H. D. SCHMIDT

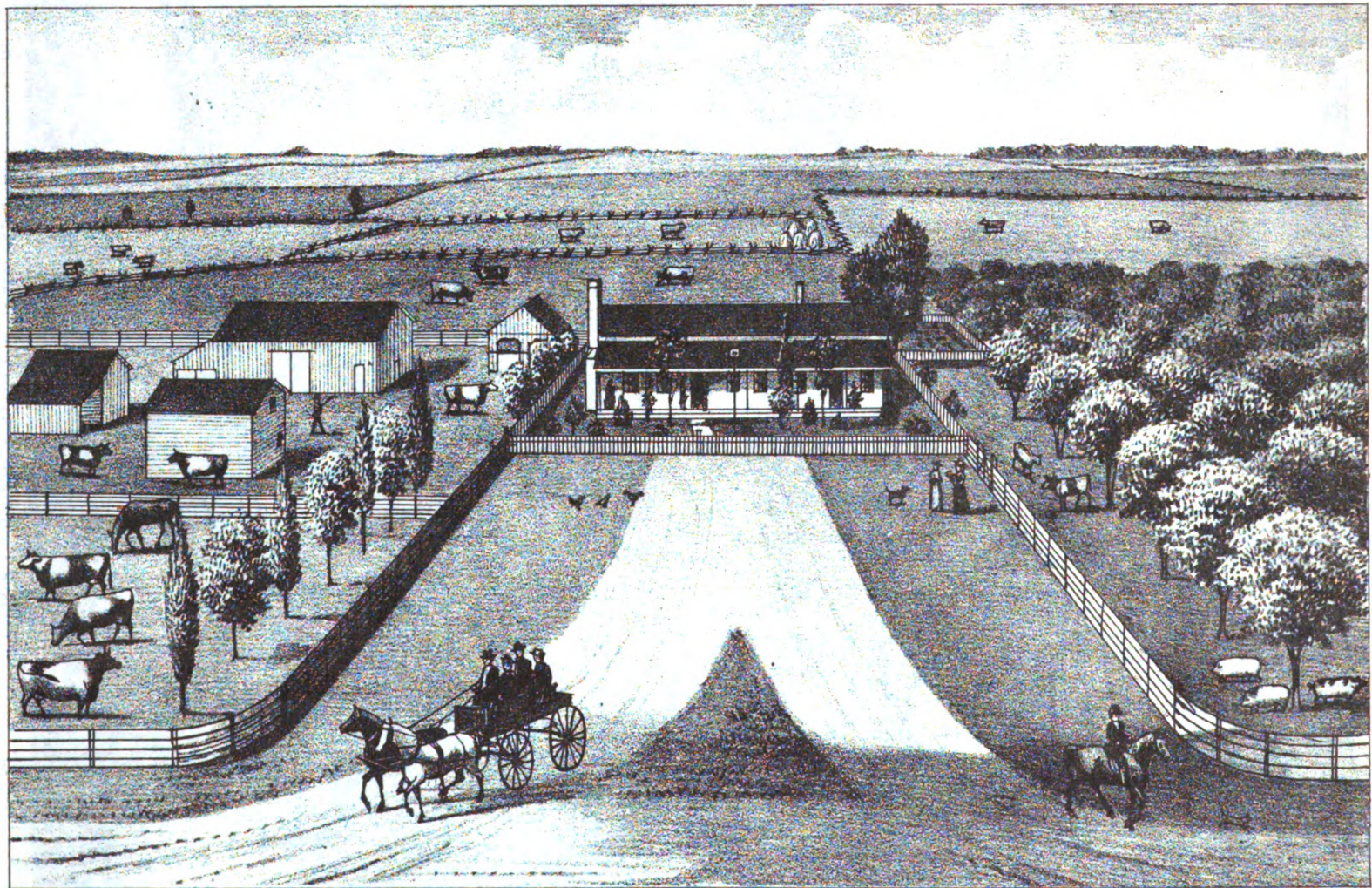
Was born in the Dukedom of Nassau, now a part of Prussia, on the 6th of November, 1832. His father, Jost Schmidt, was also a native of the same place. He was prominent in the law-making councils of the Dukedom, and at the time of his death, which occurred March 25th, 1863, was president of the *Staendekammer*, the legislative body of the province. Dr. Schmidt was a student in the High School of his native country until he reached his seventeenth year, when he emigrated to America, and came direct to St. Louis, where he taught school for some time, after which he entered the ministry. He also studied medicine, and kept thus employed until 1856, when he visited his native land. After remaining there for nearly a year, he again returned to the land of his adoption. He continued in the ministry until the breaking out of the war, when he received the appointment as Chaplain to the 43d regiment Illinois Volunteers. He remained in the service for nearly two years. He afterward finished his studies in medicine and entered the Missouri Medical College, (Homeopathic,) and graduated from that institution in 1865. He afterward practiced his profession in Peru, Illinois, Chicago and Muscutah, and in 1870, came to Nashville, and has continued the practice here ever since. In 1874, he in connection with W. S. Forman, editor and proprietor of the *Nashville Democrat*, commenced the publication of the *Zeitung*, a German newspaper of which Mr. Schmidt was editor. They continued the publication for two years, when his brother, Emil Schmidt, established the *Volksblatt*, at which time Dr. Schmidt severed his connection with the *Zeitung*, and engaged with his brother as editor of the *Volksblatt*, and with whom he has remained up to the present time. To him as editor of both German papers, first of the *Zeitung*, and at present of the *Volksblatt*, is largely due the



THE RESIDENCE, STOCK & GRAIN FARM (415 ACRES) OF HENRY F.W. HOFFMAN, SEC. 27, T.2, R.3, WASHINGTON CO. ILL.



RESIDENCE & FARM OF THE HON. F. E. W. BRINK, *Sec. 26, T. 1, R. 2, WASHINGTON CO. ILL.*



STOCK FARM & RESIDENCE OF LEONARD MERKER, *Sec. 28, T. 2, R. 2, WASHINGTON CO. ILL.*

influence and character that they have acquired since their first publication. As a writer of political leaders, Dr. Schmidt is clear and cogent. He is a vigorous and forcible writer and his writings show a thorough and intricate knowledge of the political questions of the day.

On the 19th of September, 1852, he was united in marriage to Miss Justine Matern, who was a resident of St. Louis at the time of her marriage. This union has been blessed with three children all living.

Dr. Schmidt early espoused the cause of freedom and human rights, and therefore attached himself to the Republican party, as he believed that political organization came the nearest to representing his views. He became a member of the Republican party in 1856, and remained faithful to his first choice until 1872, when he joined the liberal movement. Since that time he may be regarded as a conservative Republican. As a man, Dr. Schmidt is universally respected. He is quiet and unostentatious in his manners, yet dignified withal. As a citizen he is public-spirited, and has always taken an active part in enterprises that had for their object the material advancement of the town or county.

HENRY F. W. HOFFMAN

Was born in Westphalia, Prussia, the 16th of July, 1842. Ernst H. Hoffman, his father, emigrated with his family to America, and arrived here in Washington county in 1852. He settled on Sec. 27, T. 2. R. 3. W., which he improved. He remained upon the section until his death, which occurred in 1857. He married Christina Iseman in his native country. She died on the section above named in 1863. Eight children were born to them, four of whom have survived the parents. The subject of our sketch is the youngest of the family. He remained at home assisting upon the farm and going to school until after the death of his parents, when he took charge of the farm, and has been industriously engaged in farming and stock raising ever since. On the 5th of February, 18—, he married Miss Mary Catherine Schwoppe, only daughter of William and Margaret Schwoppe. She was born in Washington county March 3d, 1843. Her parents, both of whom reside with Mr. Hoffman, are natives of Hanover, Germany. They emigrated to America and settled in Washington county in 1838. Four children have been born to H. F. W. and Mary C. Hoffman, three of whom are girls and one boy. Both parents are members of the Evangelical Church in Nashville, Illinois. Politically Mr. Hoffman is not a partizan. He prefers a well cultivated farm and fine stock to the uncertainties of politics. He however is not indifferent to what he believes to be the best policy of the government, and upon questions of great moment he is always found exercising his prerogative as an American citizen, and he is of that independent cast of mind that he steps outside of parties and votes for the best measures and the best men. Mr. Hoffman, though comparatively young in years, is already regarded as one of the most enterprising and best farmers of Washington county. His farm, a view of which accompanies this sketch, is under a high state of cultivation, and the improvements are second to none in the county. In his daily life he is quiet and industrious, and in his neighborhood, where he is best known, is universally respected for his honesty and strict probity of character. It is with pleasure that we present this short biographical sketch of one of Washington county's primitive citizens to our many readers.

JOHN C. BURNS

Was born in Williamson county, Tennessee, on the 10th of February, 1825. James Burns, his father, was a native of Virginia, and was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He emigrated from his native state to Kentucky at an early date in the history of that state. He was by trade a blacksmith. He also engaged in farming. In 1839 he removed to Illinois, and settled in Washington county at a point five miles south-east of Nashville, where he erected a blacksmith shop and carried on the trade in connection with farming. Later in life he removed to a place nearer Nashville, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1864. He married Miss Mary H. Gualt, a native of South Carolina, but a resident of Williamson county, Tennessee, at the time of her marriage. She was of Irish ancestry. James Burns in his life was the hero of three wars. In the war of 1812 he was a soldier under Gen. Jackson, and participated in the memorable battle of New Orleans. In the Black Hawk war of 1832 he raised a company of soldiers and was elected captain. He served under "Old Hickory" also in that war. In the war with Mexico in 1845 he raised a company of soldiers in Washington county

and entered the service as captain of Co. H. 6th Reg't. Ills. Vol., Col. James Collins commanding. The command was attached to the army under General Scott. He was also prominent for many years in the local affairs of the county. He was twice elected to the office of circuit clerk of the county, and was many years justice of the peace. There were ten children in the family, six of whom have survived the parents. The subject of our sketch is the third. He remained beneath the parental roof until 1855, when on the 10th of January of that year he married Miss Sarah U. Mitchell. She was a native of Tennessee, and a resident of this state at the time of her marriage. Five children hallow and cement this union, four of whom are living. In his early life Squire Burns followed an agricultural life, and remained so occupied until 1852, when he was elected constable, a position he held for ten years, after which he was elected justice of the peace. He served four years, after which he went back to farming, and continued at it until 1872, when he was again elected justice of the peace, and after serving four years was re-elected, and now holds the office. During the progress of the Mexican war in 1845, being fired by a patriotic ardor to serve his country, he enlisted in his father's, Capt. James Burns', company, and joined the army under Gen. Scott. In politics he is a Jacksonian Democrat, and believes in the principles of their party as enunciated by the old hero of New Orleans, and he gives it his undivided support. He is a member of the M. E. Church. As a man Squire Burns stands high in the community. He is regarded as an honorable, upright man, a kind husband and neighbor, and a good citizen.

LEONARD MERKER.

AMONG the many foreign-born citizens of Washington county, none deserve more favorable mention in a work of this character than he whose name heads this article. He was born in the village of Groszbieberau, twelve miles south of the city of Darmstadt, in Hesse Darmstadt, on the 31st day of March, 1819. His father, Philip Merker, emigrated with his family to America in 1831. He stopped in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, for one year, and then took up his line of March to the "great west." His goods were hauled over the mountains to Pittsburg, and from there he made his way down the Mississippi river, and landed at St. Louis, and from there came direct to Bellville, in St. Clair county, Illinois. One year later he removed eight miles east of the latter place, where he entered land and where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1837. Catherine Merker, his wife, survived him, and died near the same place in 1858. Five children were born to them, three of whom have survived the parents. The subject of our sketch is the second in the family. At the age of fifteen he learned the cooper trade, at which occupation he continued until some time after he was married. In the year 1842 he was united in wedlock to Miss Catherine Lortz. She died in 1844. Two years later he married Margaret Lortz, sister of his former wife. They were also natives of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, but residents of St. Clair county at the time of their marriage. By the latter marriage there have been eleven children, all living, and six yet unmarried and yet beneath the parental roof.

Soon after Mr. Merker's first marriage he abandoned the cooper trade, and commenced farming, and has continued in that occupation down to the present. On the 3d of December, 1855, he removed to Washington county, Illinois, and purchased land in Sec. 6, T. 3—3, where he remained until 1869, when he removed to Sec. 27, T. 2—2, and bought a farm, and where he at present resides. Mr. Merker is one of the solid farmers of the county. He has a large body of finely improved land under the best cultivation. In politics he is a conservative Democrat. He cast his first vote for Martin Van Buren in 1840, and has voted the same ticket ever since with the single exception of in 1856, when he voted for John C. Fremont. In local elections he usually votes for the best man regardless of politics. He is not a member of any religious body, but prefers to live by the golden rule: "As you would have others do unto you, do you so even unto them." Mr. Merker has been a resident of Washington county for nearly a quarter of a century, and of the state for nearly fifty years. In that time he has acquired, by patient industry and the most rigid economy, a comfortable competency. In his youth, while yet in his native land, he acquired a good German education. After his arrival here he was compelled to help support the family, and was by that means deprived of receiving an English education; but yet his habits of observation and his great love of reading soon enabled him to master the language, and to-day he is as well informed upon general topics as many of those who make far greater pretensions. In 1873 he was honored by the

citizens of the county by being elected to the honorable position of county commissioner. Two years later he was re-elected, and held the office until 1878, discharging the onerous duties of the same to the entire satisfaction of his numerous friends and constituents.

In conclusion, it is with pleasure that we present this brief biographical sketch of Mr. Merker. He is a man who is universally respected for his sterling worth as a man, and for his honorable career as a public officer and citizen. All accord to him the honor of being an upright, honest and intelligent gentleman.

DR. WILLIAM H. PITCHER

Was born in Trenton, New Jersey, on the 5th of April, 1852. William F. Piteher, his father, was a native of Bristol, Pennsylvania. He married Jemima Paulison, a native and resident of Bergen county, New Jersey. In 1869 his father removed to Cairo in this state, where he is at present engaged in the hardware and agricultural trade. The boyhood days of the subject of our sketch were spent in going to the common schools of his native state until he arrived at the age of fourteen years, when he entered the State Model School at Trenton, and remained there as a student for nearly five years. After graduating from the Model School, he entered his father's store, and remained with him one year, at the end of which time he commenced the study of dentistry in the office of Dr. Austin of Cairo. He remained in the office and practiced with the doctor for three years. He after this practiced and carried on the dental business in Bloomfield, Dexter City, Mo., and Old Troy, Tenn., and then came back to Cairo. On the 8th of January, 1878, he removed to Nashville, Illinois, where he has since remained. He also has a branch office in Fairfield, Wayne county, Illinois, in charge of his partner, Dr. P. H. Chambers. For the purpose of fitting himself more thoroughly for dental work, he in 1877 entered the Missouri Dental College, and after a complete course, graduated from that institution with the degree of D.D.S. On the 25th of July, 1876, he was united in marriage to Miss Octavia P. Reese, daughter of Hon. W. Reese of Selma, Alabama. She is a native of that state, and was a resident of Montgomery at the time of her marriage. Mr. Reese, her father, was a prominent man in the local and state politics of Alabama, having represented his district several times in the state legislature and senate, and at the time of his death was mayor of the city of Selma. One child, a daughter, has been born to W. H. and Octavia Pitcher. The doctor has concluded to make Nashville his permanent residence, and with this in view has fitted up elegant dental rooms in the new business block of Adams Bros., on Main Street. He is also well supplied with all the modern machinery, tools and instruments necessary to carry on dental surgery in all the latest improved methods. He makes gold filling a speciality, and in this branch of the business, perhaps, has more skill than the average men in his profession. The doctor is yet a young man, and he starts out in life with excellent prospects. He has so far formed no bad vices, that will be hindrances to him in making his way through life. Possessed of a fine physical frame, temperate habits, and master of his profession, there is no reason why he should not succeed in life's struggle, and in the end come out victor. Courteous and polite in his intercourse with men, possessed of a liberal education, and with sufficient industry and love of his profession, he will and must succeed.

BOUCHER FAMILY.

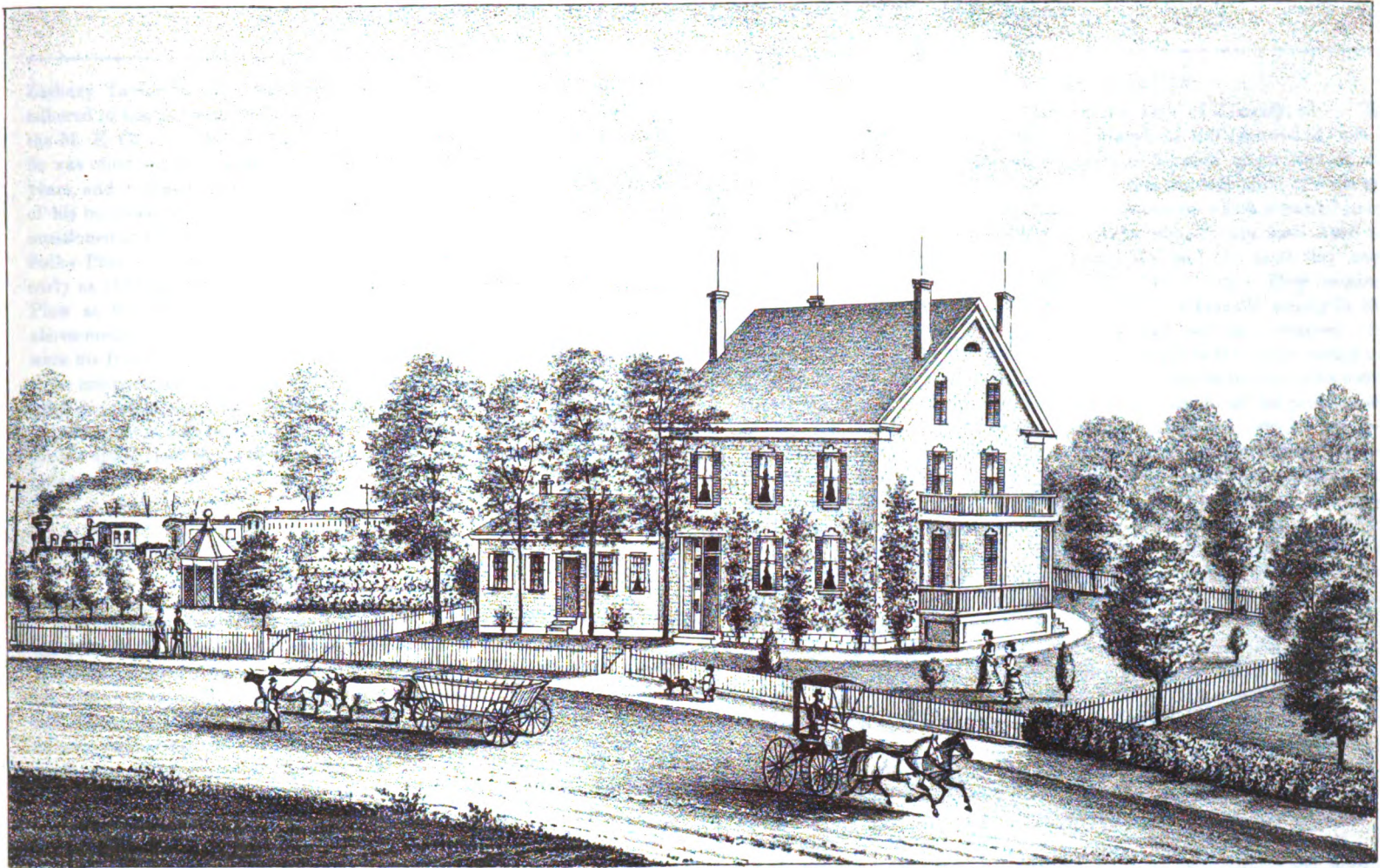
JOHN BOUCHER, the grandfather of the present Boucher family of Washington county, was born in Kentucky in 1782. His family on the parental side came originally from France. John Boucher left his native state when at the age of nineteen years, and came to the then territory of Illinois, arriving here in 1801. He married Margaret Shuck in September, 1817. She was a native of Hardy county, West Virginia. Her parents came to Illinois in 1797, and settled at New Design. Her parents were of German ancestry. She died in Monticello, Iowa, October 4th, 1866, aged seventy-five years. John Boucher was truly one of the pioneers of the great west. He was also one of the rangers of the war of 1812. In 1814 he was slightly wounded in a battle at the place where Greenville now stands in Bond county, Illinois. Many anecdotes and startling incidents are told of his early adventures in the pioneer history of Southern Illinois. He was a man of great physical strength and activity, and endowed with powers of endurance and courage far beyond ordinary men. He made no permanent

settlement until 1836 or '37, but ranged through what is now known as Marion, Clinton, St. Clair, and Washington counties. In 1851 he removed to Jones county, Iowa, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1854, at the age of seventy-two years. There were six children born to John and Margaret Boucher, four boys and two girls, and three of whom have survived the parents. The surviving members of his family are: Thomas Boucher, who still resides on the old homestead originally entered by his father, John Vincent Boucher, the father of the present family. He was born September 27th, 1818. He married Polly B., daughter of Allen Rountree, March 5th, 1844. Six children were born to them, of which there were five boys and one girl. All of the children have survived the parents. Soon after the breaking out of the late war, John V., imbued with a patriotic ardor, offered himself as a sacrifice upon the altar of his country. He enlisted for three years in company E, 10th Regiment Missouri Volunteers. He was elected orderly sergeant of his company. The history of the regiment and its participation in numerous battles is well known to the country. While in the service and in the line of his duty he contracted disease and died at Richview in this county August 30th, 1863, while on his way home. George O. Boucher, his eldest son, although but seventeen years of age, entered the service and enlisted for three years in company I, 80th Regiment Illinois Volunteers. It will thus be seen that the Boucher family, through whose veins courses the blood of both French and German ancestry, must needs be patriots. The sire and head of the family never hesitated, but cast himself into the deadly breach, and gave his life freely to the cause of freedom, human rights, and the perpetuation of the Union. Nor was the son less patriotic than the father. Though young in years he donned the blue, marched under the stars and stripes, and kept step to the music of the Union.

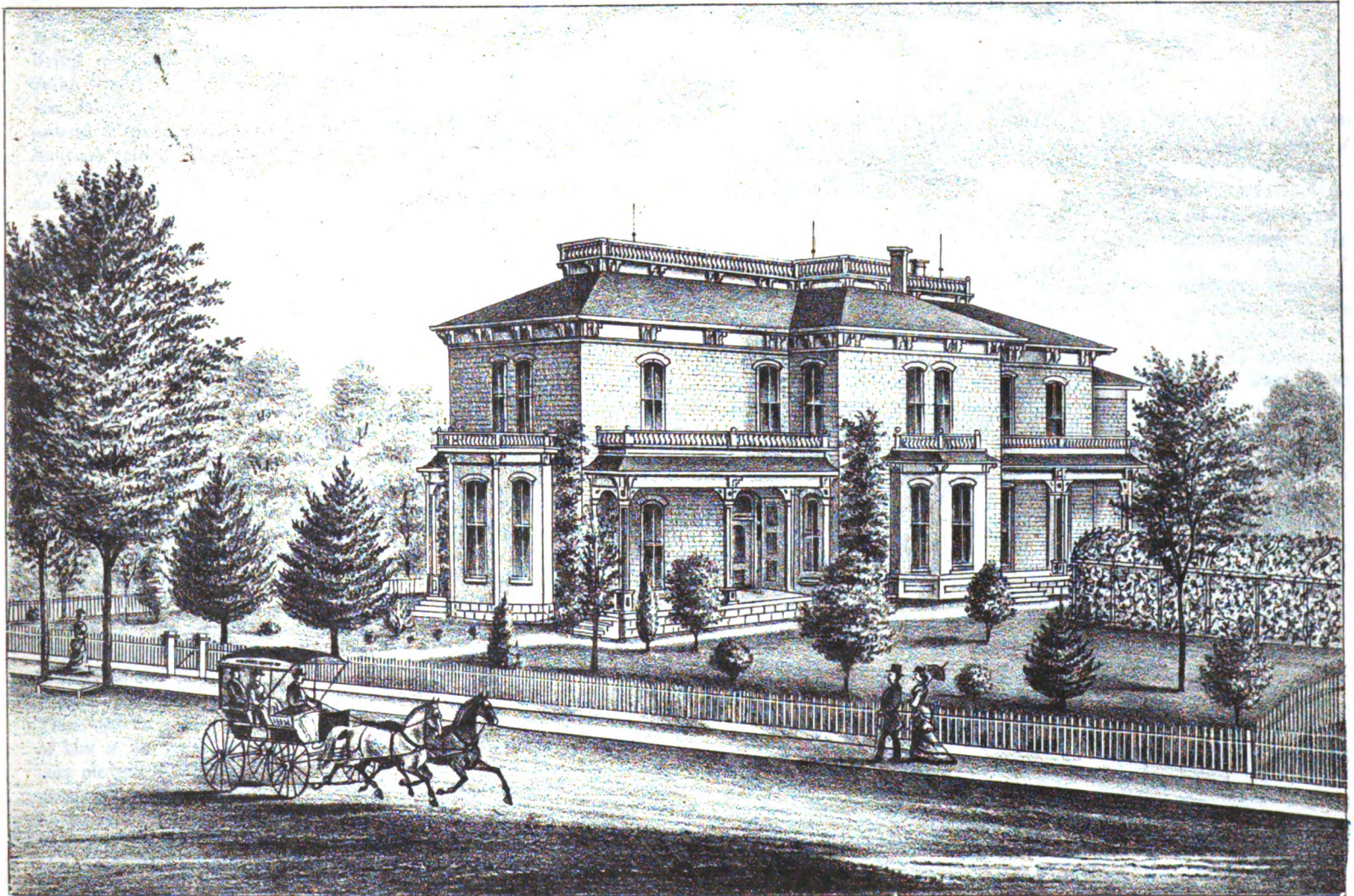
All honor to the gallant living and the heroic dead. May their memories ever be green in the hearts of a grateful people. The members of the family are engaged at present in professional and mercantile business. Hiram and John in Nashville, in merchandising, and George O., a trader in Joplin, Missouri, and P. H. and Lyman T., in the profession of law at Boulder, Colorado, and Mr. Goodner at New Minden in this county. If space would permit it would be our pleasure to recount some of the incidents and trials in the life of John Boucher, the grandfather of the family, to tell of his hair-breadth escapes from the Indians while he was a ranger and pioneer, and of the hardships he endured at a time when it tried men's souls, but lack of space forbids. The descendants from the old pioneer are all men of sterling worth and of high standing in the community.

JACOB L. RUNK

Was born in Berkley county, Virginia, on the 29th of April, 1825. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and was of German ancestry. He removed to Virginia, and subsequently to Ohio, where he died at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. During his life, he worked at and carried on the business of blacksmithing and wagon-making. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and was present when Gen. Winfield Scott received his first commission as general in the army. He married Elizabeth Miller, who was a native of Maryland. Nine children were born to them, all of whom are living. Mrs. Runk, the mother of the present sketch, lived in the stirring times of the revolutionary war, and well remembered the visits Gen. Washington made to the house of her parents. She died in Clinton, Ohio, at the great age of ninety-four years. The subject of our sketch learned the blacksmith trade in his youth, while yet at home. At the age of twenty-one years he left, to seek his fortune in the great West. His first stopping point was in Monroe county, Illinois, where he remained but a short time, after which he went to Bellville in St. Clair county. Soon after he removed to Washington county, arriving in Nashville, May 17th, 1849, where he has since resided. Soon after coming here he opened a blacksmith shop, and soon after added wagon-making, in all of which he has been very successful. On the 25th of December, he was married to Miss Martha N. Patterson, a native of Washington county, Illinois, by whom he had two children, both of whom are dead. His wife, Martha N., died August 3d, 1853. In 1854 he married Miss Pauline W. Teel, his present wife. She was also a native of the same county. Ten children are the fruits of this latter union, seven of whom are living, and all yet remain beneath the parental roof. In politics Mr. Runk believes in the principles as enunciated by the Democratic party. Although his first vote was cast for



THE RESIDENCE OF PH. H. REITHER, *NASHVILLE, ILLINOIS.*



THE RESIDENCE OF HON. T. B. NEEDLES, *NASHVILLE, ILLINOIS.*

Zachary Taylor in 1848, since that time in all national elections he has adhered to the party above named. Both he and his wife are members of the M. E. Church—Mr. Runk being an active and consistent member since he was nineteen years of age. He has been a citizen of Nashville for thirty years, and in that time has made himself universally respected. In the line of his business he is a skillful workman. As an evidence of this, it may be mentioned to his credit that he is the first successful inventor of the Gang Sully Plow, in the state; and further as evidence of that, we find that as early as 1863, he took the first prize and medal for Runk's Gang and Sully Plow at the State Fair, held at Decatur, Ill., in September of the year above mentioned. Owing to the mismanagement of those whom he thought were his friends, the invention of his brain and the skill of his hands proved to be comparatively valueless to him in a financial point of view. In the brief biographical sketch we present in Mr. Runk one of Nashville's best citizens. As a man he is respected for his honesty and probity of character, for his attachment to his church and for his standing in society as an upright citizen.

LIEUT. JAMES ADAMS.

THE subject of our sketch was born in Washington county, Illinois, January 4th, 1837. He is the eldest son in a family of five boys and three girls. His father, David Adams, was a native of Ireland. He emigrated to America while yet in his boyhood. In 1836, he came west and settled in Washington county at a point six miles south of Nashville. Here he remained cultivating his farm and dealing in stock for the remainder of his life. His death occurred from yellow fever at New Orleans, in August, 1847, where he was temporarily on business. He married Miss Catherine McCrossen, a native and resident of Philadelphia, Pa. She was also of Irish ancestry. James Adams after the death of his father lived with his uncle, Hugh Adams. When he arrived at the age of fifteen, he in connection with his uncle, engaged in stock dealing and trading, and that has been his principal business and occupation since that time. On the 25th of February, 1858, he married Miss Mary Hill, by whom he had three children, two of whom are at present living. She died July 26th, 1867. On February 21st, 1872, he married Sarah Unglesbe, by whom he has one child. At the breaking out of the late war, James Adams promptly and patriotically took sides with the union, and assisted in raising a company of men, and was elected First Lieutenant. The company entered the service and was attached to the 80th Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, as Company I. The regiment was ordered to Louisville, Ky., and then became a part of the army corps under General Buell, and soon after was changed to the command under Gen. Geo. H. Thomas. The first battle the regiment participated in was at Perrysville. Soon after this, Gen. Quringht was ordered to make a raid and strike at Atlanta, Georgia. He had in his command the 80th Illinois, 51st and 73d Indiana, and the 103d Ohio regiments.

While out upon the raid the entire command was captured at Rome, Georgia, on the 3d of May, 1863. The subject of our sketch was among the number. He with other officers were taken to Libby prison where he remained for one year, then he was transferred to Macon, Ga., then to Charleston and Columbia, S. C., and then to Wilmington, where he was paroled in April, 1865, having been a prisoner of war for two years, lacking one month. After his release he returned home, the war being practically over. While a prisoner at Columbia, S. C., he and five other soldiers made their escape. After fifteen days of privation and hardships, and after traveling a distance of three hundred miles on foot, after night, they were overtaken and recaptured, and marched back to prison, where they remained until paroled. On the 11th of July, 1865, Mr. Adams commenced the butchering business and dealing in stock, and has continued so engaged to the present. In politics he is a Republican, and cast his first vote for the martyr Lincoln in 1860. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and his estimable wife of the M. E. Church. Mr. Adams as a man and a citizen stands high in the community. Those who have known him best, as man and boy for forty odd years, speak of him as an honest, upright citizen whose word is his bond, which when once pledged is held sacred and never broken. He started in life unaided except by strong willing hands and an abundance of energy, and with this he has carved out for himself a comfortable competency, and at the same time made and maintained for himself a name for strict honesty and probity of character, which after all is the best heritage to leave to posterity.

TIMOTHY BALDERSTON

Was born in Belmont county, Ohio, on the 14th of January, 18—. His father, John Balderston, was a native of Maryland, but removed to Ohio in 1803. The family on the paternal side were of English origin, and on the maternal German. The subject of our sketch is the only child of John and Catherine Balderston. After the death of his father, which occurred in the year 18—he remained with his mother in the same county until April 3d, 1830, when the family removed to St. Louis, Mo., and the same day came into Illinois and settled near Bellville in St. Clair county. They remained there four years when Mr. Balderston removed to Tazewell county in this state. He remained there one year and a half, and then returned to St. Clair. This was in the fall of 1835. He continued in the latter county until 1849, when he removed to Washington county, and settled six miles southwest of Nashville, where he remained until 1863, when he settled permanently in Nashville, where he still resides. Prior to his removal here he has been engaged in farming. In 1856 he was elected Justice of the Peace. He held the office for four years. In 1862 he was elected to the same position, and filled an unexpired term from 1862 to 1864. In December of the latter year he was again re-elected to the office, and has held the position from that time to the present. On the 8th of October, 1846, he married Mary A. Smith, who was a native of Pennsylvania but a resident of St. Clair county, Illinois. Seven children were born to them, three of whom have survived the parents. Mary Balderston died October 10th, 1873. Robert, the eldest son, died at Pine Bluff, Arkansas. He was a member of the 13th Illinois Cavalry, Col. Alden commanding. He died in the hospital from disease contracted in service while in the line of his duty. He is a member of the Republican party, and cast his first vote for Wm. H. Harrison, in 1840. He is a member of the M. E. Church. In his youth Mr. Balderston was from various causes deprived of the advantages of an education. Six months would fill the measure of his school days. When he arrived at the age of twenty he could neither read nor write, but he then realized fully the advantages of an education. He therefore commenced educating himself. By hard and patient industry he succeeded, and now he conducts the multitudinous business contingent upon the office of a Justice of the Peace to the entire satisfaction of his many friends.

JOHN S. TINDALE

Was born in New Castle, Delaware, October 11th, 1832. The greater part of his early life was spent in the schools of his native place. At the age of twelve years he entered the academy at Newark, where he fitted himself to enter college. At the age of nineteen he entered Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where he remained for nearly two years, after which he taught school, for a short time. He then returned to New-castle and engaged in general merchandising, at which he continued for seven years. In 1866, he came west and settled in Okawville, Washington county, Ill. While at the latter place he taught school until 1869, when he removed to Nashville and engaged in the compilation of the records and abstract business. He was the first man in the county to write up and compile a full set of abstract books. He adopted the Warren & Durfee system of abstracting, which is expensive in its compilation, but when complete the best and superior to all others in use. He also at that time, 1869, engaged in the fire insurance business, and has represented from that time to the present, some of the oldest and best companies in the United States; companies that are known throughout the land as prompt paying and entirely reliable and responsible in case of loss. By their aid it can be readily ascertained at a glance where defects exist in titles. In days gone by when land was cheap titles were not looked after so closely, but with increased values came the necessity of a more perfect title. These abstracts of Mr. Tindale's have been compiled at considerable cost of both time and money, and they are regarded by business and professional men as entirely correct and reliable as it is possible to make them.

DR. WILLIAM D. CARTER

Is a native of Illinois. He was born in Washington county, January 12th, 1838. Livesay Carter, his father, was a native of Virginia. He emigrated to Tennessee in 1807, where he remained until 1818, when he removed to Illinois and settled in what is now known as Clinton County. He remained there four years and then removed to Nashville, Illinois, where he

remained until his death in 1875. In his life he was for the greater part of his time engaged in farming and stock-raising. He married Mrs. Mary Hoke, who was a native of Jefferson county, Kentucky. There were born to them eight children, five boys and three girls. The subject of our sketch is the seventh. He remained at home working upon the farm and going to school until he reached the age of twenty years, when he commenced the study of medicine in the office of his brother, S. M. Carter, of Pinckneyville, Illinois. After a sufficient time was spent in the office he entered the Rush Medical College of Chicago, and graduated from that institution on the 4th of February, 1862. In 1866 he entered the Chicago Medical College, and also graduated from that college the 10th of March, in the year above named. Previous to this, however, the war of the rebellion was in progress. He volunteered his services, and entered the army, and was appointed assistant surgeon of the 44th Regiment, Illinois Vols. He remained in the service for over three years, or until the close of the war. He was for the greater part of the time on detached service, and a considerable portion of the time on the Division Operating Staff in the Atlantic campaign. While in that capacity he had ample opportunities for practicing surgery, and the treatment of diseases incident to physical life upon the battle-field and in the bivouac. At the close of the war he returned home and engaged in the practice of his profession in Nashville, Illinois, where he has remained ever since. On the 28th of December, 1869, he was united in marriage to Miss Laura A. Lecompte, a native of Nashville. The Lecompte family were of French ancestry. They came to America with the illustrious Marquis De Lafayette during the time of the revolution, and after the war remained here. There have been three children born to W. D. and Laura A. Carter, two of whom are living. Both Dr. Carter and his estimable wife are members of the M. E. Church. In politics the doctor is a Republican. As a physician he has been eminently successful. All accord him a front rank in the profession. His extensive practice, studious and temperate habits have all tended to place him where he belongs, namely, at the head of his profession in southern Illinois.

CHARLES GERSTKEMPER

Is a native of Mindon, in the Province of Westphalia, Prussia. He was born September 9th, 1840. He is the fifth in a family of eight children. His father emigrated to this country in 1857, and settled on the North Prairie, now known as New Mindon. He died in 1859. The mother is still living on the place where she first settled on her arrival in this country. After the subject of our sketch reached his fourteenth year he was apprenticed to the trade of wood-turning. He continued so engaged until his twentieth year, when the war broke out. He promptly enlisted on the 8th of August, 1861, for three years in the 10th Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry. His regiment participated in all the hard-fought battles of the siege of Corinth, Iuka, Second Corinth battle, Jackson, Mississippi, Grenada, and others. He was severely wounded at the battle of Jackson, and was taken prisoner while in the hospital. After his release he rejoined his regiment at Bridgeport, Alabama. His time expiring soon afterward, he returned to St. Louis and worked at his trade for one year, when he purchased a farm near Hoyleton, and removed to it and commenced its cultivation, and at which he continued until the 2d of December, 1876, when he removed to Nashville to take the position of deputy under Sheriff May. After the expiration of Sheriff May's term of office he accepted the same position under Sheriff Lane. On the 23d of November, 1867, he married Miss Minnie Rabenneek, a native of Germany, but a resident of St. Louis at the time of her marriage. Five children have been born to them, three of whom are living. He is a republican in politics, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864, and has voted that ticket to the present. Both he and his estimable wife are members of the Lutheran church. In 1870 he was elected Justice of the Peace, and re-elected in 1874, and in 1876 resigned the office to accept the office of deputy sheriff, which he now holds and fills to the acceptance of his numerous friends.

LEOPOLD MARX

Was born on the Moselle, in Prussia, on the 16th of September, 1832. Both of his parents are dead. The subject of our sketch had but little advantages in his youth for obtaining such an education as falls to the lot of most boys. At the age of thirteen he was compelled to help the family. He remained at home until he was twenty-two years of age, at which time he emigrated to

America, landing in New York in August, 1854. He remained in the city for six months engaged in the manufacturing of cigars, but not finding that business profitable he abandoned it. In fact, the business barely supported him, he being oftentimes compelled to go without sufficient food. He in company with another unfortunate rented a room for one dollar per month, and lived on dry bread, supplemented occasionally by a cup of coffee given them by a kind neighbor. About this time he received fifty dollars from home, and with that amount in his pocket he wisely concluded to go west. He stopped at Cleveland, Ohio, for two weeks, but finding nothing to do, he went still further west until he reached Peoria, Illinois, where he engaged in the peddling business, carrying a heavy pack on his back throughout the country. After one year of the hardest kind of labor possible he saved enough of money to purchase an old horse and wagon, and with this new outfit continued the business until 1859, when he removed to Bellville, and from that point continued the peddling business until 1862, when he commenced purchasing mules for the government. In 1863 he removed to Nashville, Washington county, Illinois, where he opened a store, and where he has permanently resided ever since. He has also stores in Carmi and Red Bud, Randolph county, Illinois.

On the 23d of April, 1865, he was united in marriage to Miss Henrietta Strauss, who was a native of Italy, but a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio, at the time of her marriage. Five children have been born to them to hallow and bless this union, four of whom are living, and all yet beneath the parental roof. The parents of Mrs. Marx were named Strauss, and were natives of Munich. They emigrated to America in 1852, and settled in Boston, where the father died. Thus is briefly sketched the life of Mr. Marx. He started in life, as will be seen, under adverse circumstances, but by patient toil and the most rigid economy, he has succeeded in gaining for himself and family a comfortable competency. In the community where he has resided for a number of years, and where he is best known, he is regarded as an upright and honorable man and a respected citizen.

DR. JAMES J. TROUTT

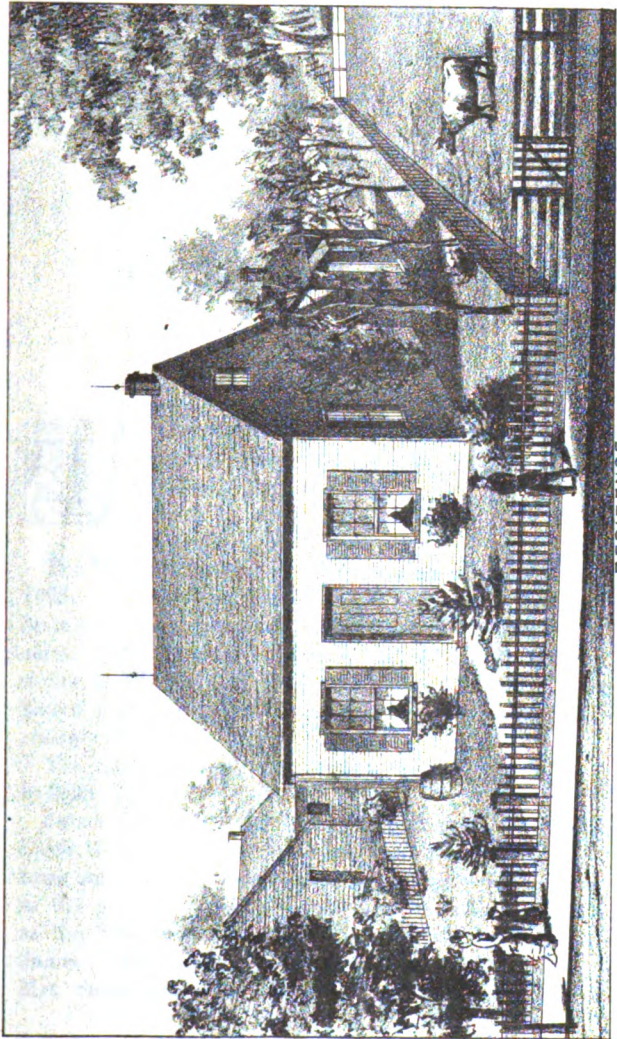
Was born in Todd county, Kentucky, on the 22d of October, 1844. His father emigrated to Illinois in 1863, and settled on a farm one mile west of Nashville, Illinois. James J. remained at home until he was twenty-one years of age, when he commenced tilling the soil, and followed the occupation of a farmer for four years. After which he commenced reading medicine in the office of Dr. Thomas Burgess of Nashville, and at the end of a year entered the Medical Department of the University of New York and graduated from that institution in 1872. After graduating he received an appointment as surgeon on board of an emigrant ship. He made a trip in that capacity to England, and while there also visited other parts of Great Britain. After his return to America he came to Elkton in this county, and commenced the practice of medicine. He continued at the latter place for four years, and then went to St. Louis, and for three months was in attendance upon the clinics of Dr. Boeslinier. He then located in St. Libory in St. Clair county, where he remained for one year and a half, and then removed to Nashville, where he has since resided.

On the 14th of May, 1872, he was united in marriage to Miss Martha E. ——. She is a native of Nashville.

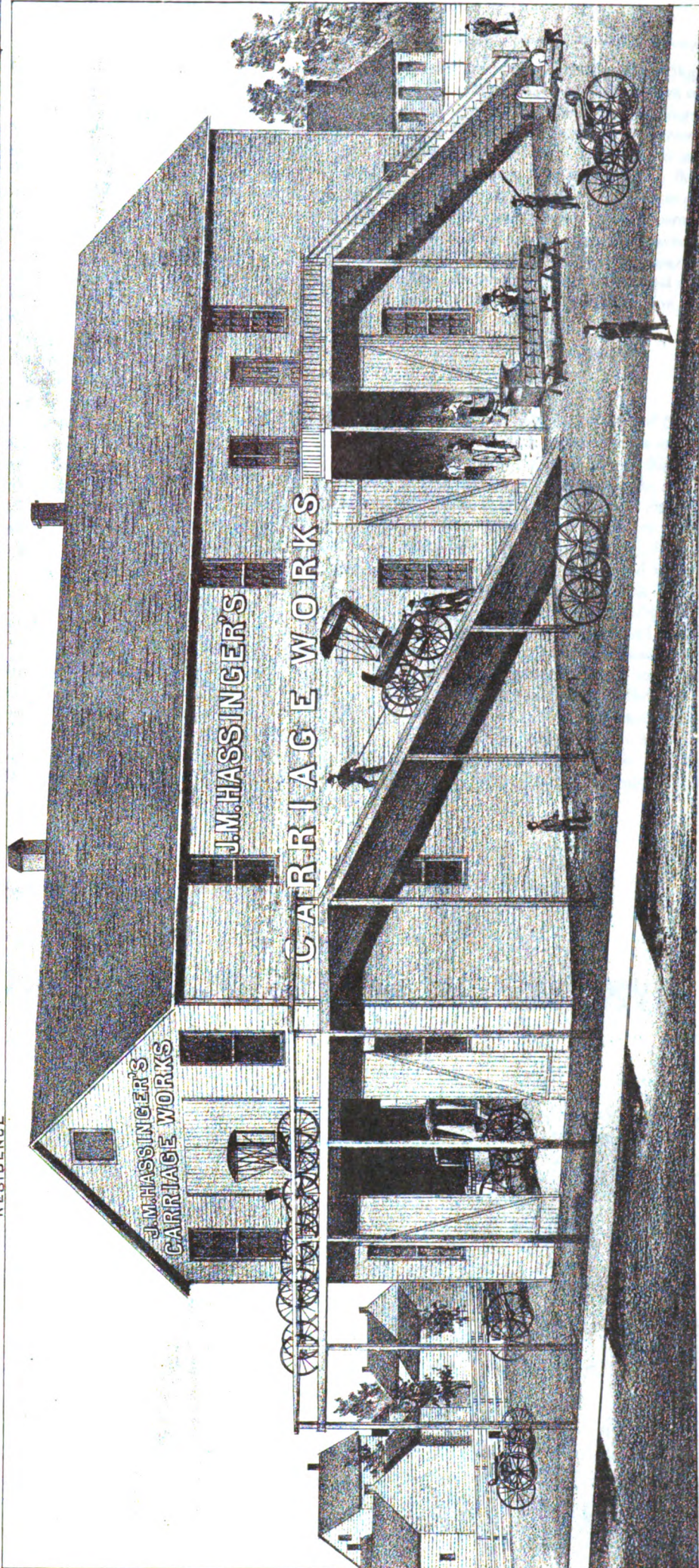
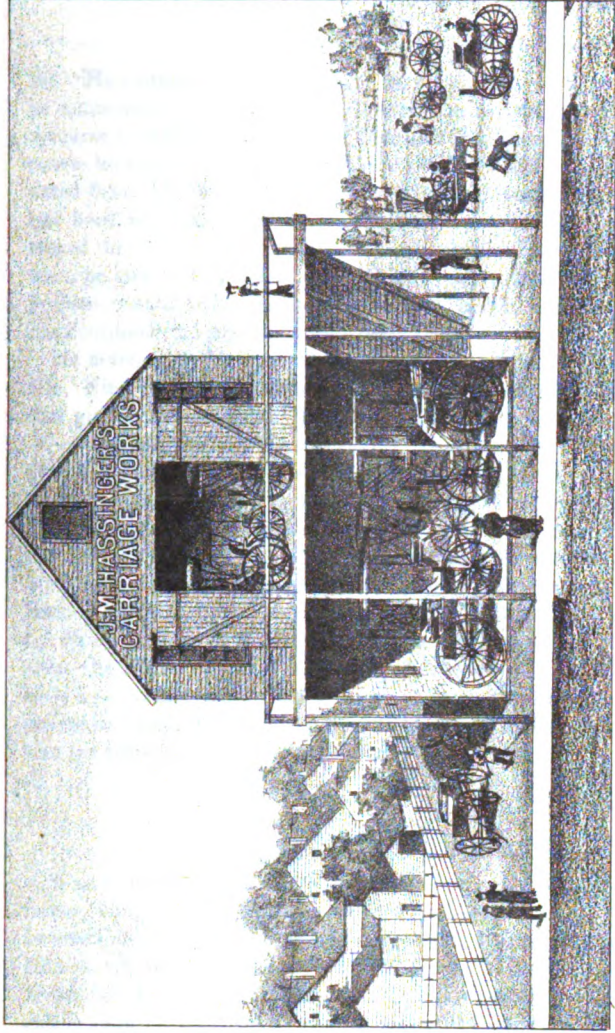
The Doctor belongs to the regular school of medicine, and from his studious habits and gentlemanly deportment is fast rising into favor as a physician. He is yet comparatively a young man, but it is safe to predict for him a successful future and a brilliant reputation as a practitioner in the healing art.

Dr. C. BERNREUTER,

Was born in the kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, on the 26th of November, 1826. In the year 1841 Jacob Bernreuter, his father, emigrated to America, and settled in Madison county, Illinois, near Edwardsville. The Doctor's youth was spent in the school of his native county, and after his arrival here he worked upon a farm until the breaking out of the Mexican war, when he enlisted in Co. E., Capt. Wheeler's company, 2d Regt., Illinois Infantry, Col. Bissell commanding. The regiment was attached to General Wool's Division under General Taylor. He participated in the battle of Buena Vista. After his retirement from the army he entered the ministry of the M. E. Church, and traveled as a circuit rider the states of Iowa and Wisconsin.



RESIDENCE



NASHVILLE CARRIAGE WORKS, NASHVILLE, ILL. J.M. HASSINGER, PROPRIETOR.
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHATONS, SPRING WAGONS &c. MANUFACTURED TO ORDER AND FOR THE TRADE. ALL WORK WARRANTED. SPECIAL ATTENTION TO REPAIRING

sin. He continued in the ministry for eight years, at the end of which time he commenced reading medicine. After the necessary study he entered for a course in the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis. After completing the course he entered the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri, and graduated from that institution in 1862. He then commenced the practice, and has been so engaged up to the present time. In 1859 Dr. Bernreuter removed to Nashville, Illinois, where he remained and practiced until 1863, when he located in Fosterburg, Madison county, Ills., where he continued his profession until 1872. He then returned to Nashville, and as before intimated has continued the practice with great success.

He married Catherine Stullken. She was a resident of Madison county, Ills. Nine children have been born to them, seven of whom are living, viz.: four girls and three boys. Lydia, the eldest daughter, is married to Jacob —, and is a resident of Clay county, Illinois. The Doctor as stated before has been very successful in the practice of medicine. His business is large and lucrative, and is increasing in proportion as his professional skill becomes known. He has not been a resident of the county for a long number of years, but in the short time he has been here he has succeeded in building up a practice that is enviable, and numbers among his patrons the leading citizens of both town and county. If these facts are any criterion by which to judge of a professional man's ability or fitness for his calling, then the Doctor is richly entitled to, and deserves the high esteem in which he is held by the community as a physician. In his professional life he is courteous, quiet, and dignified, and in his private life an honest and Christian gentleman.

JOHN HENRY DUECKER

Was born in Prussia on the 9th of January, 1833. Conrod Duecker, his father, emigrated to America in 1852 and settled in St. Louis, Mo., where he remained until 1855, when he removed to Nashville, Washington county, Illinois, where he remained until his death, which occurred on the 8th of December, 1874. John Henry spent his boyhood days in the schools of his native country, until he arrived at the age of 14, when he was apprenticed to the trade of carpenter and wood worker. When he came to America he

stopped in St. Louis and remained there for fourteen years working at his trade. While there he married Miss Charlotte Hanrichs, a native of Min-don, in Prussia, but a resident of St. Louis at the time of her marriage. This event occurred on the 22d of May, 1857. This union has been blessed by four children now living. In 1866 he left St. Louis and removed to Nashville, Ill., where he has since resided. Soon after his arrival in the latter place he commenced the manufacture and repairing of all kinds of farm machinery. Two years ago he added blacksmithing and general repair shop for iron work, and at the present time is busily engaged manufacturing plows, harrows, wagons, and in fact all kinds of implements in general use among the farmers. As a workman he is skillful and honest, and all work turned out by him bears evidence of thorough workmanship and the employment of the very best material.

EDWARD HUFF

Was born in Bellville, St. Clair county, Illinois, on the 11th of November, 1855. William Huff, his father, is at present a resident of the same place, and has been for a period of over forty years. He was one of the first boot and shoe dealers in the place, and is still largely engaged in the same business. The subject of our sketch is the fourth of a family of six children, four boys and two girls. He attended the schools of his native town until he attained the age of fifteen years, when he entered his father's store and learned the business of shoe dealer. He remained so engaged until 1878, when he removed to Nashville, Illinois, and, in connection with his brother, opened a shoe store, and is at present still engaged in the business. He is yet young, but he is thoroughly imbued with western push and enterprise, and with his careful, prudent, habits and good business tact, the problem of success is easily solved. On the 11th of February, 1879, he was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Vetter, a native and resident of Bellville, Illinois. Mr. Huff has a large store in Nashville, and it is well stocked with every description of fine goods, as well as the more ordinary kinds, and his manner of introducing his goods and honorable and fair dealing with his customers, makes his place the resort of all those desiring anything in the boot and shoe line.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN AND PRECINCT OF ASHLEY.



HIS precinct is bounded on the north by Richview, on the east by Jefferson county, on the south by Dubois, and on the west by Nashville precinct.

FIRST SETTLERS.

The Woodromes were the first settlers of this precinct; they came in 1825. In the autumn following William and Burton Nichols, from the State of Georgia, came and settled on section (23) twenty-three in this precinct. Soon after these followed Elijah Smith, Thomas Howell and the widow McMillian. She had a very large family, who have all long since passed from earth, except one daughter, the widow I. T. Wheelis, who yet resides in the township.

The following were the persons who settled in the precinct previous to 1828:

James Veach, William Green, Stephen McKenzie, David McKenzie, John Steele, John Woodrome, William Woodrome, Joel Woodrome, David Woodrome and Jordan Woodrome, all sons of James Woodrome, the first settler in the precinct. They all settled in the same locality, and it was known as the "Woodrome Settlement." About that time, 1827, or soon after, James Lock, and the widow Smith, mother of James Smith, Esq., came. Mrs. Smith settled on the farm where James Smith now lives, and where

he has lived for more than fifty years. This precinct was formerly called Beaucoup, and the village of Old Beaucoup was for a long time the voting place for the citizens. At that time there were but three voting places in the county. The name of the precinct was afterwards changed to Hickory Mound. The voting place was then near the centre of the precinct, at the residence of C. Ball. The next change in the voting place was made to the old town of Richview, and afterwards to Ashley, where it has since remained.

The Central railroad was built through the precinct in 1854. The St. Louis and South-eastern was built in 1870.

The first preaching was by the Methodist Episcopal denomination, at the house of James Woodrome, in 1826 or 1827. The first regular preaching was by the same society, at the residence of James Jackson.

FIRST SCHOOL.

The first school taught in the precinct was in a log building that had been occupied by James Woodrome as a residence. Upon the death of his wife, he lived with his sons, and his home was converted into a school-house. This was in 1829. The first teacher was Jarvis Jackson. School was taught in this building by various teachers until 1836, when the Woodrome sons converted the house into a stable, and from that time until 1840 school was

taught in the residences of various citizens of the precinct, and in the horse mill owned by Benjamin Heyerman. In 1840 the settlers "clubbed" together and erected a small log school-house on the site of the present town of Ashley. The lumber used in the building was sawed by hand with a "whip-saw," and its roof was covered with clap-boards.

William H. Blair was the first teacher in this building. This house was also used for religious services by the members of the M. E. Church.

THE FIRST CHURCH HOUSE

Built in the precinct was a log-house on section (24) twenty-four, in about the year 1840. It was burned down, and in 1846 the citizens replaced it with a brick structure.

THE TOWN OF ASHLEY,

Situated at the crossing of the Ill. Central and the St. Louis & South-Eastern railroads, was laid out on the west half of the north-east quarter of section (27) twenty-seven, in township (2) two, south range (1) one west, on the 10th day of May, 1854, by Darius Greenup, county surveyor. The plat of said town was recorded on the 27th day of May, 1854. The original proprietor was Dr. J. M. Lucas. Additions were made by J. Condit Smith, James Smith, and the Duckermann heirs. Dr. Lucas opened and run a small drug store on the place before it was legally and formally laid out as a town in 1853.

FIRST STORES.

The first goods were sold in Ashley by Truman Gilbert, in 1854. He was followed by E. Mansfield, who opened a general store in the spring of 1855. Later in the same year T. H. Hobbs & Co. opened a general store; and some time during the same year Elias Gilbert opened a general stock or goods.

MILLS.

In the year 1854, P. M. and E. McNail built the first mill in the town of Ashley. It was at first only a saw-mill, but in 1855 a small grist-mill was attached, and later they erected a regular flouring-mill of two run of burrs. They also attached a woolen card-mill. These mills were afterwards sold out and removed to Pinkneyville, this state.

In 1866 Coffey, Brown & Harrison erected a large mill of four run of burrs. These mills do an extensive business, shipping large quantities of flour annually.

In 1873 L. Post erected a mill of two run of burrs, and in connection with it a fruit-drying establishment.

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

The first blacksmith shop was kept by A. M. Cundiff, in 1850.

CHURCH BUILDINGS.

The first church built in the town was in 1856, by the Methodists. A more detailed account of the churches will be found elsewhere in this book.

HOTELS.

The first boarding-house was kept by L. B. Morrow, in 1855.

The first regular hotel was opened in 1856, by W. J. Stevenson. The present hotels are the Pacific Hotel and the Ashley House.

BANKS.

In July, 1877, a bank was opened by Pace Bros. The firm is composed of W. C. Pace, E. C. Pace and C. E. Hammond. W. C. Pace is president, and E. C. Pace is the cashier.

SOUTHERN REFUGEES.

During the war of the Rebellion there was an order that all persons whose fortunes had been destroyed by the contending armies, and who desired to leave their desolated homes in the South, and make their homes in the North, would be furnished free transportation for one hundred miles, into a free state. This town, being situated ninety-eight miles above Cairo, they were put off at this place in great numbers. This taxed the benevolence of the citizens; but on all occasions they proved themselves equal to the emergency, and notwithstanding it was regarded a great drawback to the place, all was done that was possible to relieve their suffering condition. "Old John Robinson," of circus fame, upon one occasion while in the place "showing," gave the refugees \$200.00.

A. J. Hosmer, who fell in the war of the rebellion at the battle of Stone River, was the first lawyer who resided in the town. A more extended

mention of the lawyers is found in the chapter on the Bench and Bar of Washington county.

NEWSPAPERS.

First, the *Ashley Gazette*, by Hosmer & Pace, established in 1857; next, the *Experiment*, by Robert Fleming; the next, the *Ashley Herald*, by David Benton; and then came the present *Ashley Gazette*, by J. W. O'Bryant. See History of the Press in another chapter.

SCHOOLS OF ASHLEY.

Mention has already been made of the log school-house, the first in town, and of the first teacher, Mr. Blair. He and John M. Hunter taught alternately in this building for a number of years, when a frame-building, with three rooms, was built on a lot near the present residence of Dr. Welch. Among the teachers who taught in this building as principals were: Mr. Lewis Newton, E. Way, Peter A. Smith, James H. Craig, T. W. Bates, and J. W. Hudson. Assistants—Miss Mattie B. Hamilton, Miss Jenkins, Miss T. R. Haynes, Miss Amanda J. Marten, Miss Mattie Marten, Mrs. Charles, Misses Sallie and Alice Erwin, Mrs. E. M. Stearns, and Mr. Hugh McCaughn.

The present school building is a two-story brick building, and was erected in 1866. It has five departments. Edwin A. Hoyt was the first principal in this building; and the first who officiated as assistants were Misses Lydia A. Carter, Siddle, Nance and Cynthia C. Lacey. Since then the principals have been: Rev. Mr. Cole, C. W. Anderson, D. B. Van Syckle, Will L. Martin, J. S. Dervey, Hiram Force, C. H. Tatman, David Logan, and J. W. Hudson. Among the assistants who have taught in this building are: Misses Belle Troutt, Sallie C. Welch, Lizzie Welch, Pamela Lacey, Alice Baugh, Lucy Anderson, Sophia Thon, and Messrs. John F. Showalter, George French, Charles McCubben, John W. White, G. W. Stotsenburg, and Richard Thatcher.

The present (1879)—Frank M. Harris, principal. Assistants: Miss Nannie C. Anderson, Mrs. R. W. Ridgeway, Miss F. C. Chase, and Miss Ella McCourtney.

Present Board of Education—Col. E. C. Pace, Dr. E. Welch and E. C. Clark, Esq.

PRESENT COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

Below mention is made of the business interests of the town of Ashley.

DRY GOODS AND GENERAL STORES.

Harry Smith; G. E. Anglen; Skuer & Tuttle; N. R. Wheat; Monroe Kustim, who also makes the trade in custom-made clothing a specialty; Jonas Thon, also dealer in boots and shoes; Hiram Campbell, and W. L. Alden.

DRUG STORES.

The following firms are engaged in the drug and book business: Dr. W. C. Pace, Dr. G. W. Thompson and A. D. Welch & Co.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Thomas H. Benton & Co.; J. H. Ferguson & Co., and S. T. Martin & Co.

MILLINERY STORE.

Wicks & Hoefle; Mrs. G. E. Anglen; Mrs. Frank Smith; Mrs. L. J. Williamson.

The Furniture interests are represented by Mr. C. J. Geiger.

C. E. Hammond & Co. are the Hardware men of the town.

D. A. Carson is the Jeweler of the place.

The Meat Markets are owned by the firms of A. M. Nichols, and Crewes & Flanans.

Manufactory of Agricultural Implements and Blacksmithing: Seibert Bros.; G. W. Shreve; M. T. Murray and E. C. Clark.

MILLS.

Egypt Mills, by Coffey, Harrison & Co.; Ashley Mills, by P. W. McNail; Pearl Mills, by Smith & Post.

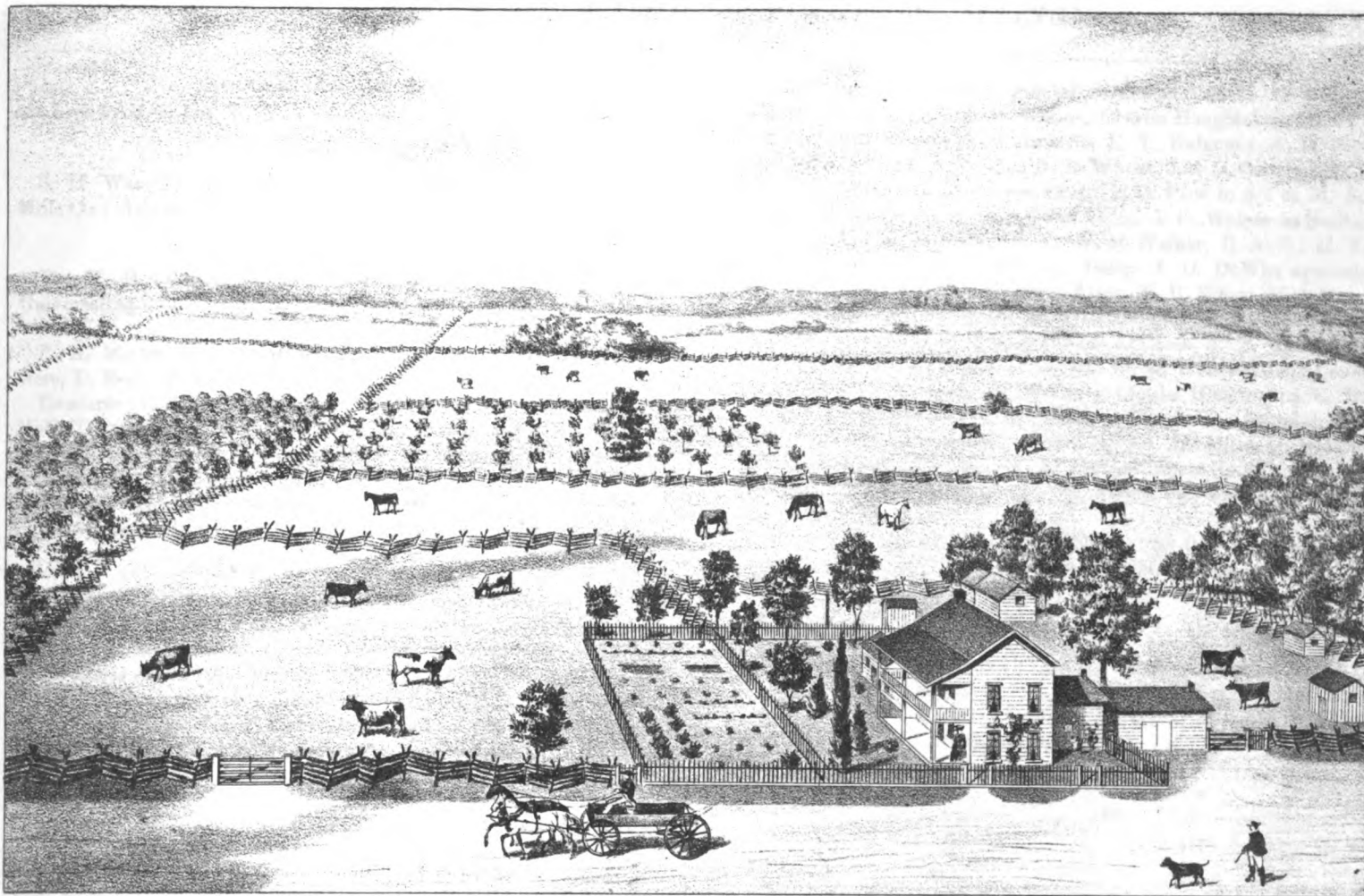
A. T. Coleman; James Bell represent the Lumber trade.

The Coopering business is carried on by John Key.

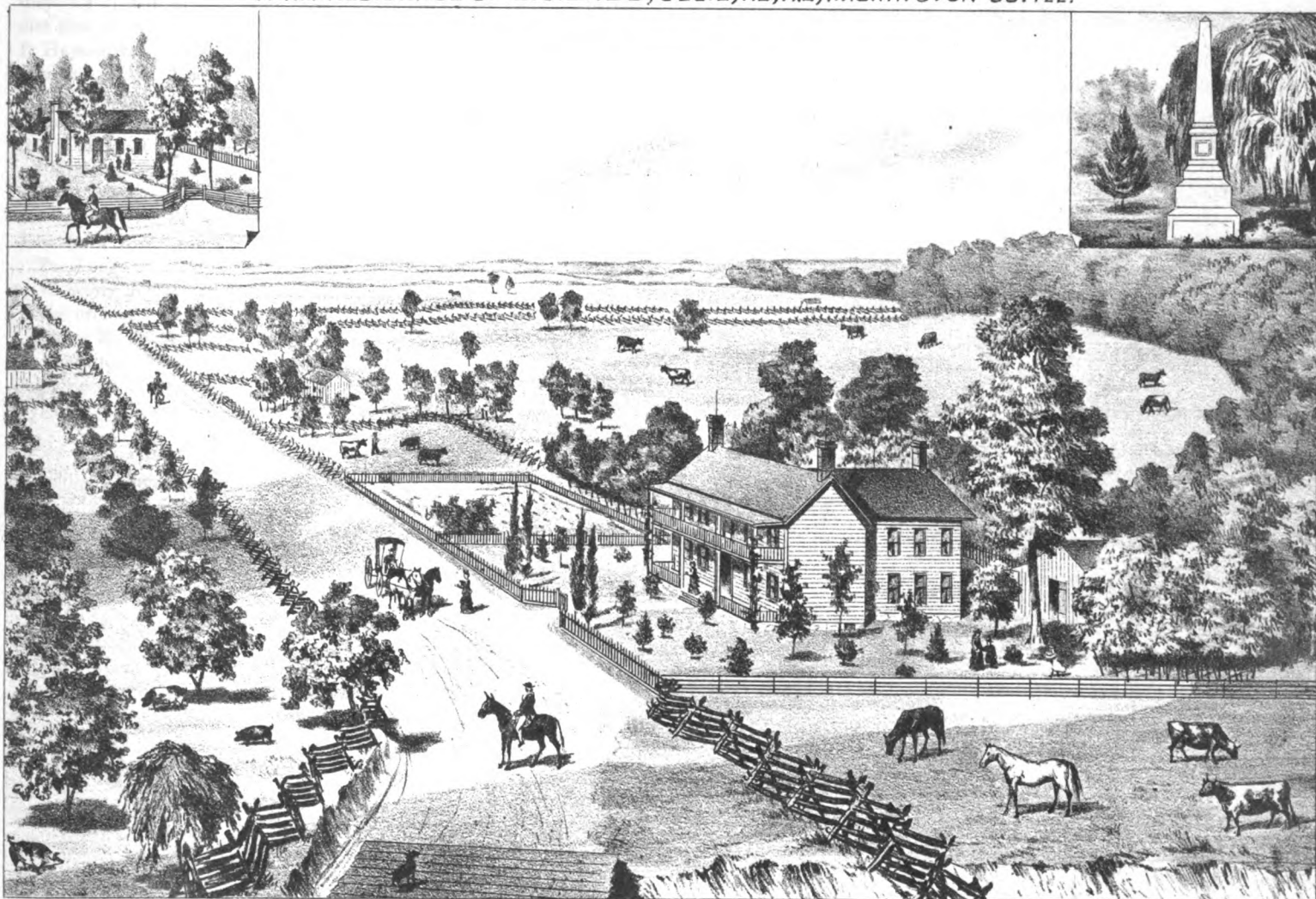
RESTAURANTS

are kept by J. M. Burghardt, J. W. Mitchell, and S. Staffan.

Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes: Jonas Thon; George Hilsweck, and Peter Wagner.



FARM RESIDENCE OF E.S.BABB, SEC.2,T.2,R.2,WASHINGTON CO. ILL.



THE FARM RESIDENCE OF THE LATE J.D.CARTER, SEC.1,T.3,R.1,WASHINGTON CO. ILL.

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES

are kept by R. J. Lee, D. W. Johnson, and A. J. McNail.

GRAIN DEALERS.

S. H. Watson; C. E. Hammond; J. J. Chase; H. Smith; the Egypt Mills Co.; Ashley Mills and the Pearl Mills.

CHURCHES.

The M. E. Church; M. E. Church South; Baptists; Christians, and Universalists.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

E. A. Mesler, Mayor. Aldermen: R. T. Coffey, W. H. Brooks, W. S. Gore, D. Berry, James Smith and George Siebert.

Treasurer: C. E. Anglen. Clerk: C. E. Hammond. Marshal: A. J. McNail. Attorneys: S. E. Catterlin, J. W. Hudson and T. M. Robinson.

Physicians.—Drs. W. C. Pace, D. Berry, E. Welch, G. W. Thompson, C. Van Orman and C. L. Fancher.

The Post Office is kept by Miss C. C. Lacey, P. M.

We append a history of the Beneficial Societies of Ashley.

CLAY LODGE NO. 153, A. F. & A. M. *

At a meeting of Master Masons of Richview and vicinity, on the 31st day of July, 1854, Dr. J. M. Lucas presented a dispensation empowering them to work as a Lodge of Master Masons, under the name of Clay Lodge, No. 153. J. W. Lucas was W. M.; George T. Hoke, S. W.; Dr. H. B. Lucas, J. W.

Soon after a charter was granted to the following chartered members: Dr. J. M. Lucas, Judge Geo. T. Hoke, Dr. H. B. Lucas, Ed. C. Dew, James P. Haynes, Judge W. M. Phillips and Dr. G. W. Hotchkiss.

The following persons became members during the first year of the Lodge's existence: John L. Post, Philip Dorr, Dr. Hiram Barber, R. C. Hagerman, R. S. House, H. G. W. Whittenberg, M. B. Thurman, J. A. Cox, Dr. J. W. Cameron and Judge W. J. Stephenson.

In the fall of 1857 the lodge was removed to Ashley, and its meetings have been held there since. Dr. J. M. Lucas, the first W. M., served continuously in that capacity until 1860. Those that have been elected since that time are here given in the order of their election: A. M. Cundiff, James P. Haynes, Ed. C. Pace, James W. Hudson, Gen. C. Houghtaling, J. P. M. Harrison, W. M. Walker, Jonas Thon and Dr. David Berry.

Grant Lodge, at Richview, and Dubois Lodge, at Dubois, have been organized, and are composed largely of a membership taken from Clay Lodge and of territory formerly belonging thereto.

Clay Lodge has in the past few years been called to plant the "sprig of Acacia" over the last resting-place of some of her prominent members; among them, Judge W. J. Stephenson, Dr. E. T. Ridgeway, John L. Post, John L. McBride, and William Goodaker.

The Lodge communications are held in Coffey's Hall, on Monday nights, on or before the full moon in each month.

The present (1879) officers are:

James W. Hudson, W. M.; John B. Kelley, S. W.; N. R. Wheat, J. W.; M. Kernstine, Treas.; C. E. Hammond, Sec.; J. P. M. Harrison, S. D.; John Spear, J. D.; W. R. Tabb, S. S.; J. S. Foulks, J. S.; D. T. Hill, Tyler; J. L. Seargeant, Chaplain.

ASHLEY CHAPTER 141 ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

Ashley Chapter was instituted April 20, 1870, under dispensation from

* Data from J. W. Hudson, W. M.

Grand Chapter of Illinois, granted to Companions M. D. Brown, C. E. Hammond, E. C. Pace, J. P. Watson, Charles Houghtaling, Hiram Campbell, W. J. Stephenson, S. E. Catterlin, E. T. Ridgeway, A. H. Brown, W. W. Coffey, William M. Walker, N. R. Wheat, Joel D. Carter, J. D. DeWitt and J. J. Chase; also authorized Comp. E. C. Pace to act as M. E. H. P., Comp. M. D. Brown as King, and Comp. J. P. Watson as Scribe. J. J. Chase, C. H.; W. W. Coffey, P. S.; W. M. Walker, R. A. C.; E. T. Ridgeway, Treas.; C. E. Hammond, Sec. Comp. J. D. DeWitt appointed M. 3 V.; Comp. H. Campbell, M. 2 V.; Comp. N. R. Wheat, M. 1 V.

On the 7th day of October, 1870, charter granted to Companions E. C. Pace, A. H. Brown, H. Campbell, John J. Chase, J. P. Watson, J. P. M. Harrison, R. L. Caldwell, J. D. Carter, W. B. Westcott, John Coulter, Wm. M. Walker, N. R. Wheat, W. W. Coffey, Charles Houghtaling, C. E. Hammond, S. E. Catterlin. Dated at Chicago and St. Louis; signed Jno. M. Pearson, G. H. Priest and others; attested by Jas. H. Miles, G. Sec., and the officers were regularly installed and Ashley Chapter No. 141 proclaimed duly installed. No change being made in officers, they stood same as under dispensation.

The Chapter has a pleasant hall; they occupy the same hall as the Blue Lodge, and are now in a flourishing condition. Being out of debt and with little expenses, there is no reason why Ashley Chapter should not become the leading chapter in this part of the State.

The present officers are: E. C. Pace, H. P.; N. R. Wheat, K.; G. E. Anglen, S.; Comp. J. P. Harrison, C. H.; Comp. E. A. Wesler, P. S.; Comp. S. H. Watson, R. A.; Comp. S. E. Catterlin, Treas.; Comp. C. E. Hammond, Sec.; Comp. H. Campbell, M. 3 V.; Comp. J. H. Offill, M. 2 V.; Comp. H. Smith, M. 1 V.; Comp. Samuel Johnson, Tyler.

ASHLEY LODGE NO. 302 I. O. O. F.

was instituted on the 25th of March, 1862. Charter members are: G. M. Alden, W. D. Mitchell, W. L. Alden, L. J. Martin, J. Thon, W. D. Frost and R. Wheelis, all of whom are living.

The first officers were: W. D. Mitchell, N. G.; E. C. Clark, V. G.; G. M. Alden, R. Sec.; W. Alden, Treas.

Present officers are: E. C. Clark, N. G.; H. Peck, V. G.; J. Skillman, R. Sec.; J. Thon, Treas.

ASHLEY ENCAMPMENT NO. 107 I. O. O. F.

was organized October 18th, 1870. The charter members were: W. L. Alden, E. C. Clark, J. Thon, E. Welch, H. Rhudoff, J. M. Dawson, G. W. Shreeve.

The first officers were: W. L. Alden, C. P.; G. W. Shreeve, S. W.; E. C. Clark, Treas.; E. Welch, Scribe.

The present officers are: J. Thon, C. P.; W. R. Key, S. W.; G. W. Shreeve, Treas.; J. Skillman, Scribe.

THE VILLAGE OF BEAUCOUP.

Is situated on the line of the St. Louis and South-eastern railroad, east of Nashville, in Ashley precinct. It was laid out in 1870 by James Garvin and Daniel Hay, proprietors.

It contains at the present (1879) a Post Office, one store, by E. Patterson, and a saw-mill, by Logan Livesay.

Major J. White, one of the oldest settlers of Washington county, lives in the vicinity. He came and settled in what was Washington county, near the present town of Carlyle, in 1818. He removed to the Beaucoup settlement in 1821, where he has since resided.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JAMES H. HUDSON

Was born in Maury county, Tennessee, July 23d, 1839. Eldest of three brothers, son of Rev. C. Y. and Mary M. Hudson. Educational advantages in early life limited to the common schools and private instructions of his father. His father removed to Hardin county on the Tennessee river when the subject of our sketch was about twelve years of age. He assisted on his father's farm during the summer months and attended school during the winter months. He entered Clifton Masonic Academy and completed an irregular scientific course. He afterwards taught several terms in the common schools. In 1860 he commenced the study of medicine, teaching during the day and reading evenings, but at the breaking out of the late civil war was compelled to abandon reading medicine and never resumed. Emigrated to Illinois with his father's family in 1862, stopped temporarily at Du Quoin, Perry county, came to Ashley in the spring of 1863, was soon after engaged as a clerk in the mustering and disbursing office under Captain B. G. Daniels, 13th United States Infantry, on whose recommendation he was appointed sergeant-major of the 136th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged in October, 1864. On his return to Ashley was elected principal of the public schools, a position which he has acceptably filled several times since. He was united in marriage May 7th, 1867, to Miss Lydia A. Carter, daughter of R. P. Carter, who are among the oldest citizens of Washington county. They have had born to them a family of five children, four living, viz.: Anna May, Freddie Logan (dead), Chesley Young, James Meharry, and Martha Eleanor.

Mr. Hudson attended and graduated at the St. Louis Law and Business University in 1869, was book-keeper for the firm of Coffey, Brown & Co. nearly two years. In 1869 was appointed deputy and acting collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Tennessee, composed of twelve counties, and assigned to duty at Columbia, Tennessee. In the latter part of 1870 he resigned this position and accepted a Professorship in McGee College, near Macon, Missouri, which he filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people, for three years. He then resigned and returned to Ashley, and having in 1869 been admitted to the bar, commenced the practice of law in partnership with Judge S. E. Catterlin, of Ashley. This partnership continued about five years, after which he opened an office alone, and is doing a large share of the legal business in the east part of the county. Mr. Hudson is politically a strong republican, and though reared in the south was always anti-slavery in sentiment; he is never boisterous or proscriptive politically, and has a host of personal friends who are democrats. He received the republican nomination for county superintendent of schools in Washington county in 1878, and was elected by a large majority, receiving a large share of democratic votes. Accustomed to attend upon the services of the sanctuary from a child, the subject of our sketch received in early life strong religious impressions leading to such convictions of trust and duty that at an early age he made a public confession of his faith in Christ and united with the Presbyterian church. He is very liberal toward all Christians. Has been a member and ruling elder of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for about twenty years. He is a zealous Mason, and has been five years Master of his lodge. He lives quietly on his little farm in the suburbs of Ashley, surrounded by a pleasant family. He spends most of his time in his law office, giving in the meantime necessary attention to the office of county superintendent. In official as well as in private life, his character and bearing has been that of an honest, conscientious, Christian gentleman. In his habits plain, temperate, and unostentatious.

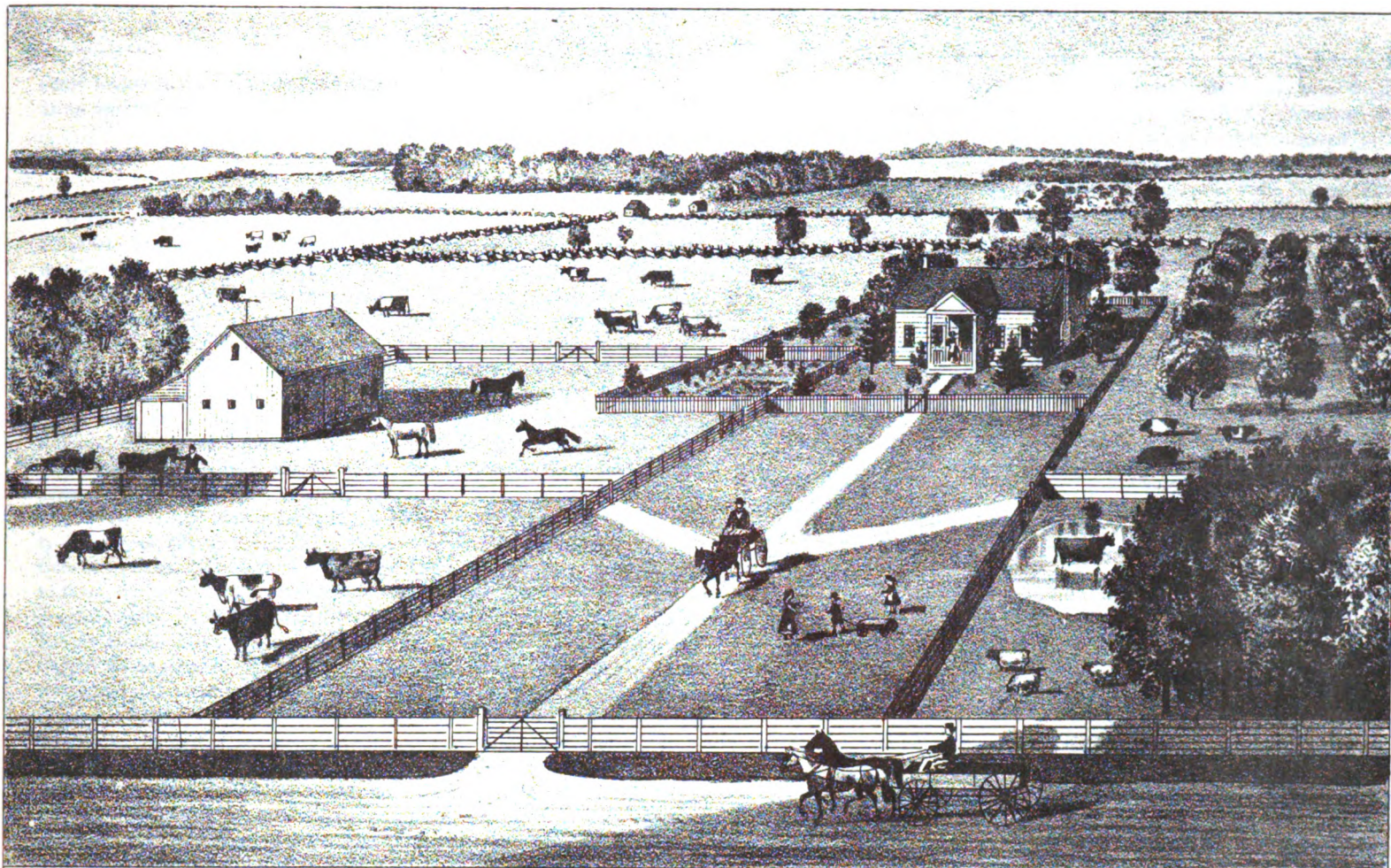
JAMES SMITH

Was born in Cumberland county, Kentucky, on the 1st of November, 1806. He is of Irish ancestry on the paternal side, and Scotch and Welsh on the maternal. His father, John Smith, was a native of North Carolina. He at an early age removed to Bedford county, Tennessee, and from there to Alabama, then to Kentucky, and back again to Tennessee. He died in 1828. The subject of our sketch is the eldest in a family of seven children, and is the only surviving member. He in company with his mother emigrated to Illinois, arriving in Washington county on the 15th of September, 1828. He squatted on a piece of land, a part of which the town of Ashley now stands. He still remains on the same quarter section on which he settled nearly a half century ago. On the 22d of January, 1833, he married a Miss Taylor. She was a native of Kentucky, but a resident of Kaskaskia, Illinois, at the time of her marriage. This union has been blessed with ten children, seven of whom are still living, and all married except two, who still remain beneath the parental roof.

Mr. Smith may be justly regarded as one of the pioneers of Washington county. He encountered the hardships of the pioneer era of the state, and right manfully did he bear his portion of the burden. The two first years of his residence in the county was full of trials and difficulties. He was compelled to haul all of his supplies of every kind from St. Louis and Shawneetown. This occasioned trips of considerable length, and through a country unsupplied with roads or bridges. To give the reader some idea of the state of the roads and the difficulty of crossing streams in those days, it may be mentioned that Mr. Smith was no less than seven days in coming from Mt. Vernon to Ashley, a distance of only fifteen miles. If space would permit it would be our pleasure to recount more fully the trials and tribulations through which this hardy old pioneer passed, to safely emerge at last, and now as he glides serenely down the vale of life he sees the land around him filled with wealth, prosperity, and the enlightened intelligence of the nineteenth century, which but for him and those like him, might yet be a barren waste. All honor to the sturdy, honest pioneers of the by-gone days.

Mr. Smith, in 1832, was one of the soldiers of the Black Hawk war, and in the late rebellion he gave freely of his means to its suppression, and furnished four stalwart soldiers in the persons of his sons. Frederick G. and John L. entered in 1861, in Company I, 44th Illinois Infantry. Frederick G. was killed at the battle of Adairsville, on the 17th of May, 1864. John L. was wounded in several engagements. Charles P. enlisted for three years in the 18th Illinois Infantry. He contracted disease while in the army, and died about one year after his term of enlistment had expired. S. R. Smith enlisted in Company C, 152d Illinois Infantry, and remained in the service until the close of the war. He was one of the gallant soldiers who accompanied Sherman in his famous "march to the sea." At Peach Tree Creek he captured the sword, horse, saddle and bridle of Col. Baker, of the 7th Georgia regiment, for which he was complimented and received the sword as a reward for his gallant conduct.

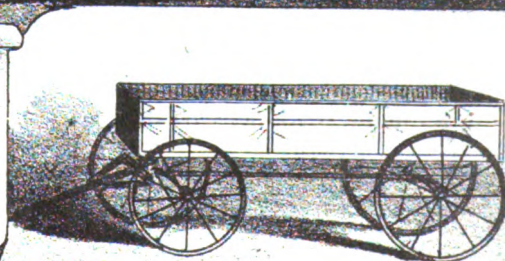
Mr. Smith is a Republican in politics. He however was formerly a Democrat. He cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson in 1828. He had a personal acquaintance with "Old Hickory," whom he admired, and regarded as the first statesman of the age. He remained steadfast to the party of his first choice until 1860, since which time he has voted the Republican ticket. He has occupied offices of trust in the gift of the people, and is one of the oldest justices of the peace in the county. It is with pleasure that we thus briefly outline the life of James Smith. In the community where he resides none



RESIDENCE AND STOCK FARM OF MORGAN JONES, SEC. 35, T. 2, S. R. 1 W. (ASHLEY T. P.) WASHINGTON CO. ILL.



J. L. RUNK.
CARRIAGE & WAGON MAKER,
SULKY & OTHER FLOWS,
HARROWS & FARMING IMPLEMENTS GENERALLY
CONSTRUCTED & REPAIRED.
NASHVILLE, ILLINOIS.



RESIDENCE & WORK SHOPS OF J. L. RUNK, NASHVILLE, ILL.

stand higher in the estimation of the citizens than he does. He is regarded as an upright, honest, and honorable man.

JOEL G. CARTER, (DECEASED.)

WAS born in South Carolina, May 8th, 1820; he was the son of Joel and Elizabeth Carter; his father was a soldier of the war of 1812, and his grandfather was a soldier of the revolutionary war. During the revolutionary war Joel Carter was a small boy, and the Tories came to his father's house in search of his gun; in order to make the boy tell where the gun was concealed they resorted to the vilest means, and small as he was they hung him three times in order to get the desired information, but every time they would let him down his answer was, I don't know where father is or his gun. Joel Carter with his family moved to Alabama, in the year 1833, where he followed the life of a planter until his death in 1852. The subject of our sketch was principally raised in Alabama and brought up to farming pursuits; he received a common school education. He was united in marriage Feb. 20th, 1845, to Miss Amelia S. George, who was born in Lincoln county, Tennessee, March 7th, 1829. Her grandfather was one of the early settlers of Indiana. By this union they have had a family of nine children born to them, five girls and four boys in the order of their ages. They are, William Joel, Amanda C., Adkins Harrison, Martha Amelia, George D., Artelia E., Robert Henry, Emma Z., and Minnie May. During our late civil war Mr. Carter, whose interests were identified with the south, and his adopted state, whose institutions and liberties he believed to be imperiled by the arrogant manner of the northern abolitionists, like a patriotic citizen he was among the first of the sons of the south to rally to that standard which had for its object the preservation of its homes, firesides and property; he fought with a patriotic zeal, and was willing to lay down his life in the cause he thought a just one. Though the armies of the south were vanquished by the superior numbers, yet the cause they thought a just one still lives in the minds of those who participated in that sanguinary conflict. But after the war was over and peace and quiet restored, Mr. Carter forgot the past, and in March, 1868, he with his family emigrated to Washington county, Ill., and settled in the south-east part of Ashley township, where he lived until his death, Jan. 26th, 1878. During his residence in this county he built a fine farm residence on his place, a view of which can be seen elsewhere in this work. A lover of nature and a farmer of choice he sought by all means to improve and adorn his rural surroundings; and he cherished an ambition to excel in agriculture. His wife is still in possession of and carries on the farm. He was a member of the M. E. Church, South. He professed his faith in that church as early as 1842; he was a faithful member, and for twenty years was class-leader, steward and Sabbath-school superintendent in the church of his choice. As a man, the various duties of life, enjoined by the laws of association upon each member of a community were performed by Mr. Carter with a full sense of his responsibility in those essentials and with laudable heartiness. He was a master mason and a member of the chapter where he always proved himself worthy, and when his brothers were called to perform the last sad rites and consign him to his narrow home in the valley, they could all say with sorrowful hearts, one more good and true brother has gone to his lodge celestial; "that building not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

ROBERT P. CARTER.

AMONG the substantial farmers of Washington county, Robert P. Carter, of Ashley Precinct, is justly accorded a place. He was born in Tennessee, Nov. 8th, 1813. His father, Richard P. Carter, was a native of Virginia, and of English ancestry. When a young man he settled in Tennessee, where he married Miss Sarah Winrow, a native of Tennessee. In about 1819 he emigrated with his family to Illinois, and settled in what is now Clinton county,

where he lived three years; he then removed his family near Nashville, where they remained for about seven years. In 1829 he removed to Morgan county, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1837. The subject of our sketch, at the death of his father, returned to Washington county, where he has since resided. Dec. 24, 1840, he was united in marriage to Miss Martha J. Logan, a resident of Washington county, but a native of Tennessee; by this union they have a family of five children; viz.: William H., now living in the town of Ashley, Lydia A., now the wife of J. W. Hudson, county school superintendent, James M., teacher, Philander A. C., now living at home, Marietta J., wife of C. W. Mitchell, now living in Nashville. For nearly forty years Mr. Carter has lived upon section twenty-two, near Ashley. He has a fine, well-improved farm. He has grown with the growth of the country. Sixty years has wrought a wonderful change in the civilization of the west; then a wilderness with Indians, trees and grasses indigenous to the soil, overspreading the entire state. Now we have railroads, cities, villages and fruitful fields, with the promise of a future that is designed to startle the world with its wonderful progress. The pen never tires eulogizing those hardy pioneers, the forerunners of civilization; but pioneering will soon cease, and we will know of it only in song and history. In politics Mr. Carter was formerly a Whig, and when the Republican party sprang into life he identified himself with that party, and has always been a strong supporter of its principles. Religiously, he and his wife have been members of the M. E. Church for the last forty-five years. Such is a brief sketch of one of the oldest citizens in Washington county. Quiet in his demeanor, industrious and honest, he is a fair type of the early pioneers of the west.

C. E. HAMMOND

Is a native of Illinois, and was born in Galena, August 12th, 1830. John R. Hammond, his father, was a native of New York. He emigrated to Equality, in Southern Illinois, in 1822, where two years later he married Miss Catherine Tomlinson, who was a native of North Carolina. In 1827, Mr. Hammond removed to Galena, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1832. There were three children born to John R. and Catherine Hammond, two of whom are yet living; viz.: the subject of our sketch and Hahala, wife of Samuel H. Scales, Shullsburg, Wis. C. E. Hammond remained at home until his fourteenth year, when he entered the printing office of W. T. Carpenter, and learned the printer's trade. He remained so engaged for one year and then returned home, where he remained for some time, and then again entered the printing office. After eight months had passed he quit the office, and in the fall of 1849, went to California via New Orleans. He remained in the gold diggings until 1852, when he, in connection with J. O. P. Burnside, started the *Freeport Bulletin*. In 1855 he returned home and sold the paper. He afterwards settled in Nora, in his native county, and engaged in general merchandising, and continued the business until 1858, when he received the Democratic nomination for sheriff, and was beaten by a small majority, although the county was largely Republican. In 1860 he removed to Nashville, in this county, where he engaged in the printing business, publishing the *Washington County Herald* until 1862, when he sold out and removed to Tamaroa, Ills., and in the spring of 1863 removed to Ashley, where he has since resided. On the 1st of May, 1856, he married Miss Mary C. Graves, a native of Kentucky, but a resident of Illinois at the time of her marriage. Six children have been born to them, three of whom are living. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a member of the M. E. Church. He at present is actively engaged in the hardware and grocery trade, and is also one of the firm of Pace, Bros. & Co., bankers, Ashley, Ills. He has an interest likewise in a bank at Marion, Williamson county, Ills. Mr. Hammond is one of the true, energetic business men of Ashley, and has been eminently successful in his business pursuits during the last fifteen years. As a man and a citizen he is universally respected for his sterling worth and strict probity of character.

HISTORY OF IRVINGTON PRECINCT.

IS situated in the extreme north-eastern part of the county, bounded on the north by Clinton county, east, by Marion and Jefferson counties, south, by Richview, and west, by Hoyleton. It comprises a good body of land, a portion of which was originally timber land, and is now occupied by a thrifty, intelligent class of farmers.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settler was a Mr. Scott and family, who located on section 16, in the year 1827. In 1828 came Richard and Abner Jolliff, and John Lock in 1829. In 1830 John Faulkner, Daniel Waller, John Williams, Thomas A. Nichols and William Crabtree. In 1831 came M. G. Faulkner, and the next year, 1832, Jhiel Williams.

The early settlers who continued to locate in what is now Irvington precinct, prior to the year 1840, were L. B. Baldwin, Miles Hewett, William Trout, Robert Davis, R. Foster and Charles Downer.

The early residents above mentioned were from the States of Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana, and were a hardy, honest, industrious people.

EARLY SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

The first school-house built in the township was on section 22, in the year 1844, and the first teacher was William Leeper. Prior to 1844 schools were held at different places, in vacant cabins.

The first school taught was by Alexander Ford, who was soon taken sick, and Alexander Faulkner finished his term. This school was held in a vacant residence on section 16, belonging to M. G. Faulkner. There are now seven school-houses in the precinct.

CHURCHES.

The preaching in the early days was done for many years at the residences of the settlers. There are now four church buildings in the precinct—three in the village of Irvington, and one on section 23.

IRVINGTON,

a town situated on the line of the Illinois Central railroad, is quite an enterprising place, and the centre of a large portion of the trade of the precinct.

The town was laid out by S. Y. Henry, and the first house built in the place was the depot of the Illinois Central railroad. The second was by Louis Mienzer. It was a store-house, and he was the first person to establish a store.

Irvington has a population of about three hundred; two stores—General store by L. Fouts; Drug Stores kept by Henry & Goodner and John M. Scott; Blacksmith and Wagon shop by George Wright.

Mrs. Maden keeps the only Hotel of the town.

A Flouring Mill is owned and operated by William Brownlee. This mill was built in the year 1865 by N. E. Way. It has three run of burrs.

Dr. J. G. Munsell is the only Physician of the place.

There is one Harness-shop, carried on by L. Baldridge, and a Saw-mill by James A. Baldridge, and an Elevator by J. T. Henry.

CHURCHES.

There are three Churches in the town; namely, Methodist, Baptist and Christian.

IRVINGTON LODGE NO. 381 I. O. O. F.*

was organized on the 11th of March, 1869, by D. A. White, Special Deputy.

The following were Charter Members: John F. Mitchell, John C. Wilson, Wilson D. Frost, Henry M. Johnson, David Fouts.

The first officers were: Wilson D. Frost, N. G.; John C. Wilson, V. G.; John F. Mitchell, R. S.; Henry M. Johnson, P. S.; David Fouts, Treas.

The Trustees were: John F. Mitchell, H. M. Johnson, D. H. Reeves, J. C. Wilson. The first Deputy was W. D. Frost.

The present officers, elected January 1st, 1879, are: J. G. Munselle, N. G.; R. D. Baldwin, V. G.; B. O. Mitchell, Sec.; David Fouts, Treas.; B. O. Mitchell, Deputy.

The Lodge is in a prosperous and healthy condition.

IRVINGTON LODGE A. F. & A. M. NO. 650.

was organized November 4th, 1870.

The Charter Members were: George B. Renfro, J. T. Mitchell, J. L. Cox, Samuel Davis, G. H. French, W. C. McDowell, Enoch Armstrong, L. L. Palmer, Frank Baldwin, C. C. Blevin, W. H. Brown, J. M. Pirtle, G. W. Clay, Ed. S. Dewey, J. M. Grismore, William Fisher, L. S. Gillot, T. L. Ratts, Samuel C. Davis, J. G. Clay, N. M. Tabb, Charles C. Blevin.

The first officers were: Thomas Quick, W. M.; N. E. Day, S. W.; E. Melton, J. W.; G. H. French, Treas.; E. S. Dewey, Sec.; Geo. B. Renfro, S. D.; J. L. Cox, J. D.; J. F. Mitchell, Tyler; W. C. McDowell, S. Steward; J. M. Pirtle, J. Steward.

Present officers elected for the year 1879 were installed by R. W. Bro. E. C. Pace, D. G. M.: F. B. Anson, W. M.; T. Reatts, S. W.; William Brown, J. W.; J. M. Pirtle, Treas.; J. M. Scott, Sec.; S. Davis, S. D.; William Fisher, J. D.; R. R. Faulkner, Tyler; E. Armstrong, Chaplain; H. Bruse, S. Steward; G. Armstrong, Jr. Steward.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF IRVINGTON, ILL.

This Institution was incorporated in 1861. The original project, as expressed in its charter, was to make it a School for instruction in agriculture and the mechanical arts. By act of the legislature in 1867, the charter was so amended as to authorize the board of trustees to introduce the teaching of any and all branches of science usually taught in the higher educational institutions of the country, and to confer degrees.

In 1869 the corporation became insolvent in consequence of the financial embarrassment of its treasurer.

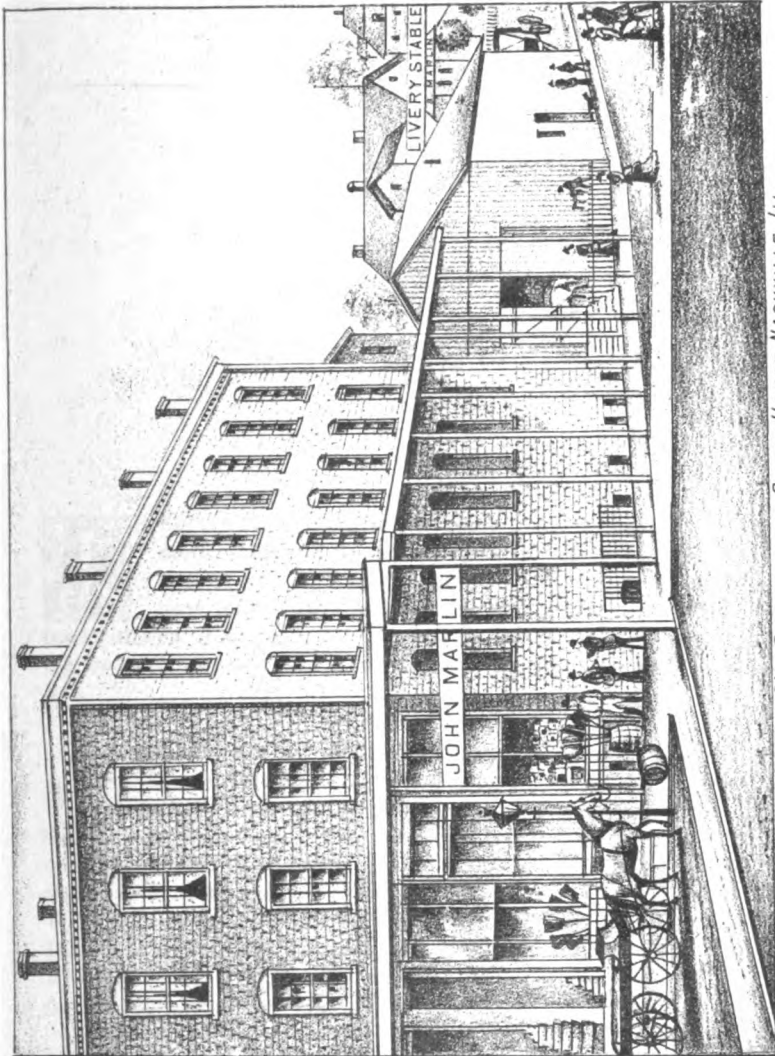
The same year an act was passed by the legislature to have the lands turned over to the State to secure the endowment fund; but no action was taken by the incorporators, and the act was rendered inactive.

In 1872 an effort was made by the incorporators to turn the institution with all its assets and liabilities, over to the State, but failed of consummation.

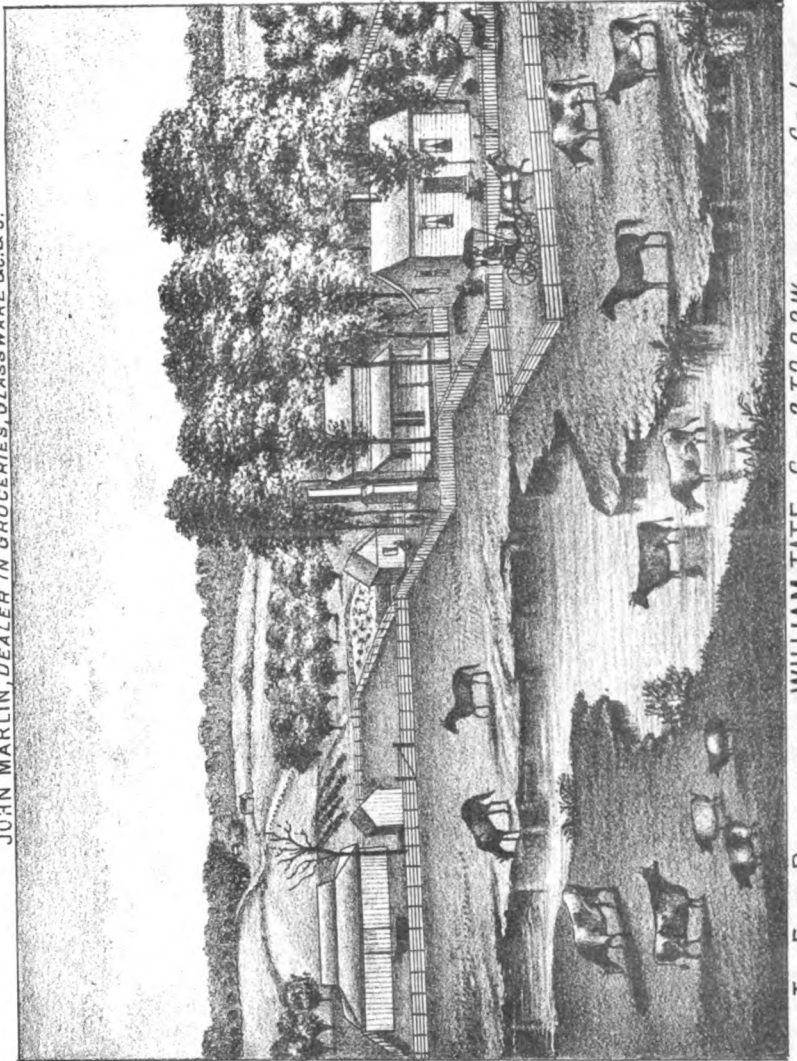
In 1875 suit was brought by the attorney-general to get possession of the lands for the State, to secure the funds originally appropriated by the State, and the matter has ever since and still is in litigation.

The institution has been inactive since 1869.

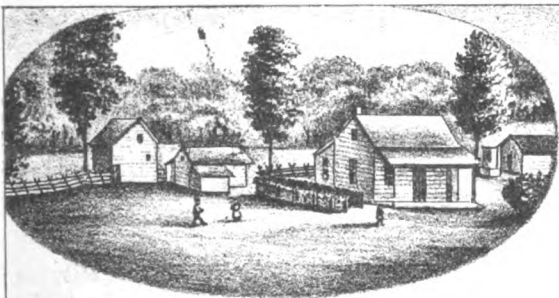
* From data furnished by B. O. Mitchell.



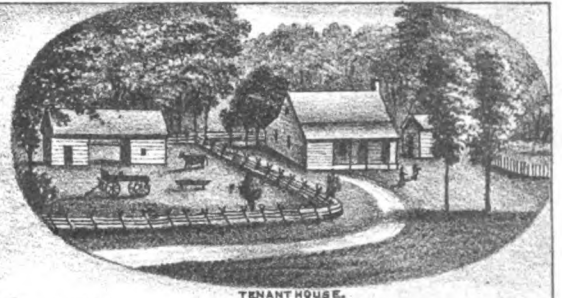
MARLIN'S BLOCK, OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE, NASHVILLE, ILL.
JOHN MARLIN, DEALER IN GROCERIES, GLASSWARE & C.



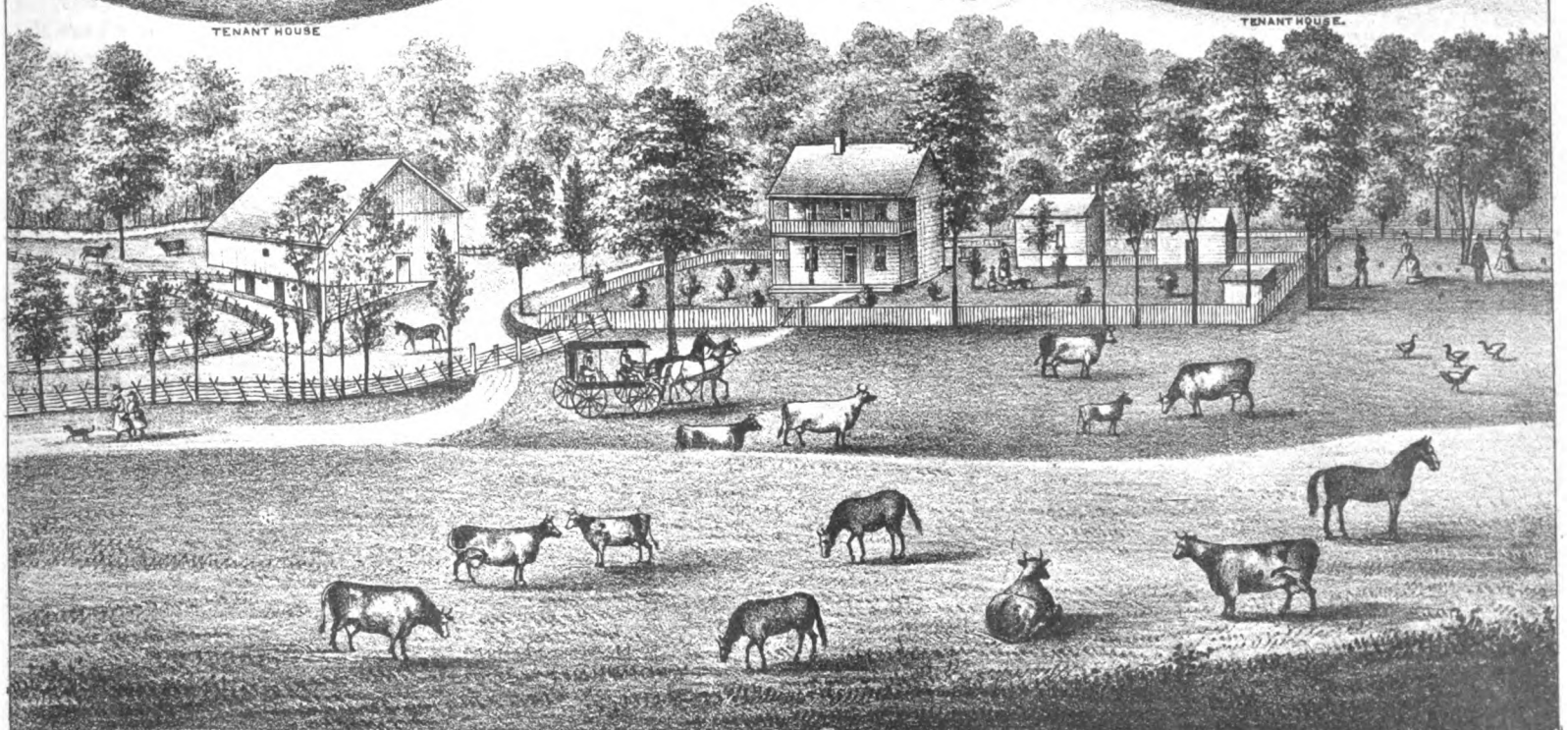
THE FARM RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM TATE, SEC. 2, T. 2, R. 2, WASHINGTON CO. ILL.



TENANT HOUSE



TENANT HOUSE.



STOCK FARM & RESIDENCE OF H. S. HARR, SEC. 29, T. 1 N. R. 1 W. WASHINGTON CO. ILL.

HISTORY OF RICHVIEW PRECINCT.

LSITUATED in the eastern part of the county, bounded on the north by Hoyleton and Irvington precincts, east by Jefferson county, south by Ashley, and west by Nashville, and comprises a good body of land, and is admirably situated in reference to the transportation of its product. The Illinois Central railroad runs through the east side of the precinct, about two miles from the Jefferson county line.

EARLY SETTLERS.

James Severs is regarded as the first settler. He located at Greene Point in 1828. Samuel White and M. Castelberry settled at Grand Point in 1829. White came from Randolph Co., Ill., and Castelberry from Georgia. Robison Flanagan, now living in Richview, settled near the head of Little Crooked creek in the year 1830, and in 1833 removed to and settled on land now embraced in this precinct. Other early settlers, with their families, were William Nichols, Asa Foster, E. Smith, Samuel White, Joseph Barber, John Tate, Josiah Thompson, Thomas Livesay, William B. Livesay, William H. White, Smith McWilliams, James Gore, Matthew and H. G. W. Wittenburg. All the above came here prior to 1840, most of whom were from Tennessee.

FIRST SCHOOL-HOUSE

was a log-structure built at Grand Point (Sec. 3) in the year 1830 or '31.

FIRST STORE

was kept by Cornelius Dorsey in 1839.

THE FIRST CHURCH

was built in Richview by the M. E. denomination.

VILLAGE OF RICHVIEW.

(Old Richview) was laid out in 1839 by William B. Livesay on Sec. 10. It was formerly called Richmond. It gradually grew, and became quite a business centre, having five stores, two blacksmith shops, one wagon shop, three physicians and a population of between five and six hundred. About the year 1852 the name was changed to Richview. When the Illinois Central Railroad was built, the track was laid about a half mile east of the "old town." The railroad company built a depot and switch about three-fourths of a mile north-east of the village on a forty-acre tract of land owned by the company in the year 1854, and in 1855 laid out an addition to the town. They named the station Richview. The year previous Shipley and Barber laid out an addition between the two towns. Subsequently four other additions to the town have been laid out by the following parties: one by George Lowe, J. M. Livesay, L. D. Livesay, and one by Foster and Phillips. In 1857 Lem. Brown laid out an addition. Richview now (old and new) has a population of about one thousand inhabitants.

The following are the principal business-houses of the town:

GENERAL STORES

are House & Bingham, J. A. Edminston, C. W. Oppenlander, W. W. Shanks, Samuel G. House, Cooper & Wall, and L. R. Barnes. Druggists, W. S. Merrell and B. F. Willis. Hardware and tinware, John H. Askins, William Sproul. Furniture and undertaker, R. B. Keyes. Meat shops, H. P. Ingraham and J. Dillingham. Blacksmith shops, N. F. Tate, Wm. Sproul, James Whitchure. Wagon shops, L. Benjamin and Morgan Woley. Tombstone manufacturer, H. H. Harkness. Flouring mill, S. J. Chapman. Castor Oil mill, Cooper & Holcomb. Exchange Bank of Richview, S. P. Cooper, Prop. Mr. Cooper is also engaged in the grain trade.

HOTELS.

E. Hussey, Prop'r "Richview House." S. T. Howard, Prop'r "American House."

LUMBER.

John Bell, lumber dealer.

PROFESSIONAL.

Physicians, W. H. Burns, H. B. Lucas, G. W. Downey, J. B. Houston. John H. Breeze, lawyer. Justices of the Peace, George Lowe, George T. Hoke. E. Wright, Police Magistrate. Trustees of the town of Richview: W. S. Merrell, President of the Board, H. P. Ingram, S. T. Howard, E. C. Matthews, I. R. Johnson and L. A. Gamble. E. Wright, town clerk.

GRANT LODGE, NO. 452, A. F. & A. M. OF RICHVIEW, ILLINOIS. *

The Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois granted a charter to this lodge on the 23d day of October, 1865. The following were the officers: H. P. Walker, W. M.; W. M. Phillips, S. W.; R. G. Williams, J. W.; G. T. Hoke, Treas.; C. E. Chapman, Sec. H. B. Lucas and S. J. Chapman were stewards. The charter-members comprised the following names: J. B. Waxham, H. G. Whittenberg, H. P. Walker, W. M. Phillips, R. G. Williams, George T. Hoke, R. B. Keyes, William H. Walker, J. B. Logan, H. B. Lucas, S. J. Chapman, C. E. Chapman and J. H. McGuire. Officers elected December 27th, 1878 (being the present officers), are—John L. Cox, W. M.; C. W. Oppenlander, S. W.; John H. Wall, J. W.; W. D. Frost, Treas.; John H. Askins, Sec'y. Prosperity has marked the course of this lodge since the date of its organization. It is at present one of the most flourishing lodges in the county. Many of the original members of Grant lodge have journeyed "to that bourne, whence no traveller e'er returns."

WASHINGTON SEMINARY. †

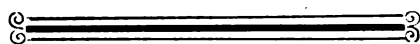
Washington Seminary was projected in 1856 or 1857 by a few leading citizens of Richview, who desired, as is said, in the first deed, "to establish a seminary of elevated character, to diffuse the benefits of a good education, and advance the great interests of civilization, morality and piety." On the completion of the Illinois Central Railroad, the company found it best to establish their station for Richview on their own land, nearly a mile distant from the village. As a compromise the railroad company gave about seventy-five lots near the station, for the establishing of a school in Richview. These lots were sold for about four thousand dollars in June or July, 1857, and in October, 1857, the foundations of the present building were laid. Hon. Wm. M. Phillips was one of the agents in the compromise and the lots. On Dec. 31st, 1857, about four acres, the land on which the Seminary stands, was sold for \$200 by E. A. Spooner and Joseph Barber to Alexander Shipley and Wm. M. Logan, Trustees T. 2 S. R. 1 W. About eight hundred dollars in possession of the school district was also added to the fund. The lower story was divided into two rooms, and a graded school opened in 1859 by N. E. Way, Esq., assisted by his sister, Mrs. Cope, who taught about two years. Miss Minnie Graham, now Mrs. Moudy, also taught. Prof. H. C. Hillman followed for a year, assisted by Mrs. Cope and Mrs. Ballou. Miss Irwin and Mrs. Ballou followed. But the building was found too large and expensive to finish; the grounds were not enclosed; and by vote of the district, the trustees sold the seminary to R. G. Williams for \$1,500, August 22d, 1864. Rev. R. G. Williams sold out July 8th, 1870, to S. J. P. Anderson, D.D., of St. Louis. The heirs of Dr. Anderson sold it April 1st, 1874, to Rev. Edgar W. Clarke, A.M., from Sterling, Ill. He has been assisted by

From data furnished by John H. Adkins.

† From notes furnished by Edgar W. Clarke.

Miss Nanny Anderson, Mrs. Helen Keeney, Mrs. M. A. Clarke, and his sons, E. L. and A. O. Clarke. The attendance at Washington Seminary, especially under Mr. Williams, was large; but after graded schools were established in the neighboring villages and cities, the number of scholars decreased. The "hard times," and also the normal schools established by the state, have lessened the attendance here, as in similar institutions. Some of the prominent men in the county, and some of its successful teachers have been trained in this seminary. The number of students for several years has been small;

but the aim has been to do thorough teaching, and elevate the standard of scholarship. During the past year a normal class has been successfully conducted. At the present time, besides classes in the usual studies, there are students in geometry, navigation, surveying, astronomy, chemistry, Latin and Greek.—Washington seminary was incorporated Feb. 16th, 1865, with a board of thirty trustees, with power to grant degrees, having a full college charter.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GEORGE T. HOKE.

AMONG the representative men of Richview township none stand forth more conspicuously than does the subject of this sketch. We herewith present a brief sketch of Mr Hoke's life, feeling as though the history of Richview township would be incomplete without a notice of that gentleman.

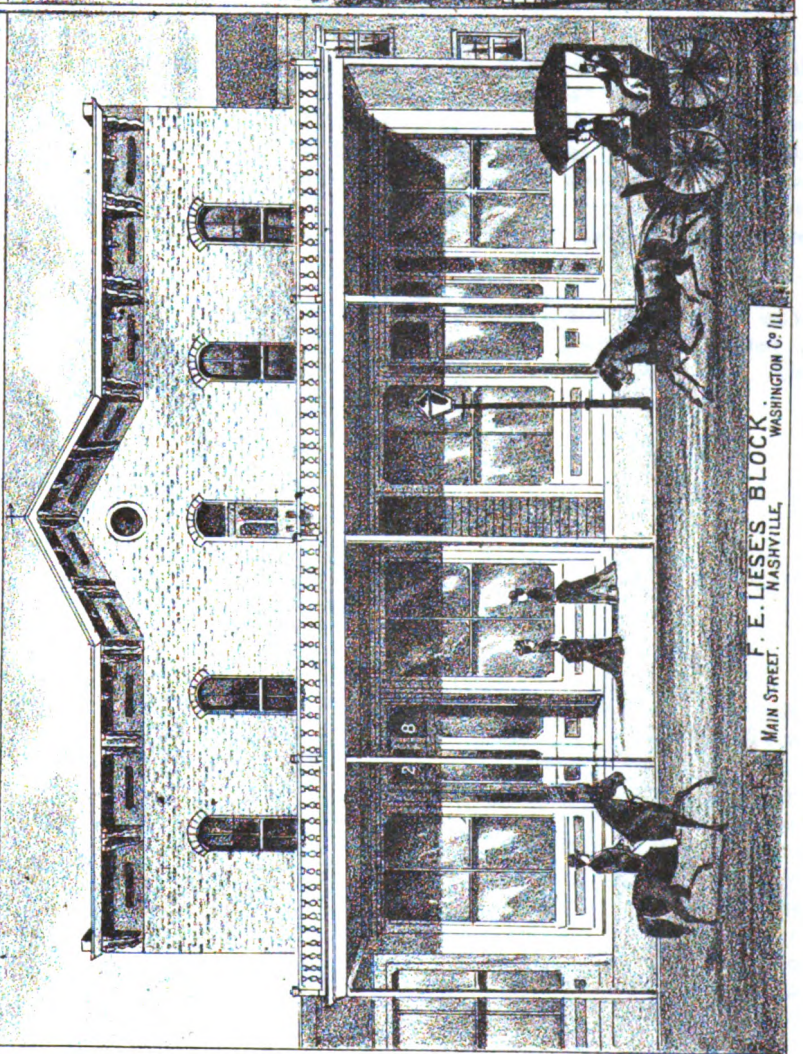
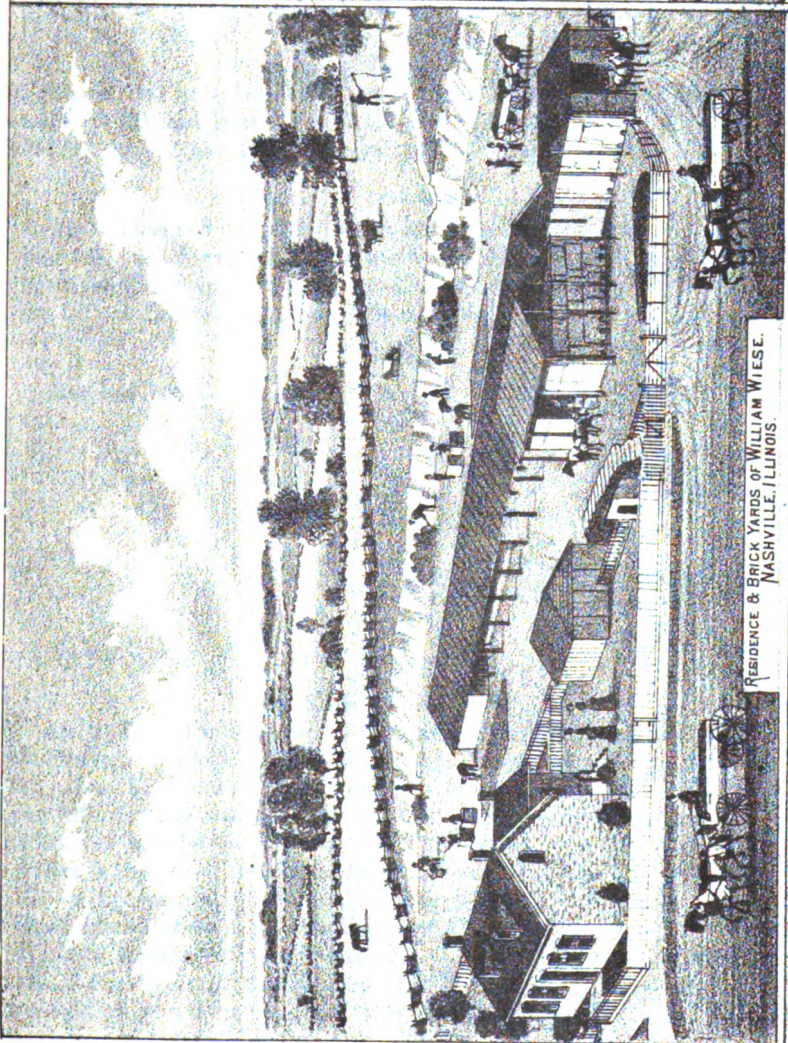
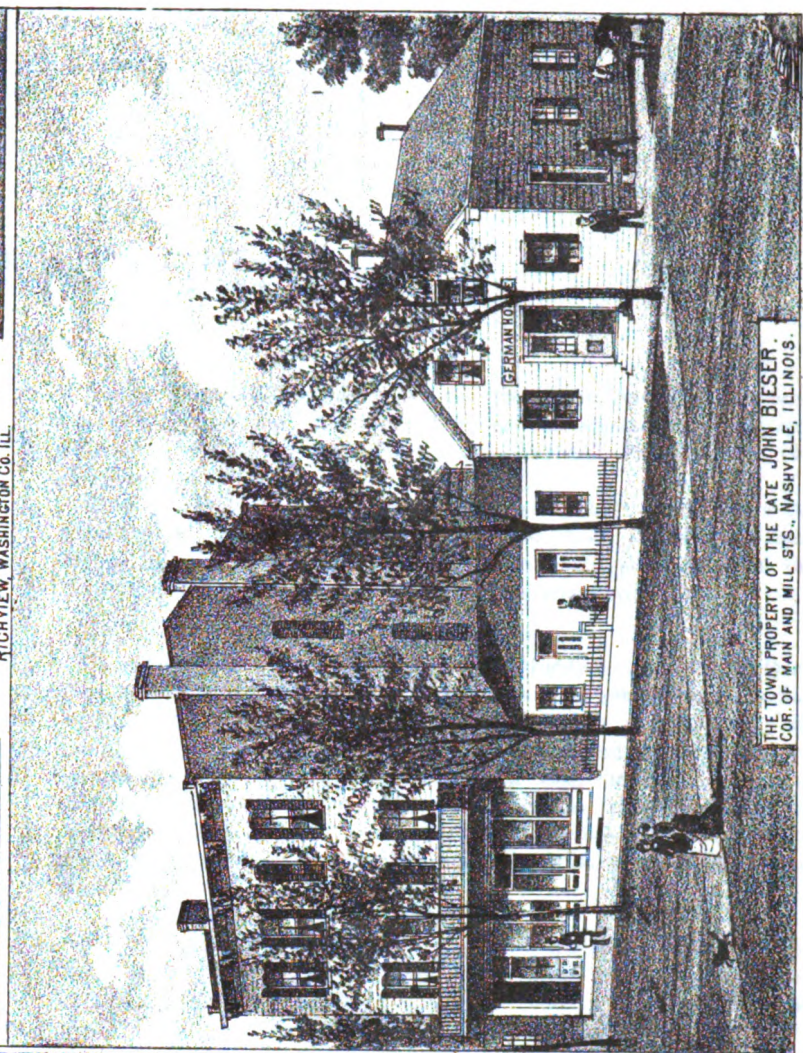
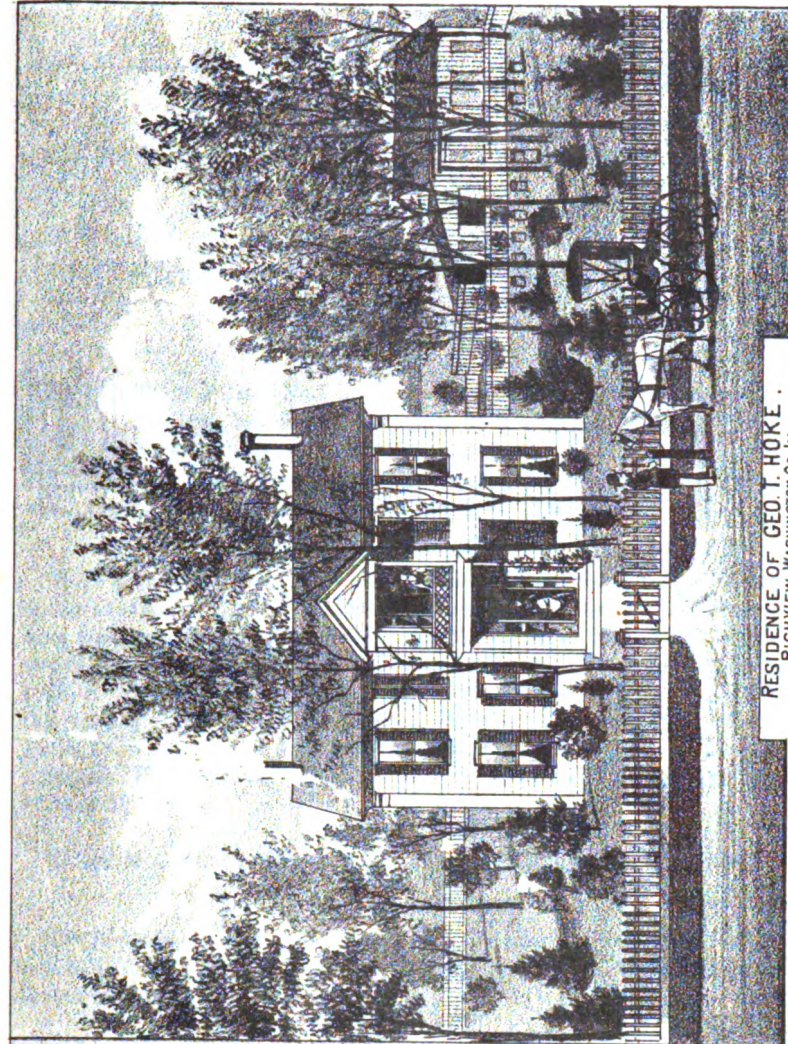
His ancestors on the paternal side were German, and on the maternal English. His father, John Hoke, was a native of Kentucky, and his grandfather, George Hoke, a native of Pennsylvania. His ancestry date back to an early period in the settlement of this country. His mother's parents were from Maryland. Thomas L. Moore, her father, was a revolutionary soldier. The subject of our sketch was born in Harrison county, Indiana, October 1st, 1819. His father died at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, in 1821, on a trip to New Orleans. After the death of his father, his mother returned to Jefferson county, Ky., to her people, and emigrated with them in 1822, to this county and settled about two miles east of old Covington, where she became acquainted with Livesay Carter. They were united in marriage July, 1823, and soon thereafter settled two miles east of Nashville, and there lived with Mr. Carter for over fifty years, when she died. Mr. Carter followed in about two years. Mr. Hoke assisted on the farm and attended school in the winter until grown. His first venture in business for himself was peddling merchandise. In 1844, he opened a store in Nashville, invested five hundred dollars, and at that time had the entire trade of the place. Was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Fulton, October 4th, 1844. He continued merchandising in Nashville until 1851, when he sold out to Dr. Lucas. He then in company with Judge Watts and Sheriff Jack, purchased the press and office fixtures of the "*Nashville Era*," the first paper in the county. They together published the *Nashville Era* for about four months, when Mr. Hoke sold his interest to David Logan. In 1852, he leased the only saw and grist mill in Nashville at that time. He carried on the mill for a short season, and in 1853, moved to Richview and clerked in the store of Dr. Lucas for about two years. In 1856, commenced merchandising near the depot Richview, and so continued until the year 1874, when he sold out his stock of goods. About this time he built his present residence, a view of which can be seen elsewhere in this work. Mr. Hoke was elected Justice of the Peace in 1856, to fill a vacancy, and has been re-elected five times, and at the expiration of his present term will have served twenty-one years as Justice of the Peace in Richview township. He was also appointed a Notary Public by Gov. Yates and has been re-appointed three times, making sixteen years as Notary. In 1876, after a very spirited contest, was elected County Commissioner, and is at present in the county board. In politics he is a staunch Republican. Religiously, he is a member of the M. E. Church. He is also a Master Mason, where we leave him, believing that in all proper places he will prove himself worthy and well qualified.

D. A. WHITE

Is among the oldest native born citizens of Washington county. He was born in what is now the north-west part of Richview precinct July 30th, 1826. He was the son of Samuel and Elizabeth White, and was the eldest of a family of eight children.

Samuel White was a native of South Carolina. His father, Andrew White was a native of England, and emigrated to this country when a young man, and settled in South Carolina, where he remained a few years; he then moved farther west and settled in St. Clair county about 1810. It was here that Samuel White was raised; during his minority he assisted on his father's farm. In 1823 he was married to Miss Francis Thornhill. She only lived about six months, and he was again married in 1825 to Miss Elizabeth White, the same name but no relative. Upon his second marriage he immediately moved to Washington county and settled near what is now called Newman's Point, where he remained two years. He then removed to Grand Point, where he made a permanent settlement. He died on the place he improved November 8th, 1871. He lived a Christian life, and by his death the community lost a good citizen. His amiable disposition endeared him to his friends and family.

The subject of our sketch lives near the old homestead, and has a fine, well improved farm. He was brought up on a farm and thoroughly educated to farm life; during his boyhood he attended the common schools in the neighborhood during the winter months, and thereby received a fair education. March 19th, 1844, he was married to Miss Mary A. Downs. The following August she died, and Mr. White was married the second time July 9th, 1845, to Miss Matilda George. By this union they had one child born to them, Charles L. now living at home. Mr. White had the misfortune to lose his second wife April 10th, 1848. He was again married to Mrs. Elizabeth Livesay, October 29th, 1848. They have had five children born to them, three sons living. John M. lives near the old homestead, Joseph H. now in Texas, and James I. M. at home. In politics Mr. White is a Democrat; he has never aspired for political favors, desiring rather to make his mark by improving a model farm. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also an Odd-fellow; he takes great interest in both societies. As above stated, in his youth he had the advantage of such education as the country schools of that day afforded, which at best was meagre, but yet with his great love for reading he keeps himself thoroughly posted on the events of the day, and is better informed and speaks more intelligently upon questions of a public nature than those of far greater pretensions. Quiet and unassuming in his manners, genial in dispositions, he dispenses a liberal hospitality with the ease and grace of the olden time.



HISTORY OF DUBOIS PRECINCT.

DUBOIS PRECINCT is situated in the south-eastern corner of the county; bounded on the north by Ashley precinct, east by Jefferson county, south by Perry county, west by Nashville precinct, and (comprises fractional portions of the congressional township of 3, ranges 1 and 2 west.) It contains about 39 square miles.

EARLY SETTLERS

Were principally from the states of Kentucky and Tennessee. The first settler was George Palmer. He located on section 29 in the year 1827, on the farm now occupied by Joseph Filley; later in the same year John Vaughn settled on section 30, where Mr. Spencer now resides. The following year, 1828, S. W. Anderson, Robert McCord, L. Stewart and L. Waters settled in this township; in 1829 came David Stilley, H. Stilley and Peter Sronce. From 1830 to 1832 the following families located here. Henry Bridges, Abraham Phillips, William Tilley and (Alexander White the pioneer blacksmith.)

FIRST MARRIAGE.

Robert McCord and Miss Nancy Palmer were the first persons married.

FIRST SCHOOL-HOUSE.

The first school-house built was on section 32, and the first school taught was in 1839 by a Mr. Johnson. Previous to that time the children attended school in Perry county.

FIRST PREACHING

Was at the residence of George Palmer by A. E. Phelps, a circuit-rider of the M. E. Church.

FIRST STORE

Was carried on and owned by a man named Tibbles who emigrated from one of the Eastern states. The building was a log shanty situated on section 29; his stock of goods was very small but of a general character.

FIRST MILL

Was a horse mill owned by David Stilley and operated first about the year 1831, which was in use until about 1840, when a steam mill was put up on the Beaucoup near the Nashville road in township 3, range 2 west; the I. C. R. R. was built through the township in 1874.

DUBOIS

Was laid out in 1853 by L. J. Bridges, J. W. Tilley and D. & E. H.

Topping. Tilley and Topping opened the first store in the place. The town has now a population of about 250. There are four stores, four blacksmith shops, one wagon shop, one cabinet maker, one mill, four churches, two physicians, one hotel.

There are seven school-houses in the precinct. About two-thirds of the population are Germans and Polanders; the first colony of Polanders came during the years 1873 and '74, principally on lands purchased from the Illinois Central R. R. They are a thrifty, industrious people.

INDIAN BURIAL GROUND.

On section 27 on the east side of the Little Muddy on the second bottom, about ten feet above high water mark, there are the remains of an Indian burying ground, supposed to have been used as a place of sepulture by the Kaskaskia tribe. Their mode of burial was to make an excavation in the ground, about four feet long by two and a half wide, with rock bottom and sides, with a flat rock laid over the top, and when the grave was finished the top of the stone-like coffin was even with the surface. Several of these graves have been examined, and the remains were found in a tolerably good state of preservation.

EARLY IMPROVEMENTS.

The first houses were built of logs. In 1837, William Tilley erected the first frame house and barn; about half of the houses at the present writing in the township are log buildings. There are however several good farms and improvements, notably those of Henry Holbrook and D. R. Spencer.

COAL MINES.

A coal shaft was sunk at Dubois by Vose & Beard in 1865, to the depth of 200 feet, when they stopped work, and after a year, it fell into the hands of J. W. Tilley and R. S. Peyton. They sunk the shaft 50 feet deeper, and then drilled about 46 feet when they struck the coal. Peyton became the sole owner, and completed the shaft to the coal at a total depth of 296 feet. The vein is about six feet thick. The mine has passed through several townships and is now owned and operated by the Forman and Slutter estate.

TREAD MILL.

In 1840 J. W. Anderson put up a tread mill for sawing lumber. Nine to eleven ox-power, depth of cut 26 inches—this was the first lumber sawed in this part of the county. In 1844 he added a-burr for grinding corn. The mill was discontinued about the year 1849.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DANIEL R. SPENCER.

Among the old residents and worthy citizens of Dubois township is Daniel R. Spencer. A work of this kind would be incomplete without mentioning his name. He is one of the foremost agriculturists and stock raisers in Southern Illinois. He was born in Addison county, Vermont, November 14th, 1804, and was the son of Calvin and Ruth Spencer. Calvin Spencer was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was at the battle of Plattsburg. His father, Gideon Spencer, being the grandfather of the subject of our sketch, was a commissioned officer in the Revolutionary War. His mother's father, George Hopkins, was a colonel also of that war, and a cousin of Stephen Hopkins, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Spencer was brought up on a farm, and educated to farm pursuits. He received a com-

mon school education, and at the age of twenty-one he shipped on a whaler and remained on the cruise one year. He then went on a man-of-war for one year. During his life on the ocean he was principally cruising on the Pacific. For six months he was on a merchant vessel plying mostly between Vera Cruz and New York. The fall of 1828 he went to East Tennessee, and settled near Knoxville, where he remained about six years. He was joined in wedlock in that state to Miss Lavinia Wheeler, September, 1831, a native of Tennessee. In 1834 he emigrated with his family to Washington county, and settled near Nashville, in what is called Beaucoup settlement, where he remained until the spring of 1836, when he moved where he now resides. Though advanced in years father Time has dealt gently with him; his elastic step and dignified bearing present unmistakable evidence of the temper-

ate habits that have characterized his life from his boyhood, and predict many years of usefulness yet in store for him. His mind and memory have lost none of the potency of his younger manhood days; his conversational powers none of their charms, and he relates the incidents of his travels and services which have been extensive, with a vividness and force seldom met with in one of his age in life.

Mr. Spencer belongs to that class of men who early in life, from choice, adopted the honorable avocation of tilling the soil, and who have found pleasure and profit in the duties and cares of a husbandman; yet amid all the busy scenes of a pioneer farmers' life in Southern Illinois, he has found ample time for the cultivation of his intellectual faculties and literary tastes, and in all that is required to make up the cultured and refined gentleman.

He exercises method, and a thorough system in all that pertains to cultivating his fine farm and stock raising, as well as all that relates to his domestic and paternal duties. In moulding the character, directing the aspirations, and cultivating the tastes of the members of his family, the same thorough and systematic handiwork is observed that is characteristic of him in the prosy business of life. Notwithstanding he has in years exceeded the allotted time to man, Mr. Spencer is yet in possession of a vigorous and healthful constitution, surrounded with an interesting family and all the comforts and necessities of life, with no vain regrets over lost opportunities nor for time wasted in the dissipations and follies of youth that often wreck the barks of the strongest men upon life's voyage, the promises are that his last days will be days of pleasantness, and that the evening of his life will be spent in happiness and serenity.

MARK DURANT,

SON of David and Nancy Durant, was born in Walden, Vermont, March 28th, 1819. His father served his country in the war of 1812, and his grandfather was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. Our subject spent his minority upon his father's farm, where his time was occupied in farm labor and attending the public schools and academies of his native state. His parents were in moderate circumstances, and could not afford the means to give him the benefit of a collegiate education. Nothing could dissuade him from his unalterable determination to acquire a good education, and in 1841, at the age of 22, he entered Dartmouth College, where in four years he completed his course, and received his degree; teaching music in the mean time to procure means in part to defray his expenses at college. After his graduation he removed to North Fork, Mason county, Kentucky, where he was principal of the first academy in the place. During his stay at this place he held the position of postmaster for five years. He removed from this place and was appointed to the principalship of Minerva College, of the same county. While thus employed he received from Dartmouth, his Alma Mater, the degree of A. M. He held the office of Justice of the Peace at this place for about six years. While engaged in teaching at North Fork, he was united in marriage, on the 16th day of April, 1846, to Miss Elizabeth Calvert, a native of Mason county, Kentucky, and a direct descendant of Lord Baltimore. By this union they have a family of nine children. In March, 1863, Mr. Durant removed to Pekin, Illinois, where the first year he taught in the high school. The following year he removed to a farm near by and engaged in agricultural pursuits. At this time he was appointed deputy county surveyor of Tazewell county, under Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland was not a practical surveyor, and consequently the responsibilities and duties of the office devolved upon Mr. Durant, and it is needless to say they were discharged with credit to himself, and satisfaction to the people.

In March, 1869, Mr. Durant removed to Dubois, Washington county, where he has since resided. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace for eight years, and is now serving his third term as Notary Public. He owns

farms to the amount of 400 acres near Dubois, also a fine farm of 200 acres in Tazewell county. While attending college and engaged in teaching Mr. Durant has always exhibited a marked partiality for the science of mathematics. While he has acquainted himself with other sciences and acquired a thorough knowledge of many of them, mathematics has been his favorite, his mind being peculiarly fitted for the investigation of this subject, and he has by diligent study arrived at an eminence in that science that is worthy of emulation. He is at present compiling a course in mathematics, simplifying the processes and presenting principles to the eye by means of formulas, which are more readily understood than rules addressed to the memory.

JOHN W. TILLEY,

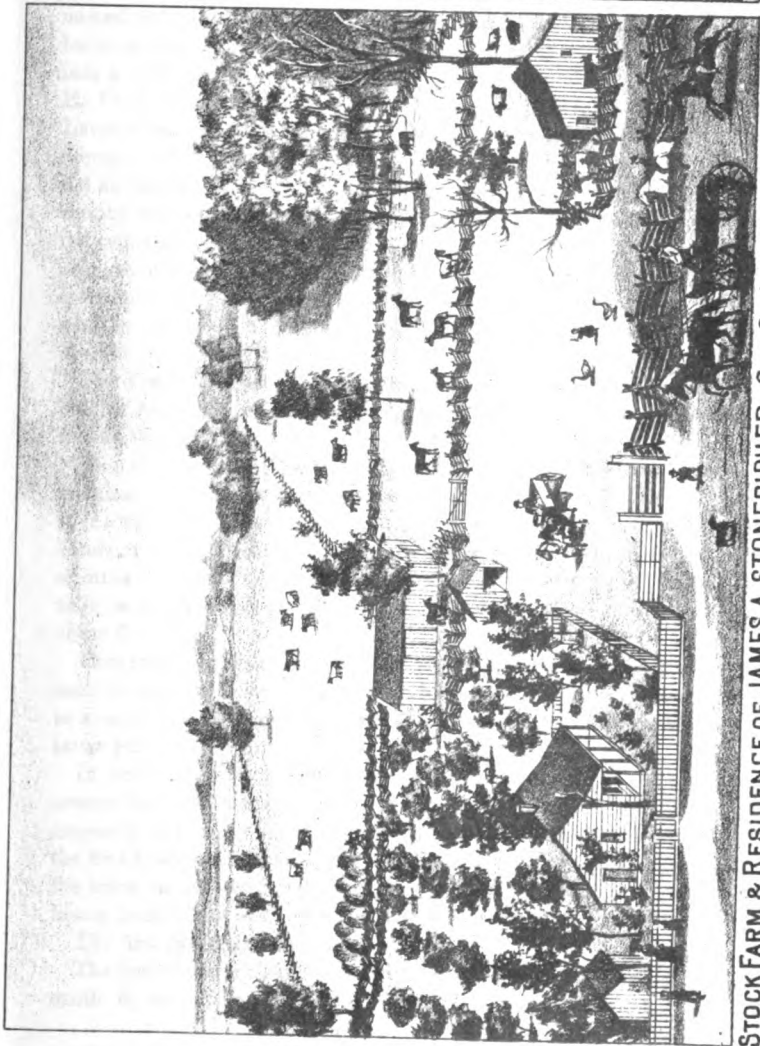
ONE of the oldest native-born citizens of Washington county, was born east of Nashville about six miles, Jan. 19th, 1826. His father, William Tilley, settled in Washington county about the year 1823. He was a native of Barren county, Kentucky, was born in 1794; in 1815 was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Pate, a native of Blount county, Tennessee. He lived in Washington county until his death, August, 1854.

The subject of our sketch was brought up on a farm, and educated to farm-life. He received a common school education. In 1851 he was united in marriage to Miss Maria Topping, of Pennsylvania. They had one child. His wife and child died in 1854. He again married in 1855, his second partner being Miss E. M. Watkins, a native of Ohio. By this union they had a family of two children: Hattie and Joseph E., now living at home. He had the misfortune to become a widower the second time. He linked his fortunes with Miss Phebe Williams, a Connecticut lady, in 1865. Mr. Tilley was one of the first to sell goods in Dubois. His life occupation has been that of a merchant and farmer. In politics he was formerly a Whig, casting his first vote for Taylor. At the breaking out of the late war, he identified himself with the Republican party, but now claims to be an independent, desiring to vote for the best man regardless of party. Religiously, he is a member of the Baptist Church. Such is a brief sketch of one of the native-born sons of Washington county; he has lived to see Washington county transformed from a wilderness inhabited principally by the Indians to be a thickly populated and prosperous county.

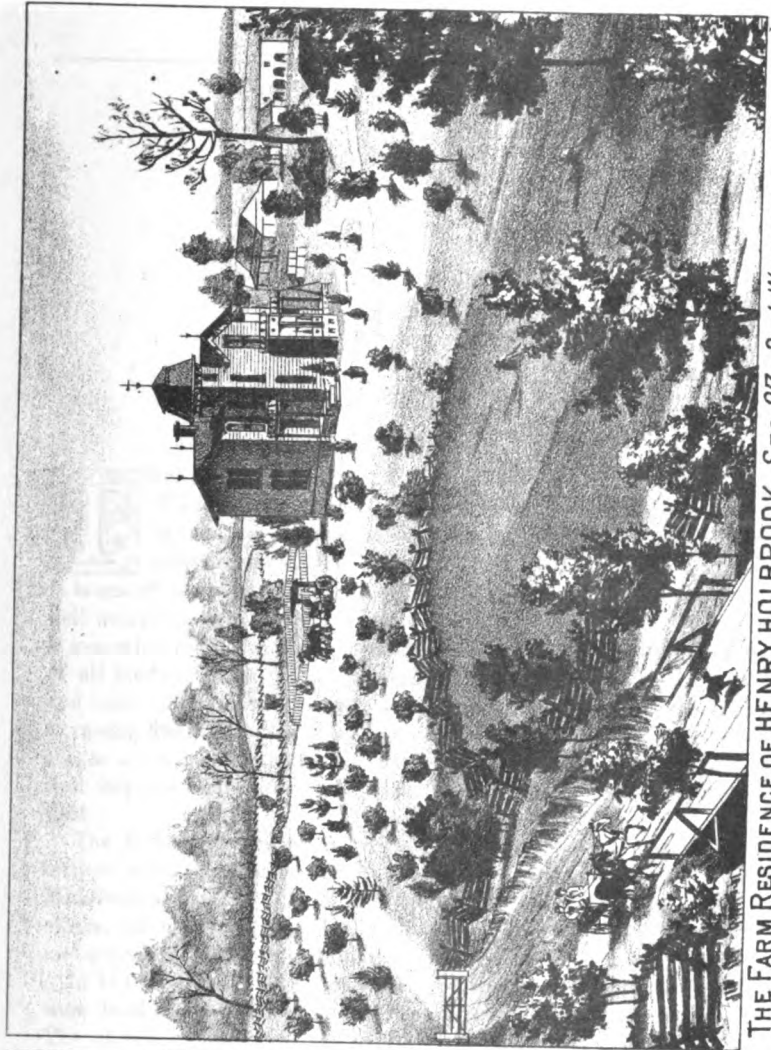
J. WILLIAM SCHWIND.

AMONG the worthy German citizens of Washington county is Mr. Schwind. He was the first German to settle in the south-east part of the county. He made his settlement in Dubois precinct, in 1849, where he now resides. He was born in Baden, Germany, September 29th, 1821. During his minority he assisted on his father's farm and attended the common schools of that country. At the age of twenty-one he joined the German army, where he remained for six years. At the expiration of that time, like unto a wise man, he took unto himself a partner for life, in the person of Miss Catharine Bender; by this union they have a family of six children. After his marriage he immediately emigrated to America and landed at New Orleans, November, 1848. He came up the river to St. Louis, where he remained until the following spring. He then came into Washington county and settled as above stated.

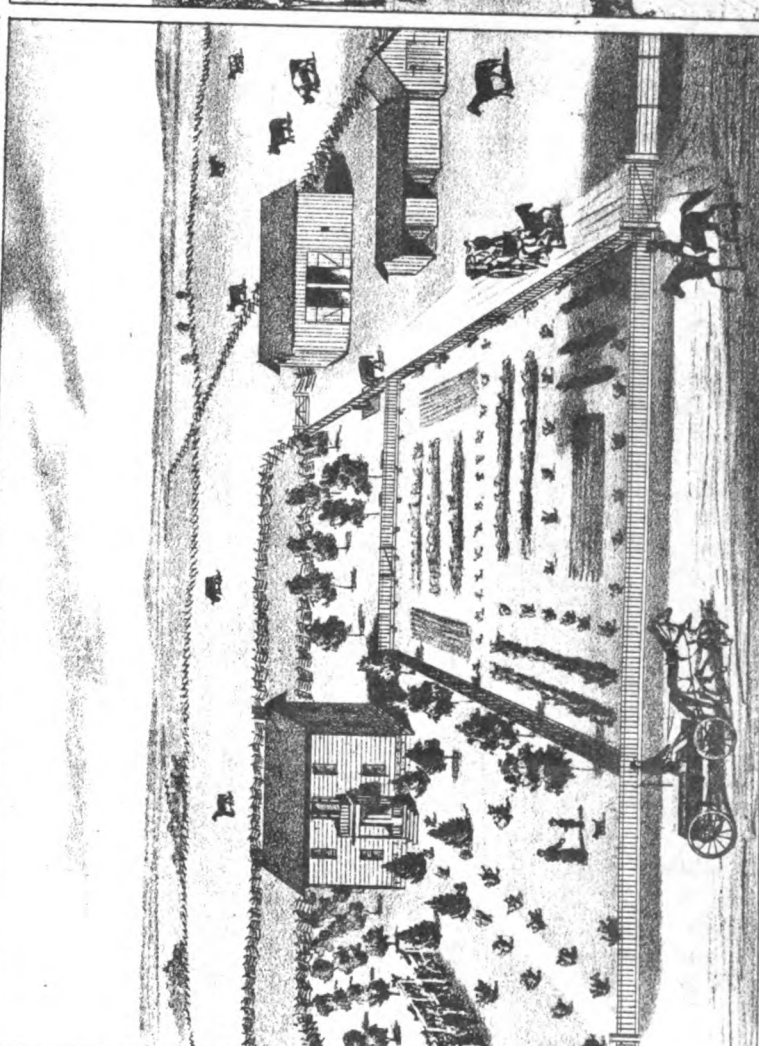
He has in connection with his brother, John Schwind, a fine farm, well improved, a view of which can be seen elsewhere in this work. He will drive a close bargain, is honest in his declarations, has a large, generous soul, and is deserving of the good-will bestowed upon him by those who are most familiar with his daily life.



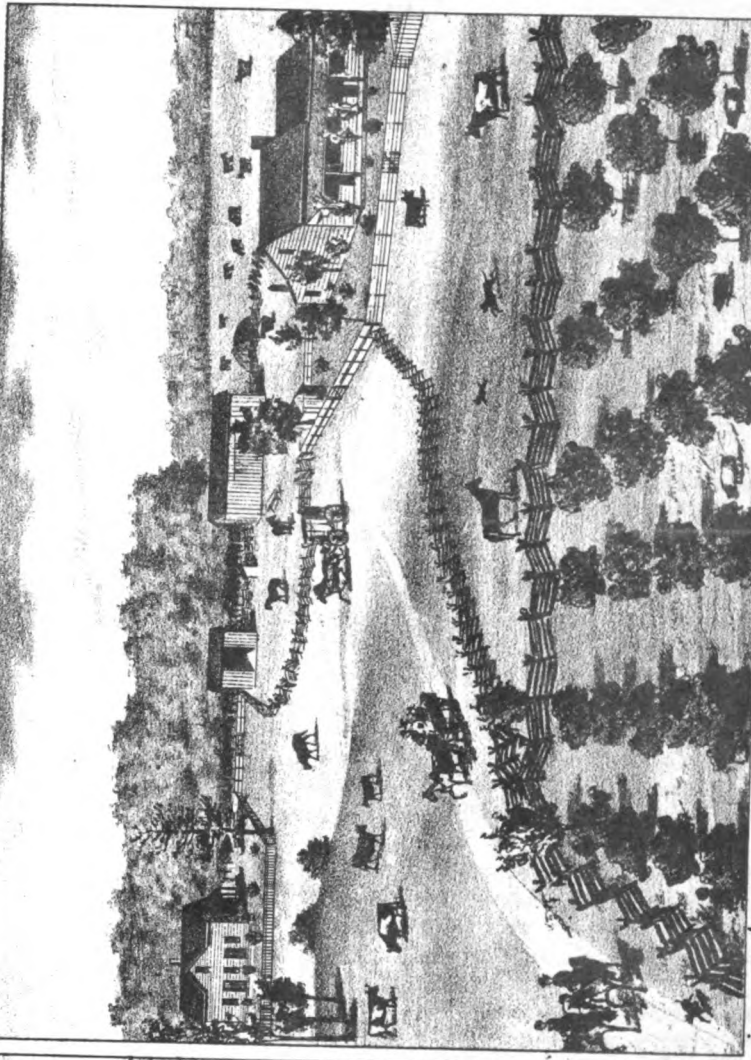
STOCK FARM & RESIDENCE OF JAMES A. STONECIPHER, SEC. 3-1-1 WASHINGTON Co. ILL.



THE FARM RESIDENCE OF HENRY HOLBROOK, SEC. 27-3-1 WASHINGTON Co. ILL.



STOCK AND GRAIN FARM & RESIDENCE OF JOHN M. CARRY, SEC. 31, T. 1, R. 1, WASH. Co. ILL.



FARM RESIDENCE OF D. R. SPENCER & SON, SEC. 30, T. 3, R. 1, WASHINGTON Co. ILL.

HISTORY OF OKAWVILLE TOWNSHIP.

THE township of Okawville is situated in the north-west part of Washington county. It is bounded on the north by Clinton county, and on the west by St. Clair, on the south by the township of Elkton, and on the east by Covington and Nashville townships. It is one of the most fertile and productive townships in the county. It is well watered by the Kaskaskia, Okaw and Plum creek streams. The surface is somewhat rolling, and the soil is rich and well adapted to the cultivation of all kinds of grain. The principal products are wheat, rye, oats, barley, and corn. Not much attention has been given in this section of the county to raising fine stock. The township is settled principally by Germans. They are, as a class, thrifty and economical, and the result is that they have fine, well improved farms, and the people in the township are generally out of debt.

The first settlement was made about the year 1825. Among the early settlers were the Harriman's, Patman's, Wheeler's, Galbraith's, Charter's, Middleton's, Morgan's, Clark's, Johnson's, Kizer's, White's, and later some others, among whom were the Stoude's, Hughs', Garvin's, William Adams, and others, all of whom had families.

In 1844, the first church was built. Previous to this time religious services were held at farm-houses, or in school-houses, around in the neighborhood. The church building was erected in what is known as Morgan's cemetery, named so because Morgan donated the land for burial ground. The church building was afterwards moved down about one mile west, and was converted into a school-house, but at the same time continued the property of the M. E. Church, and religious services were held in it for some time afterward. Later it was abandoned for both school and religious purposes, and is now occupied as a private dwelling, and stands yet to where it was moved from the cemetery. Among the first deaths that took place in this section of the county was that of John Morgan, the same man who donated the ground for the cemetery. It was supposed that he was the first man to be buried in his own grave-yard, but when they were digging his grave they came upon a rude coffin, and in it the decomposed remains of a human body, supposed to be a man by the name of White, who owned the land previous to its purchase by Morgan.

The first school-house built in the county was about the year 1828. It was built of hewn logs, and stood where the Worm place is now. The first teacher was William Boyd.

The first steam-mill was built by James Turnbolt. He commenced its erection in 1842, but steam was not added until 1845. It was located east of the village of Okawville, on the hill. The mill soon after passed into the hands of Jack McNail. He removed it to Muscouth. Before the erection of mills the citizens of this vicinity journeyed to Muscouth, Carthage, Bellville, and later to Nashville, to get their wheat and corn ground, or to purchase flour.

Robert Hughs was about the first person to sell staples for household use, such as coffee, tea, salt, sugar, and whiskey, for the latter was then regarded as a necessity, and not a luxury. He opened a store in his dwelling in the latter part of 1838.

In 1839 the first threshing machine was brought to this section of the county by a man by the name of Alexander. James Lyons brought the first reaper in 1849, and James Garvin the first buggy. James Lyons also erected the first brick-house in the township in 1847. He manufactured and burnt the brick on his own premises. He also made the brick for the first school-house, built of the same material a year or so later.

The first saw-mill was erected in 1839.

The first blacksmith-shop was erected by Robert Hughs, in 1842. A blacksmith by the name of Michael Teabo was employed by Hughs to do the

work. There was no wagon manufactory until after the town of Okawville was laid out. Soon after that William Jones, a wagon-maker by trade, put up a shop and carried on the business.

The town of Okawville was laid out by James Gurvin and James Davis in 1856. Previous to this, H. P. H. Morgan had laid out the town of Bridgeport, which was immediately across the creek.

The village of Okawville flourished from the start, and at the present it is the third village in size and importance in the county. There are three dry goods and general stores in the town that do a business of \$70,000 annually. There are also one drug-store, one tin-shop, one butcher-shop, two cabinet-makers, three hotels, two wagon-shops, three blacksmith-shops, two flouring-mills, with a capacity of sixty thousand barrels annually, two shoe-shops, one tailor-shop, one Evangelical, one Methodist, one Catholic Church, and seven saloons.

There are about 250,000 bushels of wheat grown in the township annually. Of this amount about 80,000 bushels are shipped in the grain to other markets, and the balance is converted into flour, by the two mills in the village of Okawville. Of other grains, such as corn, rye, oats, and barley, there is sufficient raised for home consumption only.

The village of Okawville has a population of 1200 inhabitants. It is organized under the general laws of the state, and has a Board of Trustees. The present members of the board are: Christian Buchmueller, President; Charles Schulze, William Jones, Christian Fehlber, and J. F. Zetzsche; M. E. Morgan is Town Clerk, and August Schulze, Treasurer.

I. O. O. F., NO. 282.

A charter was granted October 11th, 1860, to organize a lodge of I. O. O. F., in Okawville. The charter members were Simon Spire, James Gurvin, Henry Grier, William Adams, and Robert Stoude. The first member initiated was Judge H. P. H. Morgan, since which time one hundred and ten members have passed through its portals and learned of its mysteries. The lodge is in a flourishing condition, both as to membership and financially. The present officers are: August Schulze, N. G.; A. J. Morgan, V. G.; Green P. Harbin, Secretary; S. C. Krebs, P. S., and H. Schulze, Treasurer.

In addition to the above there is a Lodge of the I. O. O. F., Daughters of Rebecca, which was chartered in 1875. Herman Schulze, Susan Schulze, August Schulze, Caroline Schulze, Green P. Harbin, Kate E. Harbin, Philip Gibbs, Mary A. Gibbs, James McElwain, Eudora McElwain, John Donahs, Fanny Donahs, Thomas Cantrell, Litha Cantrell, Richard Tierney, Mary Tierney, S. C. Krebs, and Lucinda Krebs, were the charter members. It is called Excelsior Lodge, No. 82, D. of R. Its present officers are, Fanny Donahs, N. G.; Kate E. Harbin, V. G.; Green P. Harbin, Secretary; Mary A. Gibbs, F. S., and H. Schulze, Treasurer. No. 282 meets every Saturday night, and No. 82, D. of R., meets the second and fourth Thursday nights in each month.

TURNVEREIN.

The Okawville Turnverein was organized June 5th, 1867, with a charter membership of twenty-two members. The first officers were William Schenmetzler, First Speaker; Gotfried Usbeck, Schriftwart; Fred. Schultze, Kassenwart; Michle Voegele, First Turnwart; S. C. Krebs, Second Turnwart. The present membership consists of thirty-two members. The present officers are, Phil. Schumacher, First Speaker; Hy. Wlecke, Second Speaker; S. C. Krebs, Schriftwart; Christ. Aultsmanberger, Kassenwart; Gustave Eppel, First Turnwart; Emil Schumacher, Second Turnwart; George Aultsmanberger, Zengwart. The regular meetings of the society are held on the third Monday in each month.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JUDGE H. P. H. MORGAN.

THE above-named gentleman is one of the pioneers and oldest residents of Washington county. He was born in Perry county, Missouri on the 8th of February, 1817. His father was a native of the Carolinas. He removed to Missouri prior to 1802, as he received a Spanish "head-right" after the country was ceded to the United States. John Morgan married Martha Campster, a resident of Perry county, Mo., about the year 1805. There were thirteen children born to them, six of whom are at present living. In 1825 Mr. Morgan emigrated with his family to Washington county, Ill., and settled on a quarter section of land, on part of which the town of Nashville now stands. John Morgan died in 1830. The mother of the subject of our sketch remained, and died in 1835.

H. P. H., is the sixth in the family. He in his youth spent his time in going to school in the winter season, walking a distance of three miles evening and morning, in order to secure the priceless boon of education. After the death of his father he remained with his mother until she married again, when he came to the Okawville settlement and lived with his brother, John Morgan, who had settled there some four or five years previous. This was in 1833, and from this dates the time when he practically commenced life for himself. He continued to work for his brother until 1839, when he entered forty acres in section 12 south, town 1, range 5 west.

On the 10th of April of the same year he married Martha Matthews. Seven children were the fruits of this union, two of whom are living. Martha Morgan died January 4th, 1855. In the same year he married Elizabeth Ann Hitt, a native of Missouri, but a resident of Washington county when married. Five children have been born to them, two of whom are at present living, viz.: Melissa E., the eldest, and Frances E. Morgan, both of whom are yet beneath the parental roof. Elizabeth Ann Morgan died in 1877.

When Judge Morgan entered the first forty acres of land, he improved it by building a log-cabin, and moved into it with his wife. He lived in it for three years, when, by careful and economical habits, he had saved enough of money to build a larger house. He remained on the original forty acres for nine years, when he removed west of Bridgeport (now known as Okawville) about two miles, where he purchased land, and where he remained until 1865, when he removed to his present residence in Okawville. He had some years previous to 1865 purchased land and laid out an addition that he named Okaw. He had also laid out town-lots which were and are known as Morgan's Addition to Bridgeport.

Mr. Morgan's principal occupation through life has been farming, in which he has been more than ordinarily successful. In politics he is a staunch Republican; but he was formerly a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Martin Van Buren in 1840, and voted that ticket until 1860. When the war broke out he joined the Republican party, and has been ever since found in its ranks. He has frequently been honored by his fellow citizens with offices of trust, particularly in his own locality. He was constable for seventeen years. In 1854 his friends made him a candidate for the office of sheriff. He made no effort to secure the election, but let the canvass go by default. He was defeated by only four votes. He received every vote in his precinct, which showed in what estimation he was held by his friends and neighbors. In 1861 he was honored by the citizens of Washington county by being elected to the honorable position of Associate Judge of the county. He held the office for four years, discharging his duties in a manner which did credit to himself and gave satisfaction to his constituents.

The life of Judge Morgan exemplifies the fact that a man in any situation of life can and will rise by the practice of industry, perseverance and economical habits. He started in life unaided except by the above requisites, and has succeeded in carving out for himself a fortune that is second to none in

the county, and at the same time making and maintaining for himself a name for strict honesty and probity of character which, after all, is the best heritage to leave to his children.

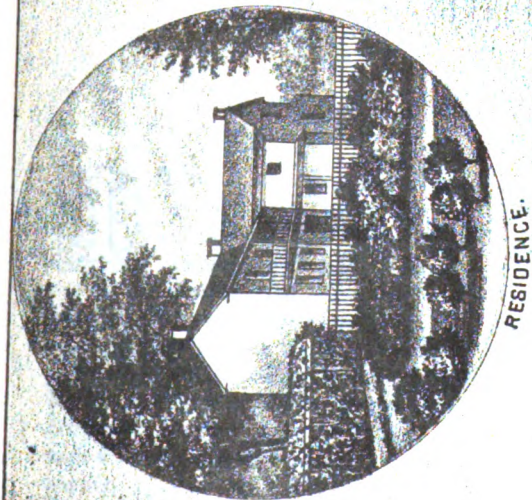
JULIUS F. ZETZCHE

Is a native of Washington county, Illinois, and was born three miles east of Okawville, on the 25th of December, 1856. His father, John F. Zetzche, is a native of Saxony, Germany. He emigrated to America, in company with his father, in 1841, and settled at a point three miles west of Okawville. He is now a resident of the above-named village, but still continues farming, which has been the principal business of his life. He married Margaret J., daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Beckham, by whom he had eleven children, six still living, of which the subject of our sketch is the eldest. He spent his boyhood days in going to school in the winter and working upon the farm in the summer, until 1872, when he entered the general store of R. Tierney & Co., of Okawville, as clerk. He continued so engaged until the following fall, when he entered the McKendree College at Lebanon, Illinois. He entered the classical and scientific department. He remained at college for two years, when he returned to Okawville, and from there went to Chicago and entered Union College of Law, with the intention of graduating and adopting the law as a profession. At the end of two months, however, he changed his mind, and returned to Okawville, and engaged in general mercantile business. In the spring of 1878, he was appointed postmaster of the village. He, however, resigned the position on the 1st of January, 1879. On the 1st of January, 1878, he formed a partnership with his father, in the mercantile business, and continues so engaged to the present. On the 5th of September, 1878, he was united in marriage to Miss Flora, daughter of Rev. L. S. Walker, present chaplain of the Southern Penitentiary at Chester, Ill. She was a resident of Richview, this county, at the time of her marriage. He is a Republican in politics, and is at present a member of the Republican Central County Committee.

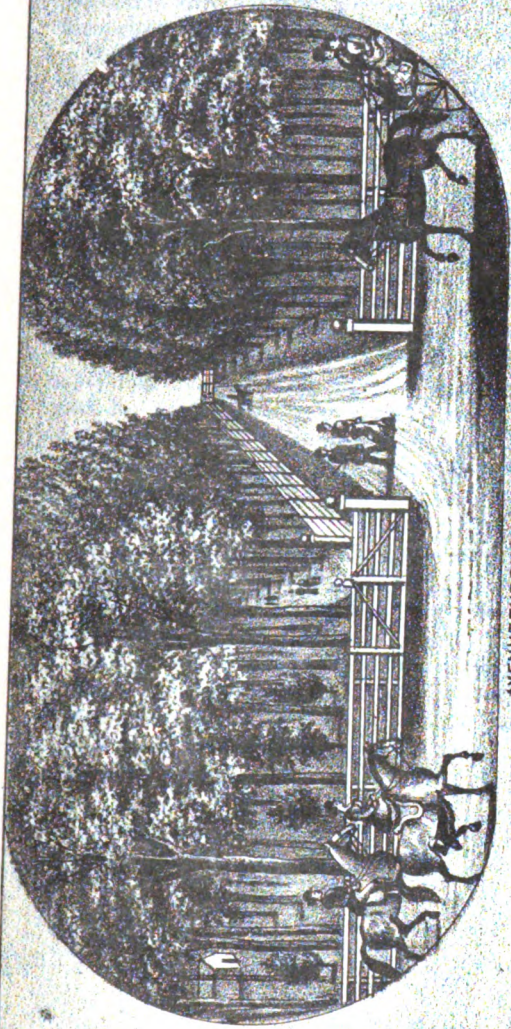
Mr. Zetzche is yet a young man, just upon the threshold of business life. He possesses energy and industry joined to good habits, and in possession of these two traits of character, the problem of life is easily solved.

HENRY WLECKE

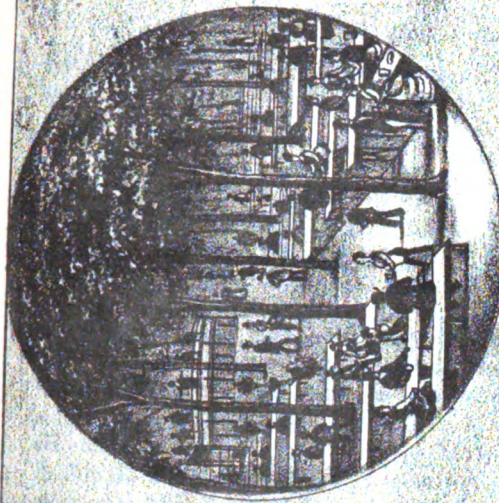
Was born in Osnabruck, Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, the 5th of June, 1837. Ernst Wlecke, his father, emigrated to America and arrived at Okawville October 18th, 1854. He settled near the village. There were ten children in his father's family, of which Henry is the eldest. The father died in the spring of 1865, at the age of sixty-one years. The mother is still living, and resides with the subject of our sketch. She is in her eighty-third year. Henry worked on the farm until 1867, when he opened a saloon in Hoyleton, this county. At the same time he was elected constable. He held the office for a number of years, and at the same time carried on farming. He continued so engaged until he removed to Okawville, where he entered the general merchandising business, and at which he still continues. On the 31st of January, 1861, he was united in marriage to Miss Wilmina Roling. She is a native of West Farling, Alswede, by Lülke. She was a resident of St. Louis, Mo., at the time of her marriage. This union has been blessed by nine children, five of whom are still living, and all beneath the parental roof. Both Mr. Wlecke and his estimable wife, together with his family, are members of the Evangelical Church. Mr. Wlecke has succeeded by dint of hard toil and perseverance in accumulating sufficient of this world's goods to make him comfortable. In the community where he is



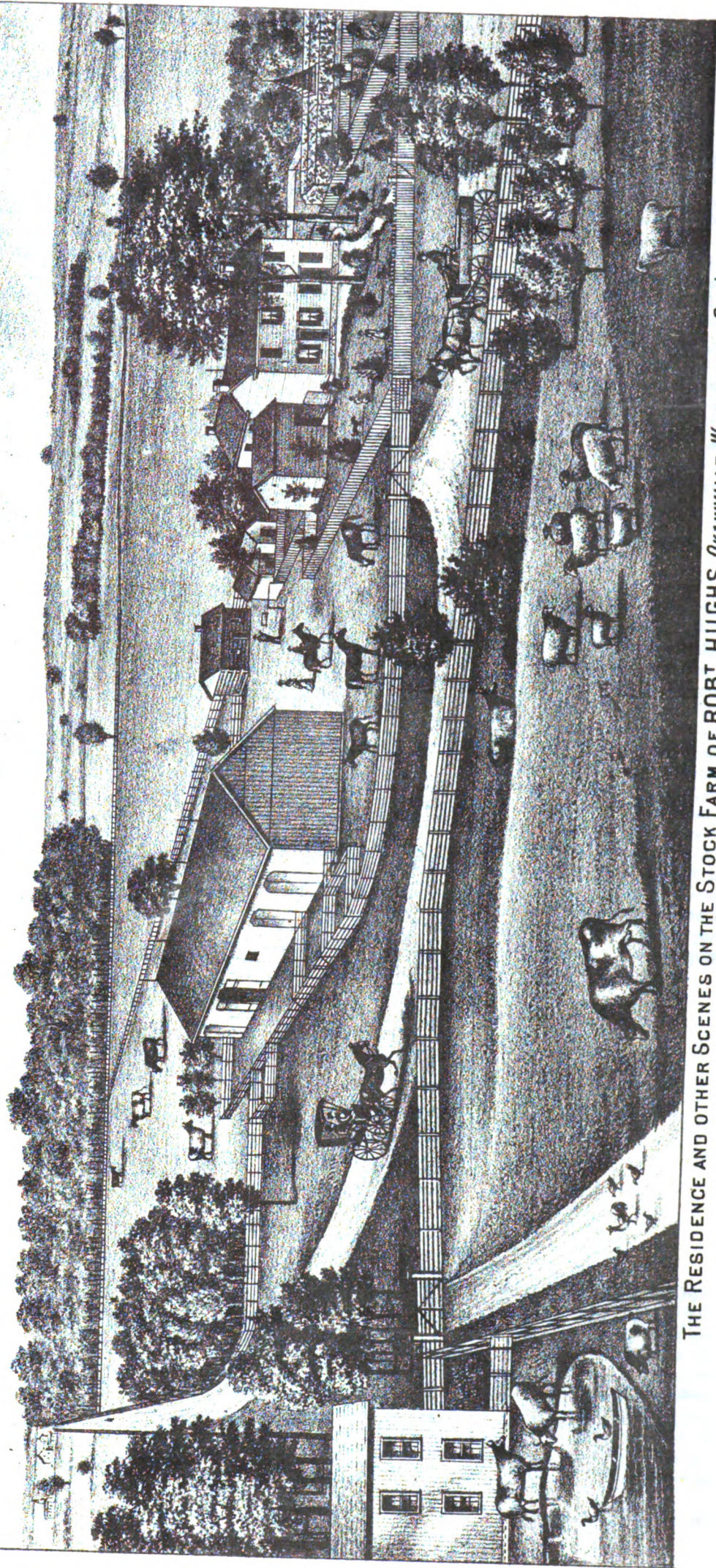
RESIDENCE.



AVENUE THROUGH THE PARK.



BEER GARDEN.



THE RESIDENCE AND OTHER SCENES ON THE STOCK FARM OF ROBT. HUGHS, OKAWVILLE, WASHINGTON CO. ILL.

best known, he is regarded as an honest, upright and honorable citizen, and as such enjoys the confidence and esteem of his neighbors and friends.

JOB HARRYMAN

Was born in Washington county, Illinois, Feb. 1st, 1831. He was the son of Charles and Winny Harryman. His father was a native of Tennessee; born Sep. 1st, 1793, he emigrated to and settled in what is now Okawville precinct; in 1818 he settled on Sec. 36, T. 1, R. 5. He raised a family of twelve children, and died at Okawville, March 7th, 1867.

The subject of our sketch was raised on a farm. At the age of twenty-two he was united in marriage to Miss Martha Land; after three months she died, and he married Miss Louisa Cook in 1865. By this union they had a family of six children born to them; viz.: Joseph M., Rachael L., Charles W., Thomas J., Job L. and Carl. His second wife died January, 1872. He was again married to Miss Margaret Merrick, Sep. 22d, 1872. They have a family of three children; viz.: William E., Susan A. and Matilda M.

Mr. Harryman has always lived the life of a farmer, and now lives within one mile of where his father settled in 1818. In politics he is a Democrat. Such is a brief sketch of one of the oldest native-born citizens in Okawville precinct.

HERMANN SCHULZE

Was born in the north part of Germany, on the 30th of June, 1832. He emigrated to America in 1853. His father and family followed him one year later. The subject of our sketch came direct to St. Louis and engaged in the cigar business until 1858, when in the fall of the same year he removed to Okawville, or Bridgeport as it was then called, where he erected a building for mercantile purposes, and in the spring of 1859, in connection with his brother, Charles Schulze, opened a general store. This partnership continued until 1866, when it was dissolved, and August Schulze was taken in, and the firm of H. Schulze & Bro., was then started, and continues to the present time. In 1876 they brought out the Excelsior Flouring Mills, and since that time have operated the mill in connection with their other business. On the 2nd of August, 1860, Hermann Schulze was married to Miss Susan Tcharner, a native and resident of Washington county. Six children have been born to them, all of whom are living yet beneath the parental roof. He is a Republican in politics, and cast his first vote for John C. Fremont in 1856, and has voted with the party of his first choice ever since.

Mr. Schulze is and has been a very successful business man. He is quiet and unostentatious in his manners, industrious and methodical in his business, and as a man and citizen, enjoys the confidence and esteem of the entire community.

GREEN P. HARBIN

Is a native of Georgia. He was born June 29th, 1849. Rev. T. B. Harbin, his father, is a minister in the M. E. Church. He is also a native of the same state. He removed from Atlanta, Georgia, to Nashville, in Washington county, in 1857, where he was pastor of the M. E. Church. After remaining in Nashville for several years, he removed to Kimmunity, Illinois, and from there to Lewiston, Fulton county, where he at present resides. The subject of our sketch spent his boyhood days in the schools of his native state. In 1867 he commenced the study of law in the office of O. G. Gurley, of Baker county, Georgia. In 1868 he came to Nashville and continued the study in the office of Hon. Amos Watts, and on the 3d of November, 1869, was admitted to practice. He commenced the practice in Nashville, soon after his admission, and continued thus until 1875, when he removed to Okawville, where he continues engaged in his profession at the present time. In 1871 he was the attorney for the city of Nashville, and filled the office with credit to himself and acceptably to his many friends. On the 25th of July, 1869, he was married to Miss Kate E. Haywood, a resident of Nashville, Illinois, but a native of Virginia. Three children have blessed this union, two of whom are still living. He is a member of the Democratic party, and cast his first vote for Samuel Tilden. He is a good lawyer, and in time will make his mark in the profession.

ROBERT HUGHES

Was born in Kentucky, June 8th, 1807. His father, Robert Hughes, was a native of Virginia. He married Litta Brunt. There were six children born to them, of which the subject of our sketch is the eldest. In his younger days he roamed around over the country. In 1831-2 he enlisted as a soldier in the Black Hawk war, from Bellville in St. Clair county. In 1833, he married Mrs. Sallie Johnson. She died three years later. On the 21st of December, 1837, he married Miss Miller, a native of Germany. Her parents emigrated to America in 1835. Two children have been born to them; one boy and girl, and both are married. Robert Hughes, the son, is a practicing physician, and is located at Muscortal, Ills. In 1838 Mr. Robert Hughes, Sr., removed to Washington county, Ills., and settled one mile east of what is now known as Okawville, where he remained about three years, when he removed north about one mile, where he staid two years, at the end of which time he entered land on the section on which he now resides, and which he commenced at once to improve, and where he has remained up to the present time. A fine view of his home, farm and residence will be seen elsewhere in this work. He is a Republican in politics. He does not belong to any particular church organization, but favors the M. E. Church. It is with pleasure that we present the name of this pioneer of the county.

HISTORY OF ELKTON PRECINCT.



HIS precinct is bounded on the north by Okawville and Plum Hill precinct, east by Nashville and Pilot Knob, south by Perry county, west by Venedy and Lively Grove. John Raney was the first settler in the precinct. He located on the old Vincennes and Kaskaskia trace, about two miles from Mud creek, east side, in the edge of Elkhorn prairie, in the year 1822. He was a native of Tennessee. The next settler was William Rountree, Sr. He settled on Section 16, near where Elkton now is, in the year 1823. Six years previous to this time he had lived in what is now Clinton county, this state. He was a native of Virginia. He died at the old homestead in 1859. He raised a large family, and several of his descendants are now prominent citizens of Washington county.

The next settler was William Ayers. He located at the head of the Elkhorn creek in 1823, now Oakdale, and the place was for many years called Ayers' Point. It was also on the old Vincennes and Kaskaskia trail. Ayers was also a Virginian. In 1850, Thomas Bird established a post-office at the Point. It subsequently took the name of Oakdale. Isaac Perlie came in 1830. He was the first postmaster. Elkhorn was the name of the post-office. The same year came Daniel Wells, who was a native of Kentucky, he also settled near the old Vincennes and Kaskaskia trail. Soon after a colony of Scotch Covenanters, principally from Pennsylvania and South Carolina, became residents of this precinct. Among the first South Carolinians who came were John and Archie Hood.

The first mill was owned by Greenville Rountree, which was a saw and

grist-mill combined, and was on the Elkhorn, and operated by water-power.

The first blacksmith was Linville Rountree.

The first school-house built, was located where Elkton now is, about two years before Elkton was laid out, and George Talbot was the first teacher.

The first store was opened and carried on in the residence of William Rountree by H. H. Talbot in 1835.

OAKDALE.

This town is located on section 14, tp. 3, range 4. Was laid out in 1867, by Daniel McClurkin, James B. McClurkin, John McAfee, and S. D. McClurkin under the firm name of James B. McClurkin & Co. The company opened a general store and carried on merchandizing for one year in the old Ayers building. This was in the year 1867. In the latter part of the same year, Steele and McCleish opened a general store. They were followed in 1868, by Gormley & Co. The town now contains two stores, a general store by Ardrey & Bro., and a drug store by J. R. Morrison & Co.

There are also two blacksmith and wagon shops, and one shoemaker.

The physicians are Dr. A. D. W. Leavens, Dr. J. R. Ready, Dr. S. G. Arnett.

In 1867, James McAfee & Co. built a brick flouring mill, and is now operated by J. Burns and R. Guthrie. The mill does a large custom business.

There are two churches in the place. The first was built in 1867, by the Reformed Presbyterians or Covenanters. It is a commodious brick edifice.

The second church was built by the U. P. denomination, and is a neat frame structure.

The second school house built in the neighborhood of Oakdale, and perhaps the first in the precinct, was on the farm of John Hood, section 28, about the year 1834 or 35. It was a small log building, and J. J. McClurkin was the first teacher. In 1831, A., and John Hood, James McClurkin, Thomas McClurkin, and James Kirkpatrick, from South Carolina, settled in this pre-

inct. They located in and around Ayers' Point. In 1833, they were followed by John and David McClurkin, and John Donnelly. They were all Covenanters. They were followed in after years by several families all of the same religious faith. They now comprise a large portion of the citizens of the precinct.

The first steam-mill was put up by James, and A. McClurken about the year 1836. It was a flouring and saw-mill. It burned down in 1842, and was not rebuilt. The first plows with iron moldboards used in this precinct were made out of the old boiler and iron of this mill, by William Morrison and William Ardrey.

The first church built in the precinct was on section 21, in 1835, by the Covenanters, and was the first brick church in the county. Near this church was located the first grave-yard, and the first death in the precinct was that of a child of A. McClurkin.

ELKTON

was laid out by Henry H. Talbot and James Steele Jr., in 1837, on section 5, town 3, range 4. There are now three general stores, kept by J. Blum, August Fisher, and Henry Dunkhorst. The latter is also postmaster. There is one harness shop; two blacksmith shops; hotel, kept by Henry Schaefer.

The physicians are Dr. R. E. Vernor, and Dr. S. F. Wehr.

There are two churches, the Lutheran and Union church.

ELKTON LODGE, NO. 453, I. O. O. F.

was organized on the 10th day of October, 1871. The charter members were: M. Fox, R. B. Klane, H. F. Dancke, Henry Bollmeier, E. Hülsemann, and H. Hahne. The hall was built in 1873, and is owned by the lodge. The present officers are: David Luke, N. G.; Jno. Müller, V. G.; Geo. Hendricks, R. Sec.; Aug. Fisher, F. Sec. Trustees: Dr. S. F. Wehr, L. Hausotte, A. S. Müller, J. T. Laney, and Wm. Laney.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

J. T. HIBBARD

Is a son of the Green Mountain state. He was born in Windsor county, Vermont, February 19th, 1816. He was raised on a farm. He attended the common schools of his native state, and at the age of nineteen years entered Norwich Plain Academy, where he remained two years. He then came west and taught school in northern Illinois one year. After this he returned to his native state and remained there for one year, at the end of which time war was declared with Mexico. He entered the service, and was assigned to the Quartermaster's department, in General Twiggs' Division. He remained in Mexico for two years and a half, or until peace was declared and the troops returned home. In the fall of 1848 he settled in Elkton precinct in Washington county, near the village of Elkton. He purchased one hundred acres of land, to which he has added tract after tract, until he now owns over one thousand acres. He has one of the best improved farms in Elkton precinct.

In April, 1849, he was united in marriage to Miss Nancy McAfee. She died the following fall. In 1850 Mr. Hibbard married Miss Harriet C. Ford, his present wife. Six children were born to them as follows: Addie, now at home, Sarah, wife of W. F. Donnelly, Alvah H., Henry, Orvis P. and Minnie R. All are yet beneath the parental roof except the one above named, who is married as stated. Mrs. Hibbard is a native of Grafton county, New Hampshire. Her father, James Ford, emigrated with his family to Randolph county, Illinois, about the year 1841, where he remained until his death. In the local affairs of Elkton precinct Mr. Hibbard has been quite prominent, was elected Justice of the Peace, and has held the office for sixteen years, Notary Public for eight years, and also Postmaster in the village of Elkton for nearly fifteen years, although he always employed a deputy to attend to the duties of the office. In politics he is a Republican. He is a consistent

member of the United Presbyterian Church, and he has raised his family and instructed them in the tenets of that Christian organization.

Such is a brief sketch of one of the prominent citizens of Elkton precinct. His property, of which he has a comfortable competency, was obtained by industry and the practice of economical habits.

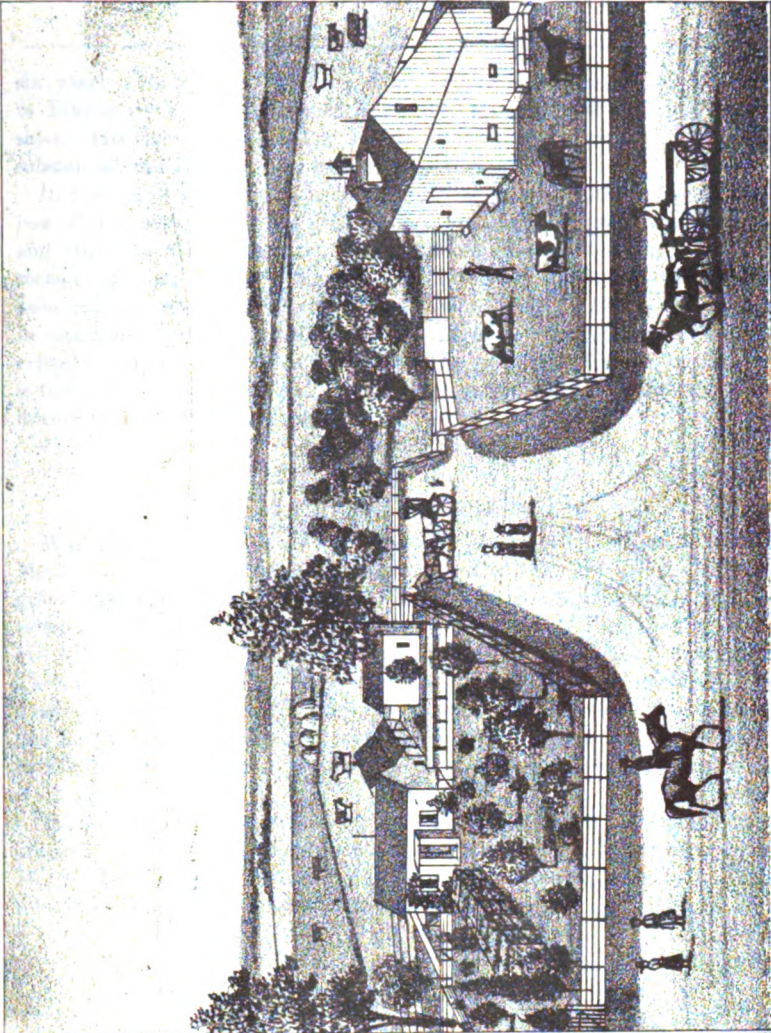
HENRY HAHNE

Was born June 2d, 1838, in Hanover, Germany. His father, Frederick Hahne, emigrated to America with his family, and landed at New Orleans December 10, 1854. He made no stay in the latter city but came immediately to St. Louis, by the river, where he remained only a few days, after which he came to what is now known as Plum Hill precinct, where he remained for three years. He then removed to Hoylton Prairie, and subsequently to the village of Hoylton, where he now resides. The subject of our sketch is the eldest in a family of two children. During his minority he assisted his father and attended the common schools of his native country in which he received a liberal education. On the 18th of February, 1858, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Wheelles, who was a native and resident of Washington county, Illinois, at the time of her marriage; this union has been blessed by five children, three of whom are living, viz.: John H., Mary E., and Allen A.

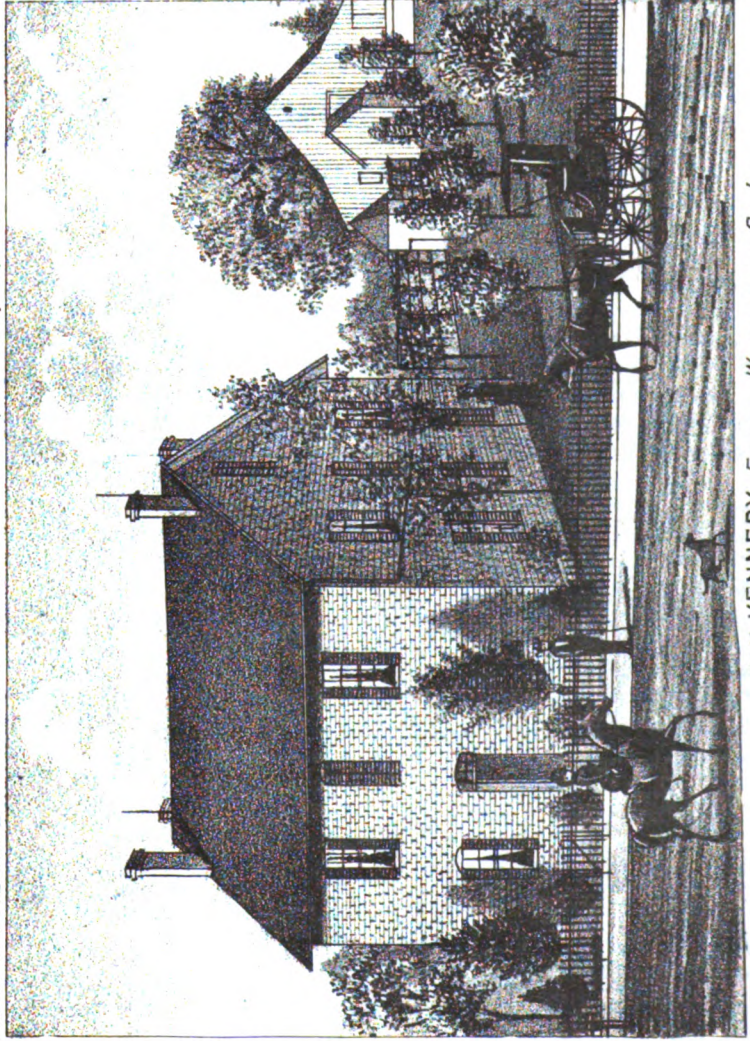
Mr. Hahne has during his life followed the occupation of farming. He after his marriage commenced farming in Elkton precinct and continued there two years. He then removed to Ashley precinct, where he remained one summer. From there he went to Lively Grove, where he lived about



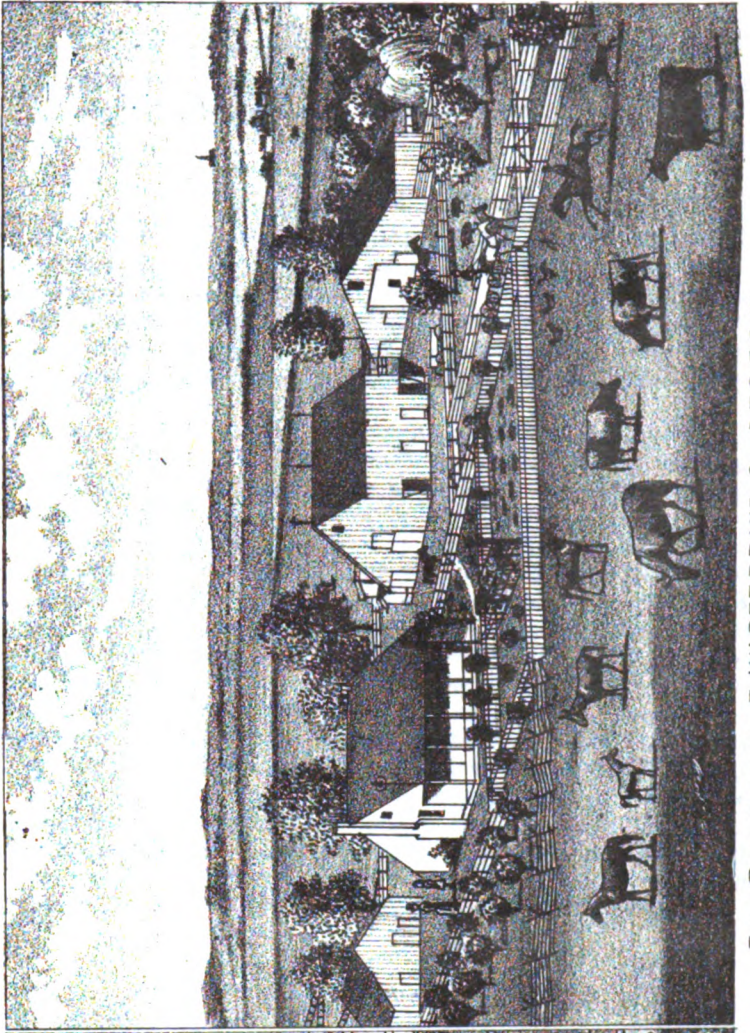
FARM RESIDENCE OF JOHN WILLIAM SCHWIND, Sec. 20, T.3, R.1, WASHINGTON Co. ILL.



FARM RESIDENCE OF MRS. ANN EADE, Sec. 33, T.2, R.3, WASHINGTON Co. ILL.



RESIDENCE OF W. M. KENNEDY, ELKTON, WASHINGTON Co. ILL.



FARM RESIDENCE OF F. HILDERBRAND, Sec. 6, T.3, R.3, WASHINGTON Co. ILL.

six years. He then sold his farm at the place last mentioned and removed, to Elkton precinct where he purchased the farm on which he at present resides. His farm is finely improved, and he ranks to-day as one of the most substantial and intelligent farmers in Washington county.

In politics he is a staunch democrat, and takes great interest in the success of the party. Such is a brief history of one of the prominent farmers and citizens of Elkton precinct. He is an active member of the Odd Fellows' society, and has held the office of Past Master of his lodge, and has also been representative to the Grand Lodge of the State. In addition it may be mentioned that he is a member of the honorable order of Ancient and Accepted Masons. In the community where he resides and is best known, he is recognized as an honest and intelligent man, and as such, enjoys the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens.

JAMES B. McCLURKIN

Was born in South Carolina, December 23d, 1823. His father, John McClurkin, was also a native of that state, and of Irish extraction. He emigrated west, and settled in what is now Elkton Precinct in the year 1833. He raised a family of nine children, and lived to the advanced age of eighty-two. His wife died three days previous at the age of eighty-four; his father, Thomas McClurkin, being the grandfather of the subject of our sketch, was a revolutionary soldier and under Col. Washington. He was a slave-holder, and in 1808 he set his slaves free; he lies buried in the old R. P. grave-yard in Elkton Precinct, and is probably the only revolutionary soldier buried in the county.

The subject of our sketch assisted on his father's farm and attended the common schools in the neighborhood, where he received a fair education. In 1854 he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Morrison, a native of Philadelphia; they have a family of two children living, viz.: William M. and

Elizabeth Eunis. In politics Mr. McClurkin is a Republican. Religiously he is a member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM ARDREY

Was born in Harrison County, April 10th, 1809. His father, William Ardrey, was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to America in 1807. His young wife accompanied him at the time. He spent his early life in this county teaching school. In 1812 he moved to Muskingum County, Ohio, when he purchased a farm, where he lived until his death. He died at the advanced age of eighty-six. His aged partner of his life, died at eighty-nine years.

The subject of our sketch was brought up on a farm, and educated to farm pursuits. He attended the common schools, and received a fair education for that day. When he became of age he was determined to learn a trade, and engaged himself with James Gray in the wagon and plow manufacturing business. In 1833 he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Stevenson. From this union has resulted three children living. He followed the trade of blacksmithing and plow-making for seven years in Norwich, Ohio. After this date he came west, and in 1840 settled in what is now known as Lively Grove Precinct, where he followed the occupation of a farmer, and also carried on his trade. In 1872 he moved to the town of Oakdale, where he has since resided. He lives retired, on the earnings of a well-spent life. In politics he is a Republican, and cast his first vote for the Free Soil party; in religion he is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. His children, of whom mention has been made above, are all living near to the old place first settled by their father in 1840. Their names are Robert Y., who is now in the general merchandizing in Oakdale, Mary Jane, now the widow of the late Robert McClurken, who resides near, and Thomas S. Ardrey, who is in business with his brother in the place above mentioned.

HISTORY OF HOYLETON PRECINCT.

Hoyleton is bounded on the north by Clinton county, on the east by Irvington precinct, on the south by Richview precinct, and on the west by Covington precinct. It contains about forty sections of land, and is one of the best farming precincts in the county, mostly high rolling prairie land. Crooked creek flows from east to west on the extreme north. Grand Point creek flows along its eastern boundary in a northerly direction, and divides Hoyleton and Irvington precincts. Very little timber in the precinct, a narrow strip of timber along the two creeks, and it was near the two streams before mentioned that the early settlers in this precinct opened up their first farms. They did so in order to have wood and water near at hand. It is not definitely known who were the first settlers in this precinct. As early as 1831 F. Nobles and a man by the name of Mayberry made settlements in the south-east part of the precinct, about 1840, J. Painter and G. B. Baldwin settled in the east part. Taylor settled in the north-east prior to 1840, near where Henry S. Harr now lives. John Harr, Sr., settled here in 1840. His son, Henry S. Harr, now living in the north-east part of the precinct, is one of the oldest settlers now living in Hoyleton precinct. Press Holly settled in the north-east part with his two sons John and Randolph in 1839. The first schools were taught in private houses, Edward Russell being one of the first teachers. A log school-house was erected about 1851, on section 32, town 1, range 1, and the first teacher was Miss S. A. White. The first grave-yard located in the precinct was near the residence of John Harr, Sr., and a Mrs. Sloate was the first person buried therein. In 1858 J. A. Bent and Ovid Miner, congregational ministers established a colony near the centre of the precinct. They were principally from New York and the New England states. They laid out the village of Hoyleton in the same year. They built the first church there

soon after the town was laid out. H. Wells built the first residence, and Webb & Leslie sold the first goods in the place.

In 1859, through the influence of the Central Railroad Company, the Hoyleton Seminary, situated in the town of Hoyleton, was erected by Bent & Miner. The building is now being used for public school purposes.

The first occupants of the town were exclusively Eastern people, and it was called throughout the country "Yankee Town;" but now the population, with the exception of two families, are all Germans.

In 1866 C. Kreuger and William Grote bought a lot and erected a store-building. In that year the Germans began settling in the place, and by 1870 the original settlers had most all sold out and the Germans taken their place. The Germans have done much for the improvement of the place. Originally the buildings were small frame structures; they have mostly all given place to substantial brick buildings.

The town now contains four general stores, kept by Chris. Kreuger, A. Grote, Jacob Keller and William Stahlberg; drug store, by Dr. E. E. Welborn, hotel, by _____; flouring mill, by Weigel & Co.; one blacksmith, one harness, one cabinet and two wagon shops; also two shoemakers, and a brick yard, by D. Rixman.

CHURCHES

of the following denominations: Lutheran, Methodist; Methodist German, and Evangelical.

SCHOOLS.

Public school, in the college building. Private seminary, by Mrs. Grabau. This institute was opened January 1st, 1877, by Mrs. Grabau. The purpose of the institute was to give the young ladies of the Evangelical Protestant

Church a chance to be brought up and educated in a college of their own creed. The branches taught are those taught in all higher schools, besides German, drawing, painting, music, and all kinds of ladies' handiwork. There are a number of ladies attending the institute at the present time from different parts of the United States. This institute is the only one of its kind in the West. There are private schools in the Lutheran and Evangelical churches.

The town contains a population of about three hundred people. It is the

most substantial-built village in the county; is situated in the midst of a beautiful, rich, rolling prairie. The farmers in the precinct are also principally Germans.

Stiude Bros., Fred. Maschoff, F. W. and Henry Hake, and Henry Kreuger were the first German farmers to settle in the precinct. The most of them came in as early as 1852. Few prairies in southern Illinois can surpass Hoyleton in the production of both corn and wheat. The land is rich and well farmed.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. F. E. W. BRINK.

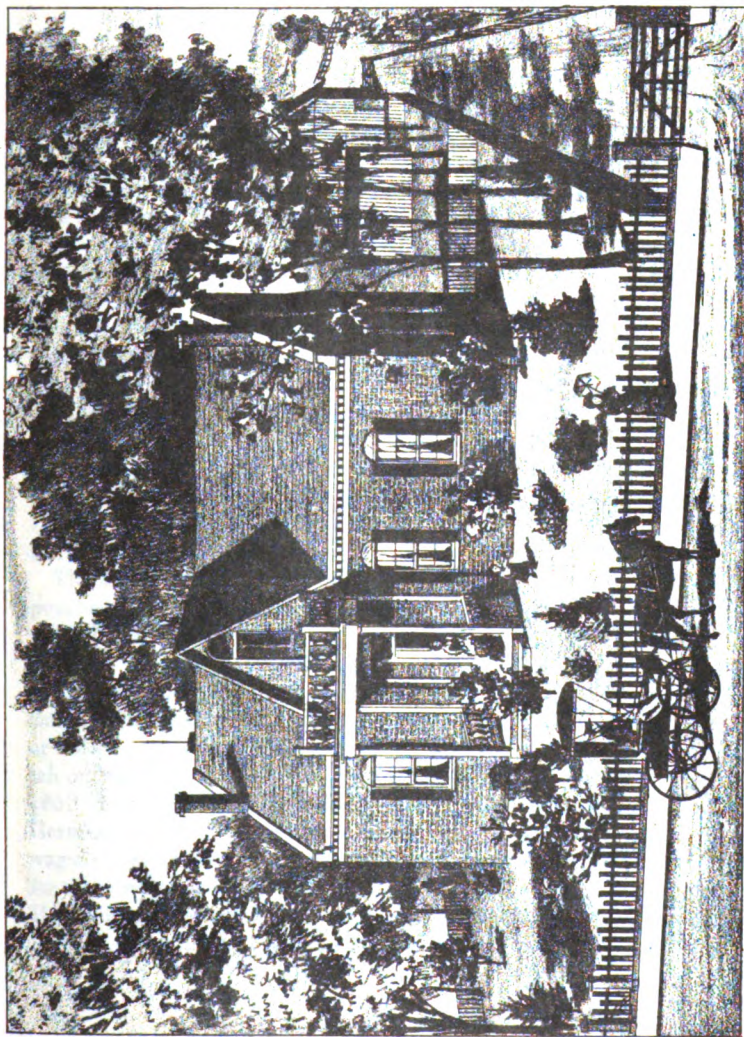
AMONG the many foreign-born citizens of Washington county, none deserves more favorable mention than the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was born in Westphalia, a province of Prussia, the 17th of March, 1827. He left his native place at an early age and came to America, landing here on the 22d of September, 1844. His parents followed him a year or so later. He remained in Washington county but a short time until he went to New Orleans, where he received a situation as foreman and shipping clerk in a large wholesale pork-packing, lard and oil house. He remained in that capacity for seven years, at the end of which time he returned to Washington county, and on the 6th of May, 1854, married Miss M. C. C. Hoffman. She was also a native of the same place in Prussia. Her parents came to America in 1852. Ten children were born to them to hallow and bless the union, eight of whom are now living. After Mr. Brink's marriage he settled in Washington county and engaged in farming and stock-raising, in which occupation he has continued with marked success down to the present. In 1872, in connection with Miss Kruegerd Weigle he added the milling business to farming, and at the present time is so engaged at Hoyleton in this county. In politics Mr. Brink is a pronounced Democrat. He cast his first vote for Lewis Cass, in 1848, and continued voting for the party of his first choice until the breaking out of the war; when he arrayed himself on the side of the Union and voted for measures and not men. After the war he soon found himself in accord with the Democratic party, and he remained steadfast until 1872, when the candidate for the presidency on the Democratic ticket not being such that he could give his unqualified support he concluded to take no part in the canvass, nor did he vote at all. After that time and up to the present, he has been a representative man of his party, and gives his time and work to the promulgation of Democratic ideas. He has from the date of his first settlement in the county been prominent in the local politics of his immediate locality, and has been frequently honored with offices of trust and responsibility. He was for a number of years Justice of the Peace, School trustee, trustee of the Hoyleton Seminary, and trustee of the Evangelical Church, occupying the latter office for a period of over fourteen years. But his popularity has not been confined to his own neighborhood, but it is co-extensive with the county and Senatorial district. In 1874 he was nominated by the Republican party in convention assembled at Carlisle, Ills., for the office of Representative in the General Assembly of the state. He, however, declined the nomination. In 1876 he was nominated by the Democratic party for the honorable office of State Senator of the 42d Senatorial district. The nomination being the almost unanimous wish of his party friends he felt loth to refuse to accept the honor. He therefore entered the campaign, and such was his popularity and strength that although the district was largely Republican he was elected by a handsome majority. While a member of the 30th Legislature he was honored with the chairmanship of an important committee, and was a member of several others equally important. In the 31st General Assembly he was a member of the committee of State Charitable Institutions, also of Agricultural, Drainage, Miscellaneous and Manufacturing and Labor Committees. He also

introduced into the last General Assembly several bills, among which were the following: * * * * *

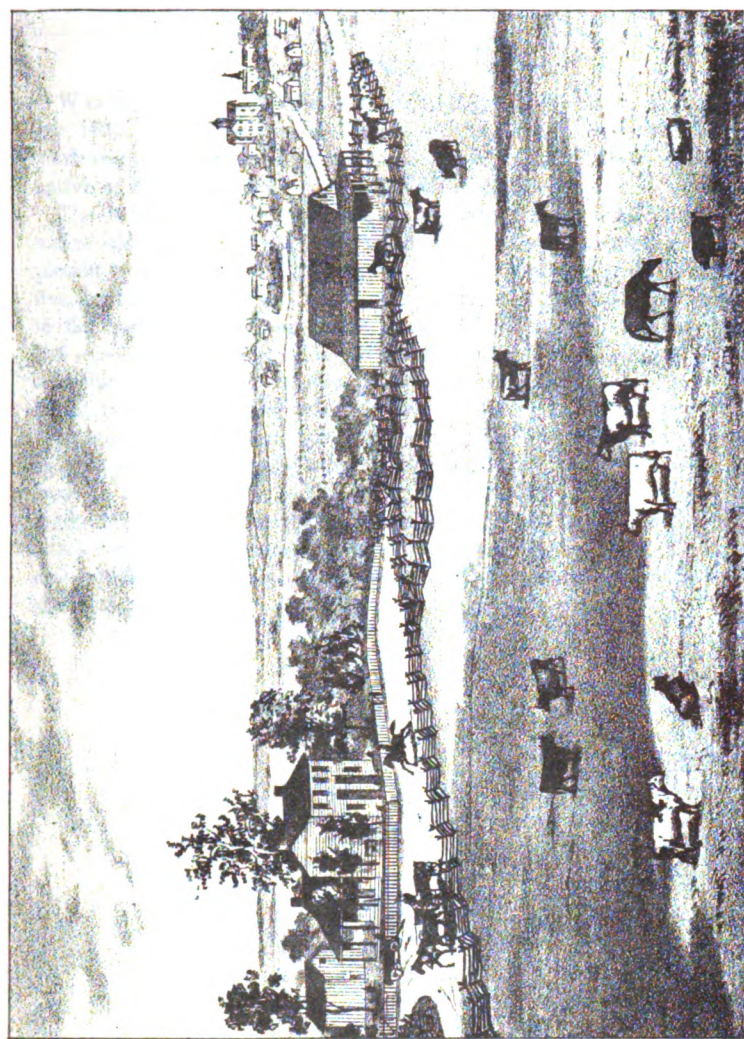
Both Mr. Brink and his estimable lady are members of the Evangelical Church. In thus briefly sketching the life of F. E. W. Brink we find a man who started in life with but few advantages, and yet by incessant industry and the aid of good sound common sense has achieved for himself a name, and has secured to himself and family a comfortable competency in life. Throughout the county and district, in fact wherever Mr. Brink is known, he is universally respected not only for his honorable political career, but for his strict honesty and probity of character.

HON. T. DUANE HINCKLEY.

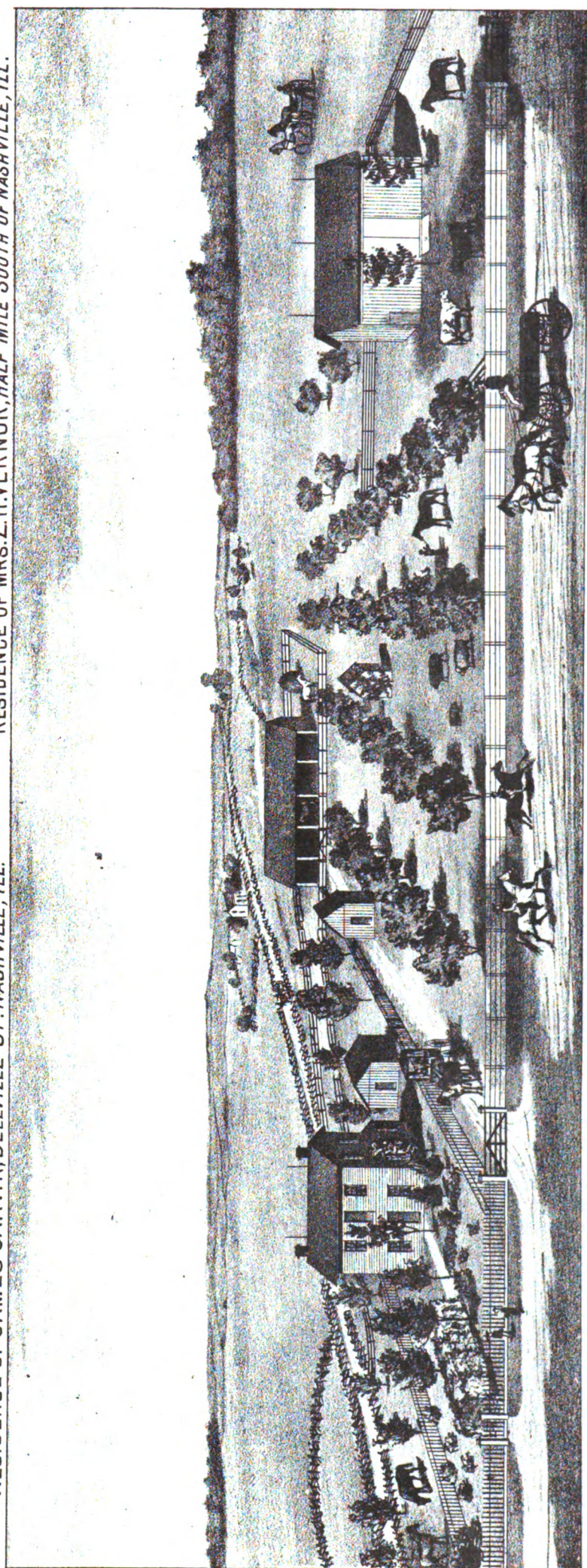
AMONG the prominent young farmers of Washington county, none deserve better mention than the subject of our sketch. The tillage of the earth and the care of flocks and herds,—two departments of agricultural industry, are closely allied,—have been honored from the earliest history to the present. They have been the theme of poets and orators. The pen and the press have been extensively employed in aiding and honoring them, and never were these instruments of civilization more nobly employed. The historian gives us an occasional glimpse of some of the noblest specimens of persons engaged in the work of farming and stock-raising. Mr. Hinckley was born in St. Clair county, this state, Aug. 24th, 1848. His grandfather, Timothy Hinckley, settled in St. Clair county at an early day. His father, Samuel Hinckley, was born in 1818, and was a mere youth when his father settled in that county. Timothy Hinckley settled upon the land where Georgetown has since been built. He erected the second mill in St. Clair county at Bellville at an early date. The subject of our sketch was the third child of a family of eleven children. He received his education in the common schools of that county and McKendree college. At the age of fifteen he left college and joined the army. Yet so young, he put aside his scholastic duties and responded to the call "to arms," and enlisted in the 142d Illinois Volunteers, company H, under captain David Porter. He was mustered into service at camp Butler, and received his discharge at camp Fry, Chicago. At the age of nineteen he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Starr, daughter of Alden Starr, St. Clair county. They have a family of four boys, Francis H., Samuel T., Henry B. and Cyrus L. Aug. 24th, 1869; he with his young wife moved to and settled in Washington county, near Richview, on a farm of his father's, where he remained two years. He then removed near Hoyleton on a farm of 280 acres, given by his father, where he now resides. He has done much to the improvement of the place, a view of which can be seen elsewhere in this work. In politics he has always been a staunch Democrat, and taken a deep interest in the success of the party. In 1878 he was elected by his party to the state legislature, and is now sitting in the thirty-first general assembly with honor to himself and credit to his party. Such is a brief review of the life of Mr. Hinckley. An industrious and studious youth, a soldier in the defence of his country, a member of the legislature, a kind husband, and a useful citizen of his county and state.



RESIDENCE OF JAMES GARVIN, BELLVILLE ST. NASHVILLE, ILL.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. Z. H. VERNOR, HALF MILE SOUTH OF NASHVILLE, ILL.



FARM RESIDENCE OF THE HON. T. DUANE HINCKLEY, SEC. 8 T. 1 S. R. 1 W. WASHINGTON CO. ILL.

HENRY S. HARR

WAS born at Wrightsville, York county, Pennsylvania, on the 15th January, 1815. His father, John Harr, was of German descent, but also claims York county for his nativity. His mother, Elizabeth (Stealth) Harr, was a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and of English extraction.

The subject of this sketch when a boy attended the public schools of his native state and acquired therein a very fair English education, at the completion of which he assisted his father upon the farm. At the age of twenty-five, in 1840, he married Leah Rethard, and the following year emigrated to the west, settling down upon a farm which he purchased, consisting of 240 acres of desirable land, and situated in what is now known as Irvington township. His father and other members of the family having preceded him about two years, locating near the timber where H. S. Harr is now residing, he parted with his original purchase, and jointly with his brother secured his father's homestead, finally purchasing the exclusive right to the same, and went to reside thereon in 1848. Mr. Harr devoted all his attention to and made considerable improvements upon this farm until a short time after his wife's death, which occurred in 1864. Six children were born to them, one dying during the journey from Pennsylvania, and two soon after the death of their mother; three are yet living.

In 1865 Mr. Harr rented his farm and removed to the adjoining county, to the town of Centralia, entering into the business of dairy-farming, which he prosperously carried on until two years ago, when he again returned to his farm in this county.

In 1865 H. S. Harr was again married, his second partner being the widow of Rev. McClelland, of Sandoval, this state. She was a native of Ohio, in which state she followed the occupation of teacher, afterwards in Illinois upon her removal here. By his second wife Mr. Harr has three children, all living, two girls and one boy.

Mr. Harr has filled the position of Judge of Election for a number of years, also that of Town Trustee, which office he holds at the present time. In politics, formerly an old line whig, now a staunch republican, always casting his vote for that party, Harrison being the first President for whom he voted. Mr. Harr is a liberal, public-spirited man, a generous friend and devout Christian. Himself and wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for twenty years past, and are directing their children in the same faith. Mr. Harr is a consistently temperate man, and stands well in the community where he resides.

The farm of H. S. Harr consists of 680 acres, 400 of which is under cultivation. A view of his residence will be found in another part of this work.

HISTORY OF PLUM HILL PRECINCT.

P LUM HILL precinct was organized in 1871. It was taken from the townships of Nashville, Okawville and Elkton. It takes its name from the thicket of wild plum trees that grew on the hill. The stream called Plum Creek has its origin on the hill. The first settler in this part of the county was a man by the name of Ratliffe. Just what time he came to the territory of Illinois, and settled at the place afterwards known as Ratliffe's Point, is unknown; but he was regarded as an old settler as early as 1819, at which time he sold out his land to Cyrus Sawyer, father of the present Sawyer family of Nashville, Illinois. After the settlement of the Sawyer's was made, the name of Ratliffe's Point was changed to Sawyer's Point, and is known by that name at the present time. The first permanent settler on Plum Hill was William Wheelis. He came in 1814. He settled on the line or trace, as it was then called, between Vincennes and Kaskaskia. He was followed by Sawyer in 1819, as above stated. In 1827 Thomas Atchison came, and John Weaver a year later. Hawkins Raylan came in 1827, and from this time on there were others whose families are yet found in the precinct.

The first school-house was built on the hill. It was of hewn logs with puncheon floor. This class of school-houses did duty until 1852, when a frame building was erected. Isaac Hale and C. N. Francisco were the first teachers. Joseph Chance was the first missionary Baptist. Benjamin Chesney and his wife were the first to attach themselves to this religious organization. In the pioneer days of this portion of the county there were no stores or mills; consequently the residents were compelled to go to Sparta, Muscou-tah or Nashville for their family supplies of groceries and flour. In the year 1851 Thomas Atchison opened a store at a place about two miles west of the German church. He kept the necessary staples, and also had a huckster wagon, in which he hauled supplies to the farmers, which he gave in exchange for their butter and eggs. About the same time a German by the name of Horsemann also opened a store about three miles south-west of Okawville. In 1851 James A. Lyons brought the first reaper into the precinct. The

next year the McCormick was introduced. Nathaniel Barnes purchased and brought into Plum Hill precinct the first carriage in the year 1850. After using it for several years, he sold it to Alexander Chesney.

Doctors Enoch and Isaac Hale were the first physicians. Chills and fever were the prevailing diseases, and quinine, calomel and jalap the standard remedies used by these knights of the pill-box. They varied these remedies occasionally by prescribing whiskey, which in many cases was a sovereign cure, and as a remedy met with but little opposition in its introduction among the patients. The Brooksmiths were the first German family that came to this part of the county, if they were not the first Germans in the county. They came in 1837. Henry Weissman and John Rankin were the next.

There are several streams in the precinct. Plum Creek, as before mentioned, has its origin on Plum Hill. There are also Williams' and Weaver's creeks. The latter empties into the Elkhorn.

The first church building was erected in 1857 by the German Lutheran organization. A man by the name of Mangiand donated four acres of ground upon which to erect the building, and also for burial purposes. It was a frame building, and stood until 1876, when the congregation built a fine brick structure, which compares favorably with any similar building in the county.

The town of Addieville is in the precinct and on the line of the St. Louis and South-eastern railroad. It was laid out by Col. Don. Morrison, and named after his wife Adelia. The village contains about two hundred inhabitants. It is well supplied with stores, churches and physicians.

There is shipped from this point about 40,000 bushels of wheat annually. The most of the grain, however, finds its way to the local markets in the county.

The face of the country is rolling, and the soil is admirably adapted to the production of wheat; in fact it is the best wheat-producing district in the county. The farms are well-improved and under a high state of cultivation. The inhabitants are principally Germans, and are thrifty and an intelligent class of people.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DR. WILLIAM M. PEIRCE

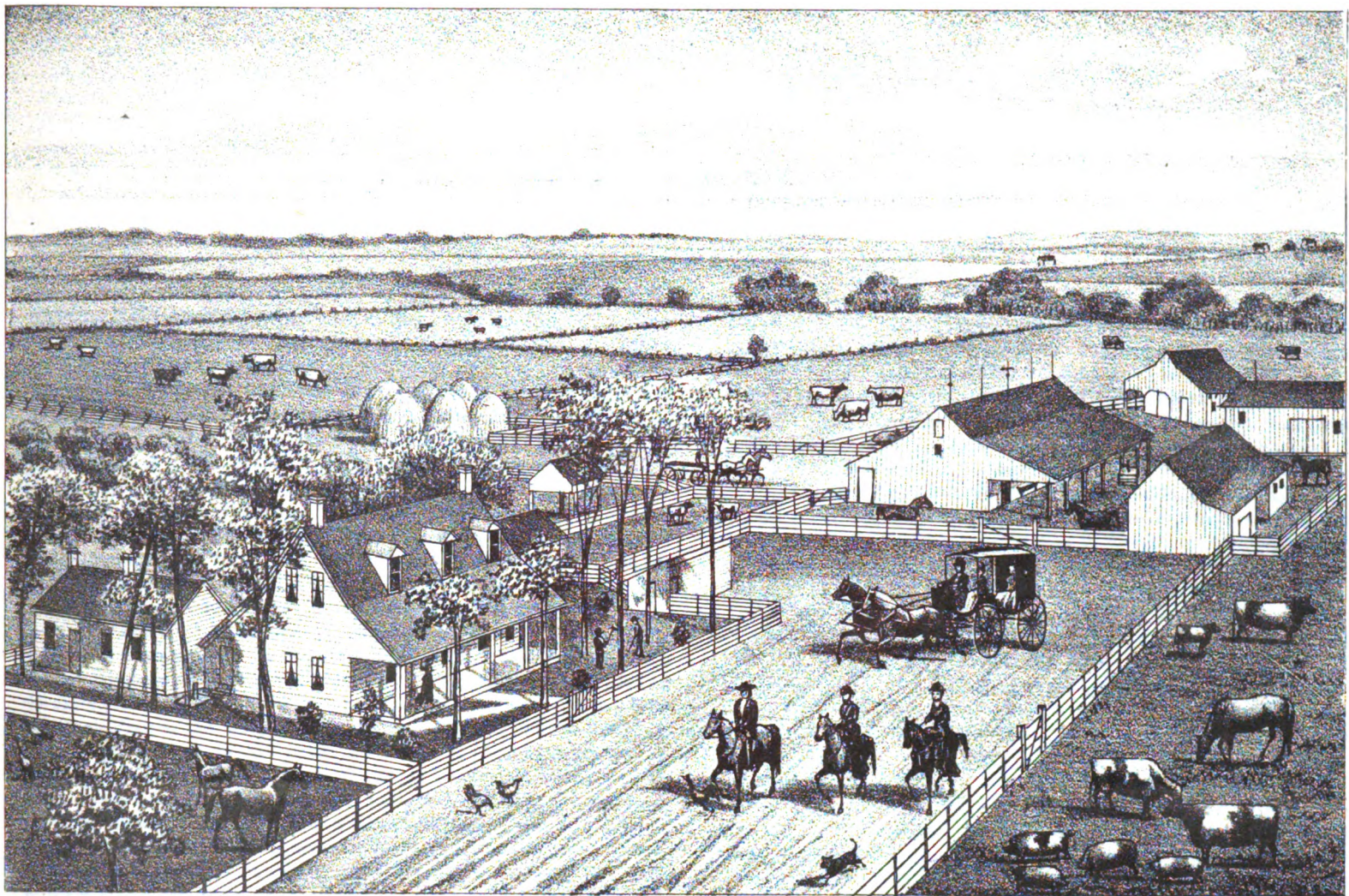
WAS born in Clarksville, Montgomery county, Tennessee, on the 15th of August, 1826. His father, Rev. John J. Peirce, was a native of Vermont. He was a Presbyterian minister, and a graduate of Princeton College, New Jersey. In 1822, after his graduation, he left his home in New York, and removed to Norfolk, Virginia, where he took charge as resident minister of a congregation. In 1825, he accepted the position of Principal of an Academy in Clarksville, Tenn. One year later he removed to Todd county, Kentucky, where he remained until 1836, with the exception of one year, in which he filled the chair of Professorship of Languages in Central College, located at Danville, Kentucky. He, after the above-mentioned date, removed to Henderson county, Kentucky, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1860. He married Eliza Reynolds. She was a native of Norfolk, Virginia. There were four children born to them, two of whom have survived the parents, viz.: the subject of our sketch and Rev. B. R. Peirce, a Methodist Episcopal minister, now a resident of Flora, Illinois. Dr. William M. spent his boyhood days in working upon a farm and receiving his tuition from his father. He attended the schools of his native state but little. He remained at home until he reached the age of twenty-five years, when he commenced teaching, and taught for three years in the common schools of Henderson and Daviess counties. In 1856 he abandoned teaching, and entered the office of John Kimley, of Daviess county, Kentucky, and read medicine. After a sufficient time had been spent in a preparatory course, he entered the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, Kentucky. Leaving that institution in 1858, he removed to Illinois, and settled in Okawville, Washington county, and commenced the practice of his profession. He remained in Okawville for nine years, and in 1867 removed to Nashville. One year later he went to Irvington, and in May, 1872, settled in Addieville, Washington county, where he has since resided. In all these places he continued uninterruptedly the practice of medicine. During his stay in Nashville, he, in connection with Harlan P. Walker, compiled a set of "Abstract Records," the first one compiled in the county. On the 1st of December, 1858, he married Annie H. Martin. She is a native of Ireland, but was a resident of Louisville, Kentucky, at the time of her marriage. Eight children have blessed and consecrated this union, four of whom—all boys—are still living. In politics the doctor is a staunch Republican. He however was formerly Democratic, and cast his first vote for Lewis Cass, in 1848, and continued voting the Democratic ticket until 1860, when the war broke out and he then arrayed himself on the side of freedom and human rights. He joined the Republican party, and has voted and acted with that organization ever since. Dr. Peirce was trained in the School of the Regular Practice, and has always remained true to his first teachings. As a practitioner, he has been eminently successful. All accord him a front rank in the profession. The doctor, in addition to his professional duties, has also been for many years a contributor to the county press and other newspaper in the state. As a writer of political articles he is considerably above the average. He is a ready writer and is master of a clear, polished diction, and his articles show a thorough knowledge of the political questions of the day. He is at present, and has been since 1876, editor of the *Journal* of Nashville, Illinois. As a man he is universally respected. In 1870 he was the unanimous choice of the Republicans of Washington county for the office of Legislator, but was defeated by an Independent Republican by a small majority in the ensuing election. Himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

CHARLES F. A. SCHMIDT

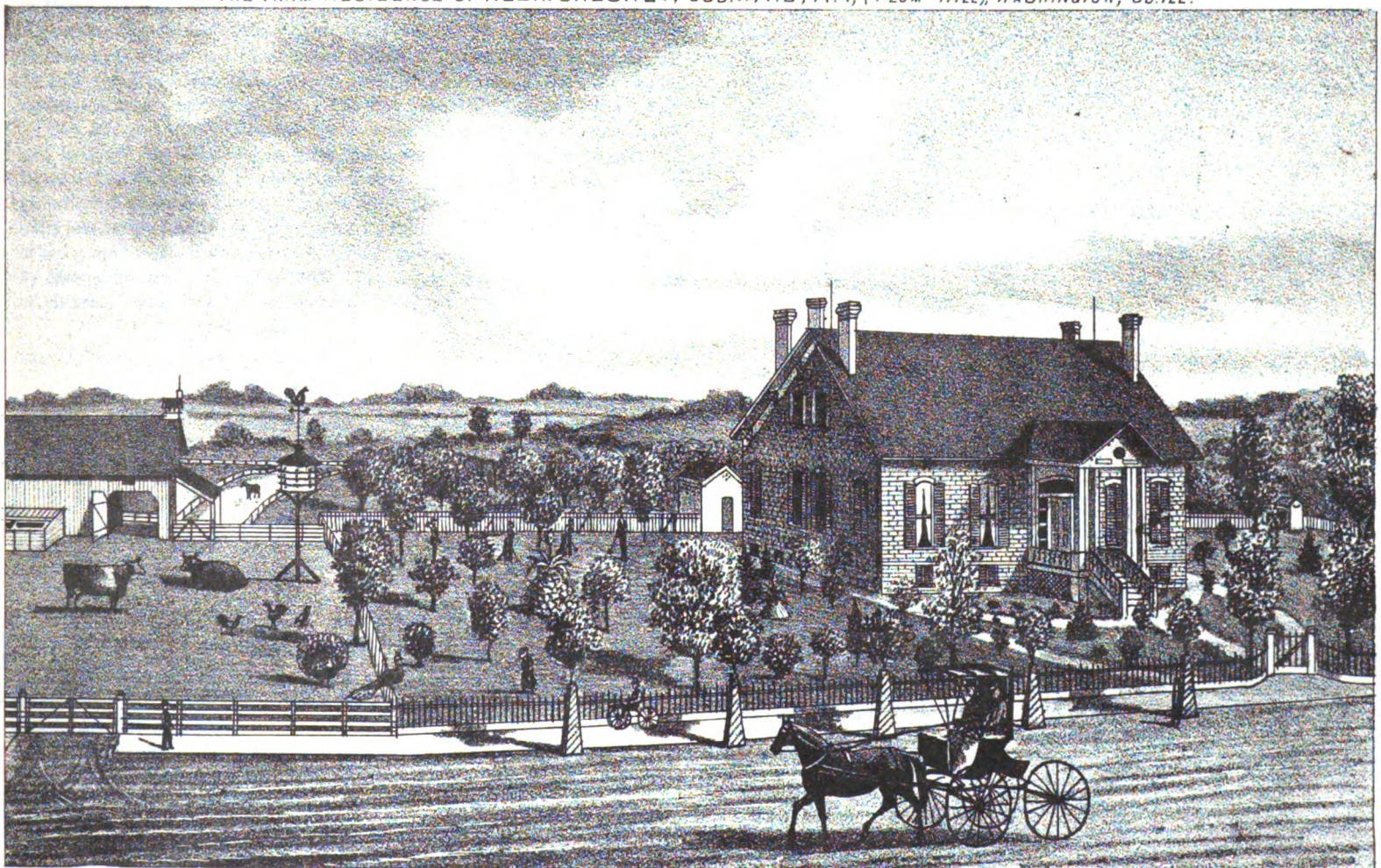
WAS born in Jefferson county, Missouri on the 2d of June, 1849. Jacob Schmidt, his father, was a native of Germany. He emigrated to America in 1836. He first settled in Baltimore, Maryland, where he remained three years, and then removed to St. Louis county, Missouri, and two years later removed to Jefferson county, same state, where he has since resided. He is a tanner by trade, but subsequently abandoned that trade and took up farming, at which business he still continues. He married Catharine Blank, who was a native of Nassau, six children were born to them, five of whom are still living. The subject of our sketch is the eldest son. During his minority he was engaged at work upon the farm during the summer seasons, and in the winter attended the common schools of his native county. At the age of twenty-one he entered Wesleyan Central College at Warrenton, Missouri, and remained one term, after which he was employed in teaching schools in the counties of Jefferson, St. Francois, and St. Genevieve. He followed the profession of teaching for five years, at the end of which time he emigrated to Addieville, Washington county, Illinois, where he engaged in general mercantile business, and also in the purchase and shipment of grain. He arrived in the village above mentioned in the month of December, 1876, and on the second of January, 1877, he was appointed station agent of the St. Louis and South-Eastern railroad, and was also at the same time appointed express agent and postmaster, all of which positions he filled with credit to himself, and to the entire satisfaction of his friends and employers. In 1874, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Gaebe. She is a native and resident of St. Francois county, Missouri. Two children have been born to them, both of whom are living. In politics he is a staunch Republican. He cast his first vote for General U. S. Grant, in 1872, and he continues to give his adherence to that grand old party of freedom and human rights. Mr. Schmidt is yet a young man. He has but stepped across the threshold of business life, but from the industry and energy thus far displayed we have no doubt but what the problem of life in his case will be easily solved. He is a good business man, and is thoroughly honest and capable, and as such enjoys the confidence and esteem of the community in which he resides.

ALEXANDER CHESNEY

WAS born in St. Clair county, on the 28th of February, 1821. His father, Benjamin Chesney, was a native of South Carolina, and of Irish ancestry. He was one of the rangers of the war of 1812, and was also a soldier of the Blackhawk war. He removed with his family from St. Clair county, and settled on the Elkhorn, in Washington county, Illinois, in 1837, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1847. In 1843, Alexander Chesney entered forty acres of land on section 11, town 2-2, which he improved, and where he has remained ever since. On the 4th of July, 1847, he married Sarah N. Johnson. She is of Scotch ancestry. She was a native of St. Clair county, Illinois. There were seven children born to them, five of whom are living. Two of them are married, and the rest are yet beneath the parental roof. Mr. Chesney is Republican in politics. He however was formerly a Democrat until after 1860, when he espoused the principles of the Republican party and has continued one of its firm adherents ever since. Mr. Chesney is one of the solid farmers of the county. He acquired his business by years of patient toil, frugal and economical habits, and now in the evening of his life, he and his estimable wife, are enjoying the fruits of their industry and economy.



THE FARM RESIDENCE OF ALEX. CHESNEY, Sec. II, T. 2, R. 4, (PLUM HILL), WASHINGTON CO. ILL.



THE RESIDENCE OF HERMAN SCHULZE, OKAWVILLE, WASHINGTON CO. ILL.

HISTORY OF PILOT KNOB PRECINCT.

PILOT KNOB precinct takes its name from the high hill or knob which is situated near its centre. It is bounded on the north by Nashville precinct, on the South by Perry county, on the west by Elkton precinct, and on the east by Nashville precinct. It is well watered by Locust creek. The sections of land on the east and south sides are covered with timber. Fully one-half of the precinct is timbered land. That portion that is under cultivation produces abundant crops of wheat, rye, oats and barley. Very little corn is raised in the precinct.

Pilot Knob is one of the old settled portions of the county. The first settlement that anything is definitely known of, took place in 1818, and the first settler was John Rainey, father of William Rainey. He settled on the Old Hood place, west of the Knob, about the year 1818. In the same year James Gordon settled on the Rainey place. He sold out to William Rainey in 1835, and left soon after. Rainey and Gordon were the only settlers until 1819, when a man of the name of Afflack settled on Three Mile Prairie. He however only remained but a short time. Benjamin Bruten settled on the same prairie in 1819, from which it took its name, and was known as "Bruten's Prairie," for many years afterward. William Minson settled on the same prairie about the same time. Other persons came, but made no permanent settlements. In 1832 Robert Burns settled north of Locust Creek point, James Gordan settled near the Lane place, and John Franklin the old James Adams place. In 1828, Alexander Hodge, Jonathan King and Colonel M. Hall, settled on and near the Knob, and in 1830 the McElhanon family came from Randolph county and settled in the precinct. John and William Hutchings, and their families were down near the Beaucoup Creek, in Perry county. The Maxwell's came about the same time. Very few of the old families or their descendants remain in the precinct. The Brutens', Minstons', Gordons' and Washburns', moved to different parts of the county. In 1837 the Hutchings came, and in 1836, Hugh Adams made a permanent settlement, where he now resides. The first school-house was built in 1834, on Sec. 27, near where William Rainey now lives. It was the traditional and original log school-house, with puncheon floors, and greased skins for lights. The first school teacher was a man by the name of Horatio Burns, grandfather of Squire Burns, of Nashville. The first frame school-house was built just across the line in Perry county in the year 1857. The first spread of the gospel and introduction of religious exercises in the precinct was made by Methodist circuit riders in 1833. Preaching was held at the houses of citizens. The Baptist denomination built the first house of worship in

1852. The first regular Baptist minister was J. R. Hutchings, brother of Esquire Hutchings, and Peter Hayler. They were both regularly ordained ministers. The church building was erected on Sec. 36, T. 3-3. It was burned down in 1870, and re-built in 1872. It is known by the name of the Concord Baptist Church. The first marriage in the precinct took place in 1832. The contracting parties were John Crane and Mary Gordon. The first man to open a store and sell goods was William Rainey, at the place where he still resides. This was in 1835. He sold the usual staple articles, whiskey included, which in those days was regarded as a necessity and not a luxury. He made semi-annual trips to St. Louis, and purchased his goods and hauled them through with teams. Mr. Rainey was also the first man to bring into the precinct an iron-bound wagon, and the first top-buggy.

In 1854 the first reaper (McCormick) was brought into the precinct by Robert Curreck, and Hugh Adams was the next to purchase one. The first threshing machine was brought in 1853 by McElvy. In 1855 W. W. Hutchings, J. M. Slade, and Isaac Hael, purchased a separator, which was the first one introduced into the precinct. It was built in Bellville, by Cox and Roberts. The first horse mill, for grinding wheat and corn, was erected by Richard Cole in 1835. These kind of mills were the only dependence of the people for flour or meal. The nearest points where grinding could be obtained were Tamarora, afterwards Oakdale, and Nashville. The Hutchings brothers moved a mill out from Nashville in 1854. The first physician to administer antidotes for snake-bites, and to cure the chills and fever, was Joseph Brashaw. He lived near Duquoin, a distance of forty miles; therefore persons were positively certain they were sick before sending for a doctor. He practiced through this part of the country from 1832 to 1837, at which time Dr. G. W. Hotchkis, located within a reasonable distance, and the calls were correspondingly increased. Fever and ague were the prevailing diseases, and calomel, jalap, quinine and whiskey, the staple remedies. If the medicines failed, the case was well-nigh hopeless, and the patient was turned over to providence. If he got well it was regarded as a divine interposition, and if he died, why "his time had come," and he was buried with due solemnity.

We acknowledge our obligations for information concerning the early settlement of Pilot Knob precinct to W. W. Hutchings, Esq., Hugh Adams and Hon Amos Watts's centennial history of the county, and kindly thank them for the information herein contained.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WESLEY W. HUTCHINGS

Is a native of Illinois. He was born in Perry county, on the 4th of October, 1822. His father, William Hutchings, was a native of North Carolina, and was of English ancestry. At an early day he emigrated to Tennessee, and in 1816 removed to Illinois and settled in what is now known as Perry county, where he remained until his death, which occurred December 25th, 1824. He married Celia Jones, who was also a native of North Carolina. She died on the 15th of August, 1836, on the same place she settled twenty years before. Eight children were born to William and Celia Hutchings, five boys and three

girls. All now sleep peacefully in their graves except the subject of our sketch Wesley W., remained at home until he was eleven years of age, when he entered the family of his brother, J. R. Hutchings, with whom he remained until the death of his mother, after which he lived with his brother, E. J. Hutchings, where he remained until he was married. During his youth he had but little opportunities for receiving an education. It was at a time known as the "Log School-House" era, when education of any kind in those pioneer times was obtained under difficulties. But yet with his naturally quick mind and powers of observation, he has been enabled to get a good practical education.

On the 18th of December, 1843, he was united in marriage to Amanda J., daughter of Thomas H. B. and Jerusha Jones. She was a native of Tennessee, but a resident of Illinois at the time of her marriage. Twelve children have been born to them, five of whom are at present living—three boys and two girls. At the breaking out of the Mexican war he enlisted in company A, under Captain Coffee. This company was attached to the 2d regiment, Illinois Infantry, Colonel Bissell commanding. He participated with the regiment in the hard-fought battle of Buena Vista, and was slightly wounded in the engagement. After the expiration of his term of service, he returned home and engaged in farming, which occupation he has followed up to the present time. He is a Democrat in politics, and cast his first vote for James K. Polk, in 1844, and has remained true to the party of his first choice ever since. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist church—he since 1842. In October, 1860, he was regularly ordained a minister in the Baptist church, and since that time he has until the last few years officiated as minister of the congregation at the Concord church, near his place of residence. Mr. Hutchings, with one exception, is the oldest justice of the peace in Washington county. He was elected in 1848, and with the exception of one term has held the office ever since. As a man he is universally respected by his neighbors, as the mere fact of his being elected to the position of justice of the peace so many times will attest. He is a plain, unassuming Christian man. In his official capacity he metes out equal and exact justice to all, and merits the entire confidence and esteem of the community. His children are Susan F., who is married to Z. H. Rice; W. M. Hutchings, eldest son, married to Mary Jane McCune; Amanda E., married to Robert Dempsey; Kinchen K., married to Louisa J. Coffull; and Henry B., youngest son, who is unmarried and at home. All live near at hand.

HUGH ADAMS.

HE whose name heads this sketch may be regarded as one of the pioneers of Washington county. True he came long after the county was organized; but yet little progress had been made in the settlement and development of the country. He was born in county Armagh, Ireland, July 1st, 1811. He

was but eight years of age when his father, James Adams, with his family, left his native land and emigrated to America. They landed in Quebec, Canada, in 1820, where they remained for two years, when they removed to Montreal, and soon after came to Philadelphia. In 1835 young Hugh, being imbued with a desire to better his condition, and believing that in the great west he could the more rapidly accomplish that object, he left the parental roof and bent his step westward. In company with a man by the name of McAfee, he came to Illinois and landed in Chester in 1835, and walked the same night to Pilot Knob in Washington county, where a few days later he obtained work in a brick-yard. In September of 1836 he entered forty acres of land in the section, and at the place where he has ever since resided. He also soon after purchased forty acres of improved land, and gave it to his father. In 1842 he was united in marriage to Mary Smith, who is also a native of Ireland, but was a resident of Washington county at the time of her marriage. Eight children have been born to them, all of whom are living and residents of the county. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and as an old line Whig cast his first vote for Henry Clay in 1836. After the disbandment of the Whig party, he joined the Republican organization, and has voted steadily with it since its first formation. He is a zealous and consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and has been an active member of that Christian organization since his first connection with it in 1840, and perhaps has given more liberally to its maintenance and support in the county than any other member of it.

Mr. Adams has been for the greater part of his life engaged in farming, stock-dealing and trading, in which he has been more than ordinarily successful. He practically started in life with nothing but industry, perseverance and a good share of hard, practical, common sense, and with these, aided by the paltry sum of thirty-seven dollars, the entire amount of his capital when he first came to Illinois, he has succeeded in adding to his wealth until he is now and has been for years recognized as one of Washington county's substantial citizens. While many with like opportunities of success have sunk and gone down beneath the waves of unpropitious circumstances, he by an indomitable will has utilized his surrounding to subserve his purpose and best interests, and has advanced step by step until he has attained his present position, and can hand down the noblest legacy man can bequeath to posterity—an honorable and successful life.

HISTORY OF COVINGTON PRECINCT.

THIS precinct is bounded on the north by Clinton county, on the east by Hoyleton Precinct, on the south by Nashville and Plum Hill Precinct, and on the west by Okawville Precinct. It is watered on the north by the Kaskaskia river and Crooked creek. Little Crooked creek flows through the precinct near the centre in a northerly direction, and empties into Crooked creek. The first settlements in the county were made in what is now Covington Precinct. It was here that the Lively family was massacred, see general narrative. William H. Bradsby, in 1818, settled at the crossing of the old Kaskaskia and Peoria trace, where he opened up a small farm. When Washington county was organized the county-seat was located on his farm. In 1819 he was appointed Circuit clerk by Governor John Reynolds. For many years he held the office of Circuit and County clerk, Probate Judge, County Surveyor and postmaster. He died in Nashville, in 1839. Hartshorn White settled at Covington, in about 1819, and established a ferry there. Jesse Moore came in about 1820. He settled in what is now called North prairie, north of New Minden. He was from Kentucky accumulated considerable property, and died on the place he improved, in 1836.

Thomas L. Moore settled on Crooked creek, in about 1822. He was a native of Maryland; he lived upon the farm he improved, until his death, in 1842, at the advanced age of seventy-five.

Michael Noland settled in the west part of the precinct as early as 1822. He was a native of Ireland.

The original settlers in the precinct and their heirs have generally sold their farms to German settlers, as the inhabitants of the precinct now are mostly from Germany. The first German settler in the precinct was F. W. Hoffman. He came in 1840. He was followed in 1841 by Frederick Parsohn and F. Ellerbush. The early settlers that followed were Frederick, Kasten, A. Keiser, Henry Reinhart and Gastemper. A. Keiser settled in the north-west part of the precinct. The others located east of Little Crooked creek and near the timber. In about 1853, a German by the name of Schmidt opened a general store one half mile north of the present site of New Minden, and continued business there about five years. He then built a store, building on the present site of New Minden, and continued business until 1865, when he sold out to J. H. Sabert.

Frederick Kasten laid out the village of New Minden, in 1865. It is situated on the south-west quarter of section eighteen, town one south, range two west. There have been three additions laid out since. In 1865, C. Weihe & Co. built a large mill; it is now run by Meyer and Hohlt. The town contains three general stores kept by J. H. Sabert, Henry Reinhart and Louis Kilbrock, and a clothing store by William Meentemeyer, three blacksmith and wagon shops, three shoemakers, one tin-shop, one brick-yard, two hotels—kept by Earnest Budde and Christ Hasseldick, three physicians, Dr. S. Goodner, Dr. M. W. Caster and Dr. August Ranke. They have one large stone church of the Lutheran denomination; there is a school connected.

The town contains a population of about three hundred, mostly Germans. There are two other Churches in the precinct, one located on section nine, township one, range three, of the Baptist denomination, and one on section twenty, township one, range two, of the Evangelical denomination. William H. White, in 1857 laid out a town and called it White Town. It was situated

on the north-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section thirty in township one north, range two west, near Crooked creek. It never ranked very high, and became obsolete many years ago. Covington stands high as a wheat producing precinct. The land is rich and well cultivated.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

J. H. SABERT.

AMONG the list of those who have risen to prominence and reflect credit upon the county of their adoption, the subject of this brief memoir is entitled to honorable mention.

Mr. Sabert was born in Hanover, Germany, April, 1836. At the age of fifteen he emigrated to this country, in 1851. When he arrived at St. Louis his entire capital was five dollars; but he was determined to make a success in life in this western world. The first business he engaged in was the cigar trade. He received some education in the schools of his fatherland, and by attending the evening schools of St. Louis, acquired a fair education. He was engaged in the cigar business in St. Louis and Bellville, Ill., for fourteen years.

In 1861 he was united in marriage to Miss Louise Schierbecker, of Bellville. By this union they have a family of five children.

In 1865 he came to New Minden and purchased from A. J. Smith his general store. He has since carried on merchandizing at that place. For the last five years he has been postmaster at that place. He held the office of justice of the peace from 1867 to 1873 with credit to himself and satisfaction

to the public; but it came in contact with the business in his store, and he refused to hold the office any longer.

In the fall of 1878 he received the nomination at the hands of the Republican party for county commissioner, and after a spirited contest was elected, and is now one of the members of the county board.

He is a member of the Lutheran church.

In the everyday walks of life Mr. Sabert is an estimable and genial gentleman, and is a citizen with a highly enterprising bent of mind, and a nature that is at once frank, candid and generous, the aim of his life being to "render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's." His duties as an officer of the public he always discharged with signal ability, honor and integrity. He is a staunch Republican in politics, and an active worker for the success of the party.

Such is a brief sketch of one of the prominent citizens of Washington county. He came to this country a poor boy, and by strict industry he has acquired a competency of this world's goods. It may be seen how a boy possessed with firmness of purpose and good resolves, may rise from obscurity to be a man of influence and distinction.

HISTORY OF LIVELY GROVE PRECINCT.

THIS precinct is situated on the extreme south-west corner of Washington county. The lands of this precinct are very rich. South of Mud creek is situated Grand Cote prairie, where the first settlements were made. Elk-Horn prairie is north of Mud creek, and is also a rich district of country. There is also large tracts of timber situated along the margin of the creeks and water courses.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Henry T. East, was the first settler. He settled in Grand Cote prairie on section 22, in the year 1828. He was a native of Tennessee. The year following came Jesse Lively, William McBride, and Absalom Tidwell. These parties located on land north of Mud creek. Samuel Gibson settled here in 1831. He was a South Carolinian. In 1832, Robert Stewart Coulter, John Wiley, James Gillespie, and Archie Coulter, settled in Grand Cote prairie.

Other early settlers were John Paul, in 1836, John Dickey, and William Dickey, in 1839. John and Isaac Crane, and their families came from Tennessee in the year 1838.

FIRST SCHOOL

was taught in Grand Cote prairie in the winter of 1838, by Daniel Morton. The building was a small log structure with greased paper for windows, for purposes of shedding light in the room. It was located on section 28.

FIRST MARRIAGE.

The first marriage occurred in the year 1834, and was that of John Dickey to Jane Gibson.

FIRST BIRTH

was a son of Henry East, March, 1829, on Grand Cote prairie.

FIRST CHURCH AND PREACHING.

The first church was built on section 20, near big Mud creek in 1837, by the citizens of Grand Cote prairie. It was a Union church. The first preaching was at the residence of John Wiley. The church was erected near his residence, and was a frame structure. There is now three churches in the precinct, a Catholic, Lutheran, and United Presbyterian.

POST OFFICES.

There are two post offices, one at Kasper's store, and one at the village of Lively Grove.

VILLAGE OF LIVELY GROVE.

The first post office in the precinct was established in 1860, and Robert Kennedy was the first postmaster. It was subsequently moved to Petersburg in what is now Venedy precinct, and known as stone church, where it remained one year, John Luhrmann being the postmaster. In 1866, it was moved to its present location on section 1, town 3, range 5. Henry Eilers is

now postmaster, he also keeps a general store. There are also two churches, a Baptist, and Catholic here.

The first goods sold at this place was by Keller & Dateman. The store subsequently passed into the hands of Wienkeller & Bro., and from them to the firm of J. & H. Eilders.

The Germans compose a large element of this township. They began set-

tling in Lively Grove in 1840. Schwilthard Meyer was the first German settler in the precinct, and Thomas Eidman the second. There are now many prominent German farmers in this locality, who are among the most enterprising citizens of the county. "The Lively Grove" located on section 26-27, gave rise to the name of the precinct from an incident which occurred in early times. (See general narrative.)

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SAMUEL DICKEY.

was born near Sparta, Randolph county, Ill., May 15th, 1837. He was an only son of John and Jane Dickey, and of Scotch-Irish descent. His grandfather, John Dickey, emigrated from South Carolina and settled near Sparta in 1819, he raised a family of seven children and died on the place he improved in 1847. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. His children are all settled in the west part of Washington county. John Dickey, the father of the subject of our sketch, was five years of age when his father settled in Randolph county. He received only three months schooling, but by the assistance of night schools and applying himself in after life, he acquired the rudiments of an English education, which enabled him to transact most any ordinary business. At the age of nineteen he was united in marriage to

Miss Jane Gibson, a native of South Carolina. He lived the life of a farmer, and died in the place he improved in Lively Grove precinct, in 1865. The subject of our sketch was married to Miss Ellen Shankland, July 30th, 1874. They have a family of three children.

In 1862, he enlisted in the late war, 111th Infantry, Illinois volunteers, company B, under Chlonel James Martin. He was in the 15th army corps, 2d brigade, 2d division, under General Logan. He went through with Sherman in his famous march to the sea, and was in twenty-one regular engagements; was mustered out of service at the close of the war, at Springfield, Illinois. He now lives quietly on his farm in Lively Grove precinct. In politics he is a Republican.

HISTORY OF VENEDY PRECINCT.



THIS Precinct contains about twenty-four sections of land, and is bounded on the north by Clinton county and Okawville precinct, east by Okawville and Elkton precinct, on the south by Lively Grove, and west by St. Clair county.

It is not positively known who the first settlers were, in what is now Venedy precinct, but prior to 1837 the following families were living here. Joseph Kinyon, Sr.; he had two sons who lived in this precinct, and had families, Daniel and Joseph, Jr., and also a man by the name of Walton; he also had a son Richard, who had a family and lived in this precinct. They emigrated to Missouri in 1837, but remained there only about two years, when they returned to this county. Among the early settlers here were also families by the name of Jones, William Wilson and family, James Lochasband's family, Dr. E. Hale, and a Mr. Brown and family. The latter, who had a large family, were among the early residents of this county. The settlements were principally made along the edge of the timber bordering Elkhorn creek.

In January, 1837, G. H. Brockschmidt, a native of Germany, settled on Sec. 34. He purchased the farm and improvements of Daniel and Joseph Kinyon, and was without doubt the first German family who settled in Washington county. The German families who followed him up to the year 1840, were G. H. Borrenpohl, William Hulakötter, Frederic Dankmeyer, Henry Biermann, and John Massmann.

FIRST CHURCH

was built on Sec. 4. It was a log structure, and was church, school-house, and teacher's residence. It was erected by the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Ottomar Fürbringer was the first minister and teacher.

In 1840, G. H. Brockschmidt laid out the town of Venedy on Sec. 34, and donated three acres to church and school purposes. The first church built in the village of Venedy was a frame structure erected in 1841, by the Evangelical Lutheran denomination.

In 1861 the members of the same church erected a fine brick edifice on the site of the old frame church; with its beautiful symmetrical spire of 110 feet in height, makes the building an ornament to the village. The same congregation also built a substantial brick school house, with all the modern improvements. They also built, on the same tract of land, a comfortable residence for the minister and teacher.

The village of Venedy derived its name from Venne the small village of Hanover, Germany. The town now contains a population of about 350.

Three general stores by Dankmeyer and Kulker. Dry Goods by Louis Martin; groceries by Charles Tempelmeir; also harness maker by Charles Scheffler; hardware and tin by John Knapp; boots and shoes by Fritz Sieving. Blacksmith shop by William Niehoff; wagon shop, by August Kessilk; the cabinet maker is William Möller. The hotel of the village is kept by William Castrup.

There is also a large merchant mill erected in 1859, by J. F. Brockschmidt & Co. It was operated by this firm two years, and then became the property of J. F. Brockschmidt & Bro. It was destroyed by fire in 1873; was re-built the same year, and is now owned and carried on by J. F. Brockschmidt and son. The capacity of this mill is two hundred barrels of flour per day.

VILLAGE OF JOHANNISBURG

was laid out by Randolph Winther, in 1866. It is situated, on Sec. 4, T. 2, R. 5, west. There has been one addition laid out since. The town contains one general store by F. Peters & Son. Mr. Peters is also postmaster.

A flouring mill is operated by Winther & Duckworth. It was built in 1867, by R. Winther & Co. It is a brick structure and has a capacity of about two hundred barrels of flour per day. They also do a good custom trade.

A blacksmith and a wagon shop is carried on by Theodore Richter. Carpenter and cabinet shop by R. Heithland. Millinery store by Mrs. Richter.

C. F. Moore, attorney. Cooper shop by F. M. Meyer. And a good hotel is also kept in the place. The physician of the village is Dr. E. Boerner. The population numbers about one hundred inhabitants. There is also a Lutheran Church here.

STONE CHURCH

derived its name from a "stone church" in the place. It is not a platted town. However, it contains several buildings. There was a post-office established here about the year 1863. It was called Petersburg, and Frank Haulfelder was the first postmaster. The first goods were sold here in 1858, by Detrich Kasten. H. Jasper has a general store here also. There is also a blacksmith and wagon shop. The only physician is Dr. W. H. Gibbin.

The church of the place was erected in 1858 by the Evangelical denomination.

The lands of Venedy township are rich and fertile, and well adapted to the production of wheat and corn.

B U S I N E S S N O T I C E S .

HUGH C. ADAMS,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Agricultural Implements & Farm Machinery.

In his stock is found Peru City, Peoria Steel and Sulky Plows, Walking and Riding Cultivators, McCormick Reapers, Mowers and Self-Binders, Sulky and Revolving Hay Rakes, Harrison & Co.'s, and J. I. Chase & Co.'s Threshers and Separators, Sucker State Grain Drill, Fanning Mills, Cider Presses, etc. A full stock of extras for all kinds of machinery always on hand. Stock large, and prices as low as any house in the country.

Store and Warehouse, on West End Main Street, opposite the Court House, Nashville, Illinois.

P. ZIEGEL,

DEALER IN

American and Foreign Watches, Clocks,
Jewelry, Spectacles, Gold Pens, Plated Ware, &c.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired promptly, warranted, and at reasonable rates. With twenty years' experience in the business, he feels warranted in saying that he can give complete satisfaction.

NASHVILLE, - - - ILLINOIS.

BUCKEYE HOUSE

W. A. GARVIN, PROPRIETOR,

NASHVILLE, ILLINOIS.

Headquarters for Commercial Men. The Hotel is well furnished throughout, and prices as reasonable as any house in the country. The table is always supplied with the delicacies of the season.

New Hardware Store,

By WILLIAM SPROUL,

Who has been in the *Blacksmithing, Wagon, Carriage and Plough Manufacturing Business* for the last twenty-two years in Richview, is well known to the citizens of Washington County. He has opened a new stock of Shelf Hardware, Cutlery, Nails, Horse Shoes, Horse Shoe Nails, and also a full line of *Heating and Cooking Stoves*, warranted in every respect, Tinware, etc. He will continue to deal in *Reapers and Mowers, Marsh Harvesters and Binders*, Steam and Horse-Power Threshing Machines, Saw Mills' and Flouring Mill Machinery, and all kinds of *Agricultural Implements*.

He is also Agent for Gaar, Scott & Co.'s Improved Traction Engine. Persons wishing anything in his line would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

THE OLD RELIABLE

By JOHN H. ATKINS,
OF RICHVIEW,

Is one of the *LARGEST HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENTS* in the county. He keeps on hand a general stock of Shelf Hardware, Cutlery, Spoons and Plated Ware. Nails a specialty. Horse Shoes, Horse Shoe Nails, Guns, Wooden Ware of all kinds, Bar Iron and Steel, Ploughs, and all kinds of agricultural tools, Brooms, and broom material. Also, a full line of all the leading *Heating and Cooking Stoves*, made of the best iron, and warranted in every respect. Tin, sheet iron and copper ware manufactured to order, with neatness and dispatch. All kinds of job work and repairing done on short notice. Persons wishing anything in Mr. Atkins' line, can save money by giving him a call. *Store opposite Depot.*

H. H. HARKNESS,
MARBLE WORKS
RICHVIEW, ILL.

One of the leading firms in Southern Illinois for the manufacture of all kinds of *MONUMENTS AND HEADSTONES*. The material and workmanship is first-class in every particular. Both Italian and American marble used. None but the best of workmen are employed. All kinds of work done on short notice, and satisfaction in workmanship, material and prices guaranteed. By strict attention to business, and by laboring to satisfy his customers, the proprietor hopes to retain the good opinion and receive the patronage of the public.

ROSTER OF ENLISTED MEN IN THE LATE REBELLION.

TENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT, (THREE YEARS SERVICE).

Company B—George Newingham.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT, (THREE YEARS SERVICE.)

Company C—Corporals, Howard J. House, David H. Sawyer;* Privates, William Bunce Milton B. Clinger, John W. Davenport, Henry Dunmore, Jonathan Hopkins, Lorenzo H. Higgins, William Keyler, William A. McCowen,* John P. Pugh, Jacob Roller,* Francis G. Wiggins,* Patrick Welsh, Dennis Weston.

Company F—Private, Joseph Howell.

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY, REGIMENT, (THREE YEARS SERVICE.)

Company K—Sergeant, James G. Schaffer; Privates, Daniel Brown, Jerome B. Holroyd, Charles W. Lowell.

FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH (consolidated) INFANTRY REGIMENT, (THREE YEARS SERVICE.)

Company C—Privates, Daniel Brown, Jerome B. Holroyd, Charles W. Rowell.

FOURTEENTH (reorganized) INFANTRY REGIMENT, (THREE YEARS SERVICE.)

Company B—Sergeant, Robert C. Simpson; Corporal, Joseph McCoy; Wagoner, Solomon Ramsey. Privates, Lewis A. Bean, William R. Biggs, Francis M. Bell, William H. Ellis, Jas. Ray, Dike B. Stephenson, Jeremiah Stephenson, John Long.

FIFTEENTH (reorganized) INFANTRY REGIMENT, (THREE YEARS SERVICE.)

Company C—Private, Daniel Brown.

Company G—Private, Joseph Snook.

Company I—Lemmon S. Boyer, Leonard Holly.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT, (THREE YEARS SERVICE.)

Company B—Privates, John Banks, John M. Moore.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT, (THREE YEARS SERVICE.)

Company F—Recruits, Anderson Graves, Thaddeus Gilbreth, John R. Jones, George Mase, Charles J. Smith.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY REGIMENT, (THREE YEARS SERVICE.)

Company C—Corporals, Alexander H. Dunn, Victor S. Berger; Privates, Henry R. Bendell, James M. White.

Company G—Corporal, George R. Rackette.

THIRTIETH INFANTRY REGIMENT, (THREE YEARS SERVICE.)

Company I—Privates, John Brazie,* George Dennis, John J. Fitzgerald,* Aaron Pasten,* William Frailor; Recruits, John M. Davis, Thomas E. Davis, Thomas Lennington,* Joseph B. Penner.

THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY REGIMENT, (THREE YEARS SERVICE.)

Company K—Privates, Abraham L. Earhart, Crayton Goolde.

THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY REGIMENT, (THREE YEARS SERVICE.)

Company I—Isaac Meats, Fletcher Ingram.

THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT, (THREE YEARS SERVICE.)

Company G—Nelson G. Pew, Edward J. Selleck.

FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT, (THREE YEARS SERVICE.)

First Assistant Surgeon—William D. Carter.

Company F—Captain, Andrew J. Hosmer; First Lieutenant, James M. Stephenson; First Sergeant, Oliver A. Dickerman; Sergeants, David H. Cox, Andrew J. Roswell, James W. Isam; Corporals, George P. Coons,* Henry Kramer, Daniel W. Johnson, Samuel W. Shipley, John H. Ferguson, Olcott P. Maxon; Musicians, James Dunn, Samuel Wright; Privates, James M. Atherton,* Asa C. Ashley,* James W. Bolling, Isam G. Bregot, Thomas R. Barenett, George Bellows,* Thomas Bagby, James D. Campbell,* Merida Casselberry,* Commedial Creek, John Deuler, John Emert, Burrell Earls, Thomas Evans, Andrew Folks, Levi W. Faulkner,* Isaac N. Faulkner, Frank M. Faulkner, Michael Faulkner, Edward S. Gordon, John Gray, Benjamin Griffith,* Eli E. Holcomb, Jacob Houston,* Charles W. Hayes, William G. How,* Charles T. Laur, Isaac Lennington, James Langford, Theophilus Langford, Francis M. Lewsey,* John Murphy, Valentine Maffet, Dudley W. Maxon, John B. Meyers, James Mausker, William Mausker, John McDowell, Lafayette Nichols, Thomas Nance, Matthias Offill, Stephen Place,* John Pottoff, Louis Peters, Joshua Pugh, John Pate, Robert B. Paston, Robert Ray, Albert L. Russell,* Sanders A. Sommers, Frederick G. Smith,* John D. Smith, Phillip Steffer, James Shinal, John Shipley,* Jacob Sand, Sebastian Steffen, William Shirtz,* Thomas Taylor, William or John D. Virgin, John Willis; Recruits, William H. Gilbert, James Offill.

Company K—Recruits, Joseph M. D. Ord, Benjamin Front.

FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY REGIMENT, (THREE YEARS SERVICE.)

Company D—Captains, William H. Redden, Hartwell P. Farrar, Thomas J. Walker; First Lieutenant, William D. Cox; Second Lieutenants, Thomas W. Anderson, William B. Maxwell, John W. Dennis; First Sergeant, Thomas J. Walker; Sergeants, Andrew J. Slade,* Benjamin Rainey, Charles Klinger, Archibald L. Cavender; Corporals, Richard Fierney, John M. Slade, John W. Dennis, George C. Morgan, Asa Morgan,* William R. Taylor,* Amos Burnett, Nehemiah D. Foster; Musicians, Charles F. W. Piper, Alfred P. Turner; Wagoner, Franklin Burnett;* Privates, Robert Adams, Henry Adams, George Bullock, William D. Barnett,* Thomas H. Boyd, John W. Clayton, John Commonford, James Coyn, Hiram Crain, William D. Cox, Elsey C. Darter, Richard Drabing, John W. Evans, Richard Eastis,* James M. Fishback, James A. Earshey, Valentine Fate,* Samuel Fairfield, Martin Foster,* George Gulliver, William Givens, William Gibson, John W. Greenfield, Ananias Harland,* Hezekiah Harland, Jeremiah Harland, George W. Hale, Alfred Hale, William Hutchins,* Theodore Johnson, Benhart Johnson, William B. Jones, Charles Kholer, Henry Kruser, Thomas J. Lyles, John McCreary,* Sidney B. Morgan, Joseph N. Morgan, James Moore, William Maxwell, Joseph Ogle, Samuel T. Price, Joseph H. Peunn, Edward Quinn,* James M. Rice, James H. Raglan,

* Refers to corresponding names in the Death List of Soldiers' roster.

Joseph S. Raglan, Henry Spinneman, Henry Solomon,* William J. Stark,* Benjamin F. Snyder Samuel M. Taylor, David Upchurch, William Weaver, Dempsey K. Williams; Veterans Francis W. Barrett, Amos Burnett, John W. Clayton, John Commonford, John W. Dennis, David Jarvis, George Johnson, Charles T. W. Pierson, Benjamin Rainey, Alfred P. Turner; Recruits, Joseph Allen, James Blackwell, Frank Barrett, William A. Chapman, James H. Cavender, John Ellis, Daniel F. Franklin, John B. Free, Lavey Free, William Franklin,* Robert S. Gore, George Greenfield, John R. Jones, George Johnson, David E. Jenkins, Lewis S. Jenkins, Reuben Logan, Josiah Moore, Asa Morgan, William Neely, Hiram N. Rountree, George T. Shetter, Clark M. Smith, Dempsey C. Yost.

FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY REGIMENT, (THREE YEARS SERVICE.)

Company C—Captain, Louis Kinghoff; Sergeant, Malta Steeth; Musician, William Manning; Wagoner, Henry Koelling; Privates, Gottlieb Abke,* Ernst Arning, Henry Brandhorst, William Brandhorst, William Beckmeyer, Charles Dittmer, Charles Gelker, Henry Heseman, Nicholas Hetrich, Louis Hildebrand, William Klienkemper, George William Kuchnel, Phillip Loop, Frederick Meier, William Meiersick, Carl Mueller, Frederick Schoff,* Henry Uphoff Henry Wacker, William Beckmeyer, William Manning, Frederick Meyer; Recruits, William Brandhorst, William F. Buchmueller, John Buehr, C. Fittmer, John F. Hoffman, Henry Hohman, John Keller, William Kinter, John Roettger, William Reichman, Henry Rohlfing, Frederick Schilling, Charles Schelling, Carl Wichert, August Woohceaver.

Company D—Second Lieutenant, Alfred S. Rowley; Privates, Richard W. Saddler, John L. Sawyer, John Smith, John J. Willis; Recruit, William Flake.

Company F—Captain, Benjamin W. Jones; First Lieutenants, Ransom G. Hagerman, Amos W. Downs; First Sergeant, James A. Reed; Sergeants, Samuel M. Casey,* John A. Logan, Owen Breese; Corporals, Joseph A. Bowels, Jas. E. Reed,* Andrew J. Taylor, Joseph J. Newcomb,* Robert T. Breese, Michael Trout;* Musicians, James P. Phillips, Thomas W. Brown; Privates, Phineas Boyd, Jonathan Browder,* John Breese, Alexander Bundy, William Brown, James Copple, Francis M. Carter, Samuel Craig,* Amos Downs, Francis M. Driver, Carmel M. Farmer, Robert Ford,* Milford Foulkner, Robert Foulkner, Joseph Foulkner, John Foy, Daniel L. Hickman, John M. Journey, Drury A. Jones, Andrew Livesly, James Leonard, John P. Logan, George B. Mosely, Thomas Martin, David McLain, Patrick Nixon, Alexander Reed, Jackson Reeves,* William Stonecipher, Robert Sanders, Daniel W. Teel, Jacob Trout, James S. White,* John B. Walker; Recruits, Richard Alcorn,* Jonathan Breese, Robert Bundy, James R. Breese, Parker G. Dillinger,* Thomas Kelly, James M. Logan, William J. Livesey, Edmond Reed, Thomas B. Thompson, George Walker, Walter Wood.

Company I—Captain, John M. Houston; First Lieutenants, James L. McClurken, James M. Livesay; Second Lieutenant, George R. Watts; Sergeants, George W. Morrow, Nathan B. Farmer,* Corporals, Henry M. Bridges, James S. Alexander, Thomas J. Foster; Musician, Peter Curry; Wagoner, Robert Carrack, Jr.; Privates, Alexander Ahart, James Anderson, Robert Baggs, Edward Y. Crawford, Robert Carrack, Sr., John W. Dees, William Flake, Edward Hill, James K. Harrison, Richard R. Hutchings, John Kegan, James M. Livesay, Marion Lefler, Charles H. Roberts, Lewis Temps, Andrew D. Tolbott, James B. Wright, Alexander Ahart, James S. Alexander, John Bolling, John B. Kiggan; Recruits, Hansel Alcorn,* Fielding G. Alexander, John Bowers, James A. Brarwell, George M. Correll, Hiram F. Casey,* Robert G. Carrack, James M. Daniels, Andrew Foster, Henry Ferguson, David Ganes, William A. Hill, Elisha Holland, Thomas M. Hickman,* Jonathan H. Jones, Jacob Joliff, George W. Myers, James H. Posten, James M. Reed, Thomas Smith, Samuel Sulley, John A. Smith,* Payton Smith, James R. Snodgrass, Sanders Summers, James M. Thurman, David W. Thurman, Jonathan Talbott, James W. Vaughan, William Williams, Stephen C. White, William Walker, William S. Wheeler, John J. Willis, James M. York.*

FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT, (THREE YEARS SERVICE.)

Company I—Private James T. Anderson.

SIXTIETH INFANTRY REGIMENT, (THREE YEARS SERVICE.)

Non-Commissioned Staff—Sergeant-Major, Benjamin S. Bowermaster; Hospital Steward, Edward McAltree; Chaplain, Levi S. Walker.

Company C—Second Lieutenant, Edward A. Patterson; Sergeant, Simon Walker; Corporals, Isaac Hickman, Rutherford W. Jones, David H. Alvis, James P. Courtney, Franklin Moore; Privates, John Barnes, Valentine Crisline, William H. Crane, Thomas Doonan, John Ford, John M. Farmer, Joseph Laswell,* Lewis F. Lindsey, John Morrow, Thomas B. McBride,* Roswell O. P. Phillips, Samuel D. Suttles, John Young, John M. H. Morris, William F. Robertson, Samuel C. Courtney, William T. Dorsey, Edward Darrell, George W. Hudson, Jackson L. Livesay, John W. Livesay, Charles E. Mathews, Dempsey T. Tabb, William P. Walker, Frederick O. Wright.

Company F—Privates, Nathan P. Date,* Jeremiah George, Henry George,* Simpson Midwell, James Newcomb, Joseph Runyon, Stephen George, James H. George.*

Company G—Sergeant, George W. Wright; Privates, John Gore, James M. Edwards, David Huggins, Louis Huggins, James Hawkins, William Huggins, Lafayette Smith, Morrow Stricklin, David Huggins, Jr., David Huggins, Sr., Lewis Huggins, William Huggins,* James P. Stricklin, William P. Stricklin, George W. Wright, George W. Livesay, B. K. Nelson.

Company I—Private, William Mitchell.

SIXTY-SECOND INFANTRY REGIMENT, (THREE YEARS SERVICE.)

Company B—Surgeon, John W. Cameron; Captains, Henry P. Ingram, Edwin M. Jordan; First Lieutenant, John H. Askins; First Sergeant, Alexander Faulkner; Sergeants, Jos. Purdie, Wm. P. Cooper, Abraham Casey; Corporals, Joseph S. Coy, Franklin G. Skinner, Clark W. Mitchell; Musicians, Christian Heckler; Wagoners, Mashack Wayman; Privates, James Arnold, William A. Boles, George Caves, Patrick Casey, William T. Clark, Thomas Dunn, Charles H. Dean, Edward Daniels, Perry Earles, James Earles, Abner Faulkner, John George, Benjamin Green,* William Gastenecker, Robert C. House, Elisha Joliff,* Asahel P. Jordan, Charles R. Jordan, Charles R. F. Kissam, James W. McCauley, James Mason, Johnson Mills, James H. Mitchell, Zena L. Moore, Peter Riley,* Wm. T. Sewell,* John Sanders, Wilson Stillely, George Taylor,* Isaac Taylor,* William T. West, Thomas F. Williams,* Thomas C. White, Marshall Clinger, Thomas C. White, Mashback Wayman,* William B. Arnold, Jeremiah Dennis, Richard Joliff, George W. Kimbrel, Ernest H. Lesemann, James McGinnis, Isaac N. Railey, William H. Shanks, James W. Taylor.

Company F—Private, Daniel H. Reed.

SIXTY-THIRD INFANTRY REGIMENT, (THREE YEARS SERVICE.)

Company F—Corporal, George D. Meffet; Privates, William Brown, Joseph Dunham, John W. Fagg,* Joseph Gauner,* Peter Light, John McCalpin, J. H. Price.

* Refers to corresponding names in the death list of Soldiers' Roster.

EIGHTIETH INFANTRY REGIMENT, (THREE YEARS SERVICE).

Non-Commissioned Staff. Commissary-Sergeant, Elam H. Dunbar.

Company I.—Captains, Daniel Hay, Frank Maxwell; Second Lieutenant, Nathaniel F. Scott; Sergeants, Drury M. Blair, John H. Taylor, Nathaniel Scott; Corporals, Jacob Varner, Augustus P. Johnson, Levi W. Rittenhouse, Robert D. Williamson, Samuel Flint; Musician, Isaac M. McCord; Privates, John Adams, Thomas Adams, David M. Bennet, Isaac N. Blair, Adam Bence, Oliver G. Boucher, William Burnett, James D. Cameron, Godfrey Cook, Webster Crabtree, Isaac B. Canady, Charles W. Collins, James Duncan, Henry Elwell, Daniel H. Fields, Daniel Flanery, Absalom Free, John Ferguson, James Glenn, Thomas Glenn Rice Hadsell, James Henley, Charles L. Johnson, George Lyons, Edward Long, James Martin, Francis W. Maxwell, Michael Madagon, Alexander McAlister, James McConnell, Robert McConnell, John McElroy, McKenzie, Anzi A. Pierson, Thomas Ragan, William A. Randall, Wilson Rittenhouse, Benjamin F. Slater, William Seyler, Robert M. Wilson.

Company K.—Sergeants, Levi Wilson, Jarrott H. Bevil; Privates, John D. Bruner, Henry Carter, Reuben Hawkins, Christian Holitt, Benjamin Hawkins, John W. Hale, James H. Johnson, Frederick William Klutey, William H. Morgan, David H. Patton, William Waddley.

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT, (THREE YEARS SERVICE.)

Transferred to Company A, (consolidated). Surgeon, Williamson C. Pace; Sergeant-Major, Daniel Reeves.

Company B.—First Sergeant, Hiram R. Allen; Privates, J. R. Allen, Andrew J. Robinson, John H. Whittenburg, Thomas F. Whittenburg.

Company D.—First Sergeant, Martin V. Leaton; Sergeants, William Patton, William M. Stevenson, Stephen J. House; Corporals, Andrew J. Brown, Robert J. Sewell, Columbus H. House, William W. Paulett; Musicians, George W. Lee, James Eubank; Wagoner, James Robb; Privates, John S. Allen, William M. Allen, James J. Brown, James M. Brown, Thomas H. Brown, Randall J. Benjamin, William J. Bledsoe, Thomas M. Bledsoe, Jackson A. Conlee, William H. Curtis, August Curtis, George Cosnor, Levi A. Davis, William H. Darter, James Daniels, David Eaden, Isaac Ford, Joseph Fox, George Farmer, Roberson Fletcher, George W. Gipson, John H. Gunn, John M. House, Charles Holt, George W. Howard, John G. Lundy, Nathaniel Lundy, Daniel McKinsey, David McKinsey, Frank Massey, George Mathus, John A. Mathus, James Newholes, Sanders A. Offill, James V. Park, Simpson Palmore, Abel R. Patton, Henry Rudoff, James B. Rollins, Randolph Rollins, James Rabey, Guy Root, Martin V. Smith, Turner G. Springer, John Snow, Isaac Tyler, J. J. Woodrum, John D. Woodrum, Silas Williams, James H. White; Recruits, John Dunison. (This company was transferred to Company A as consolidated).

Company A.—(Consolidated).—Those not transferred from Company D.—Privates, James N. Freeman, George W. Lee, Robert T. Maxwell, James Robb, John D. Woodrome, Robert G. Seawell, George W. Casner, Stephen J. House, William G. Patton, Turner G. Springer.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT, (THREE YEARS SERVICE)

Company B.—Captains, Andrew Myers, William H. Walker; First Lieutenants, George C. McCord, Lewis J. Land; Second Lieutenants, David Shull, Robert G. Andry; Sergeant, Josiah Stewart; Corporals, William D. Hoover, Henry Myers, Harrison Dial, Milton M. Pate, Nathan M. Tabb, Joseph M. Newman; Wagoner, James W. Lively; Privates, David C. Beaver, Elijah L. Bogett, Lewis R. Barnes, Hubert Corry, Ninian E. Cox, Thomas H. Cobb, John Disner, George V. Driskol, Ephraim Furby, William L. Farmer, William B. George, John F. Hartliff, William B. Head, Ferdinand Hildebrand, Frederick Hildebrand, James Johnson, Christ. Kingston, William Kelly, Aaron W. Kennedy, Ellery E. Lanham, William A. Mulholland, Samuel T. Middleton, James R. McGhee, Jesse McBride, John W. Moore, David M. Middleton, George Martin, William McNeighors, Marcellus I. Newman, John Pipei, James H. Powers, Thomas J. Robinson, Jacob W. Schneider, Adam Smith, James C. Rogers, D. C. Seawell, William Stevenson, John Sinta, William Tate, Jasper M. Thaxton, Samuel T. Waller, Sampson A. Thaxton, John H. Wearids, Thomas C. Walker, James J. Zimmerman.

Company G.—Corporals, Charles B. Johnson, Mashak Cowin, James S. Clark, Aaron George, John Henderson, Robert Leicht, Erastus W. Lapham, John Matson, Thomas McKee, William B. G. Rainey, Henry S. Rethard, William W. Stelley, James H. Warren, Archibald H. Wilson, Aaron Williams.

Company I.—Private, William C. Gibson.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY REGIMENT, (100 DAYS).

Company B.—Sergeants, James M. Carter, Mathias W. Offill; Corporals, Richard House, John L. McCauley, Richard Beedles, Elijah T. West, William E. Alexander, Lewis D. Maxwell; Privates, Thomas Arendell, Warren F. Alden, John B. Burton, Alfred Brazle, William H. Carter, William Davis, William Faulkner, John H. Fouts, Christopher Gilfile, Thomas J. Goodner, Jesse Hall, William H. Hinds, James W. Hudson, John Hillard, Henry H. Joliff, Ephraim F. Mitchell, James C. Moore, James McKinsey, Hugh McCaughn, Uriah T. Neal, James Stone, Noble H. Timmons, Robert H. White, Jefferson T. Stephenson.

Company D.—Corporal, George W. Yost.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT, (ONE YEAR).

Company H.—Privates, Aaron Hanson, Henry F. Wright.

Company I.—Sergeants, Frederick Muelheins, William Simmons, William J. Free; Corporals, Henry M. Johnson, M. H. Vandyke, Francis J. Wilson, Andrew J. Reed, Wilson Hughes, William Welsh; Musicians, Alva Tell, Rodney Walker; Wagoner, John Hughes; Privates, Allen Ayres, Josiah Bland, Randle Benjamin, William Bland, William W. Brown, Levi Buckner, Marshall S. Bridges, James Bush, William Capp, William Chesney, Jason A. Cates, Samuel L. Carter, John L. Carter, Martin Cantrell, Andrew M. Darter, William M. Faulkner, Andrew Forbes, James H. Foster, Albert Free, William Givens, Thomas George, Marion George, Cornelius Henson, Elzy Hagens, Thomas S. Hines, Nimrod H. Holmes, Ferdinand Henson, Sandy W. A. Hoots, Ira Houser, Michael Henson, Ira C. Ives, Francis M. Jetton, John J. Kimbro, George Kellick, Thomas Knot, William H. Lyons, Robert B. Livy, Thos. J. Logan, William H. Martin, William H. Maden, Doctor McAnnaly, Benjamin McLane, James C. Meese, John P. Morrison, Joseph Miller, William Martin, Nadam R. McCoy, Thos. W. Moore, James Mason, Elbert Owens, James Price, William C. Page, Thomas Palmore, John M. Pool, Rena Parish, Thomas Raney, John W. Reidelberger, William Sackett, Jacob Stokes, James H. Scott, Isaac Smith, James Stone, Homer Sturtevant, Amos Snyder, Hayden R. Shanks, Francis M. Verner, Richard E. Verner, George Whitsel, Alexander S. Williamson.

FIFTH CAVALRY REGIMENT, (THREE YEARS SERVICE).

Company H.—Captains, Washington F. Crane, John Nelson; First Lieutenant, Robert M. Nelson; Second Lieutenants, William G. Nelson, James W. Beggors, William Cox; First Sergeant, John Nelson; Company Quartermaster Sergeant, William C. Crain; Sergeants, John L. Thomas, Robert M. Nelson; Corporals, John H. Lancy, Little B. Lively, Jerome Carpenter; Wagoner, Moses Cox; Privates, Samuel Boggess, James W. Boggess, Thomas J. Baggs, Rob-

ert L. Crain, Lewis F. Crain, William E. Cox, William Cox, Samuel Dale, Elias Daniels, David East, Robert C. East, Silas East, Sanders M. Earl, James Ford, Andrew Ford, Joseph George, William Hildebrand, Andrew J. Hanley, John McKinney, John McKay, Almonds Perkins, William Wade; Veterans, Thomas J. Hendricks, Andrew J. Hanley, Peter H. Hilton, John Hair, William Jenkins, Levi J. Johnson, Little B. Lively, John H. Laney, Jamison Leeper, Alexander McDowell, William McGee, William H. Pinkerton, Thomas Ross, James Schollar; Recruits, John W. Gillion, Stephen George, Alton P. Head, Samuel C. Hogan, James R. Keith, Robert M. Laney, Robert E. Mitchell, Marrow Mark, James McKinley, William Rogers, Thomas L. Seymore.

SIXTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

Company M.—Stewart Pennington, James W. Vaughn.

THIRTEENTH (CONSOLIDATED) CAVALRY REGIMENT.

Company D.—Captain, Andrew J. Alden; Privates, John Axley, William W. Brown, Joseph Casner, Elias Davis, James A. Giffin, Joel B. Hampton, Charles Hatch, James Huggins, Elzy Huggins, James W. Kemp, William Kolb, William S. Little, William H. Mason, Levi Memsker, Willis Minson, Jas. H. McBride, Jas. Newcomb, John Ross, Wm. E. Ramsey, Thomas L. Ramsey, Alexander C. Stage, John Smith, Henry B. Settles, James Wilson, Charles M. Winfrey, Renslaer Wilkie; Recruits, Jefferson Holt, Nathan M. Ingram, George J. Knapp, William W. Page.

Company G.—Captains, George W. Alden, John C. Kennedy; First Sergeant, Alexander Walker; Commissary Sergeant, James B. Phillips; Sergeants, Thomas H. Boyd, Charles M. Dickerman, Thomas Looney, George W. Shreeves; Corporals, Milton B. Clinger, Peter B. Phillips, Angus Dorris, Nelson Livesay, James Breese, David Alvis, James K. Armstrong, John E. Alvis, Lewis B. Bond, Robert Balderston, John C. Bryant, David S. Brooks, John Brown, No. 1, John Brown, No. 2, William P. Brady, John Burns, Franklin Casne, Jacob Carrell, Alfred Clark, Samuel S. Davis, James Durmond, John W. Fuller, William H. Howard, James Hagerman, Richard Hill, John M. Journey, Thomas Jones, Levi S. Jones, George A. Jourdan, George Kirkendell, Robert Luney, John Murray, James A. Milliken, Charles Moeder, Robert Murphy, Robert McLehanev, Hugh B. McGuire, Theodore W. McGuire, James McGuire, James H. Mitchell, Luke McDurmit, Looly Moore, David O'Brien, John M. Patterson, Stephen N. Pierce, Joseph B. Patton, Isaac Runnels, John W. Runnels, William M. Robinson, John M. Roundtree, Henry F. Stephenson, George W. Sherwood, Michael Schmidt, William H. Strait, Addison M. Summers, James Shinnall, Amos Shinnall, Richard Sanders, William L. Townsley, Henry J. Tyler, Joseph P. Torum, Burrill Tetrick, William A. Tetrick, William Vonbehren, Thomas Wickersham, Samuel S. Williams, James M. Woodside, Bradford Zimmerman, John Bryant, David McClain, George Schnell, John M. Shirley, James M. Stephenson.

Company K.—Dudley P. Parrish, James R. Walker.

FIRST ARTILLERY.

Corporals, Edward VanDyke, Frederick Heisler; Buglers, John White, William Beckerman; Privates, John Chaffin, John Charlton, Thomas Fitzsimmons, Conrad Helswic, John Less, Caspar Nold, John M. Weimer, John M. Thomas, Isaac M. Thomas.

Roster of Soldiers of Company E and F of the 10th Regiment, Infantry, Missouri Volunteers, who went from Washington county, Illinois, and joined said Regiment, and were mustered into the service of the United States August 12, 1861.

Officers of Company E.—Captain, Elihu H. Henry. Resigned November 10, 1862. Captain Thomas D. Seawell, mustered Colonel 4th Arkansas Infantry, A. D. February 3, 1864. First Lieutenant, Thomas D. Seawell, promoted Captain Company E November 10, 1862. Second Lieutenant, James B. Logan, promoted First Lieutenant November 11, 1862. Second Lieutenant, Sol. L. Elwood, promoted First Lieutenant August 8, 1863.

Company F.—Andrew C. Todd, Captain. Resigned September 2, 1862. James Crawford, Captain. Resigned November 11, 1862. John Stevenson, Second Lieutenant. Resigned February 28, 1863.

Company D.—Lewis M. Phillips, Second Lieutenant, June 21, 1862. Resigned June 24, 1863.

Company G.—William Lane, First Lieutenant. Mustered out, expiration of term, August 24, 1864.

Company K.—James B. Logan, Captain. Mustered out, expiration of term, October 31, 1864. D. W. McClurkin, First Lieutenant, October 12, 1863. Promoted Captain Company C May 11, 1864.

Enlisted men, Company F, 10th Regiment, Missouri Volunteers, as per muster roll: D. W. McClurkin, A. Caldwell, Steward Orr, A. T. Kennedy, J. J. Torrens, Wesley Hunting, Thomas Leeney, A. Hood, S. R. Williamson, T. S. McClurkin, H. J. Knowles, Thomas Meichen, A. M. Hindman, A. McMillen, Brice Muir, B. Donohue, J. R. Sharp, Alexander Williams, Thomas Anderson, Thomas Adams, J. C. Bailey, James Burditt, James Bingham, John Boyd, William Bishop, John Buckhalters, J. W. Brown, Andrew Barr, Thomas Crawford Charles Crawford, S. T. Campbell, J. W. Campbell, R. M. Carrick, William D. Crawford, William C. Craig, William S. Craig, J. R. Cogswell, James Dickey, J. A. Donaldson, Robert Guthrie, Andrew Givens, John Gamble, G. W. Garvin, J. B. Hyde, James Houston, Moses Keady, Samuel Keady, Mathias King, John A. Kress, William J. Love, John Luney, W. H. Lockhart, William McConnell, Samuel M. McCloy, C. F. S. McClurkin, J. K. Marvin, John McClure, S. W. McClure, John Montgomery, William Miller, William McMullan, A. McMullan, James Murphy, William McFee, Neil McIntire, William McNair, N. Monford, J. R. McClurkin, J. C. McClurkin, William C. Orr, James Pollock, John Quevedo, J. W. Ralston, James Rumine, William Powers, A. G. Rockwell, Isadore Rotchford, Thomas Riley, Valentine Ross, Alexander H. Sloane, J. W. Smith, W. A. Sharp, John Stewart, D. S. Thompson, Joseph Temple, James Woodside, R. P. Woodside, G. L. Williamson, S. G. Williams, Adam Williams, William Wasson, Alexander Wilson, Newton Willis, Robert Young, James Young, A. J. Cooper.

Enlisted men, Company E, 10th Regiment, Missouri Volunteers: L. M. Phillips, appointed Sergeant-Major; R. S. Cameron, L. O. Lempamper, M. A. Benham, S. M. Ellwood, William Lane, William E. Anderson, L. A. Logan, J. M. Beckham, F. A. Phillips, J. E. Downs, N. H. Tolle, C. Phelps, M. B. Atherton, D. P. Parish, Solomon Holt, Henry Marks, Frank Parslee, J. B. Boucher, Joshua Becklaw, Frederick Beckmeyer, Frederick Beckman, William Brantfort, Lewis Baske, Ernst Bussa, F. A. Brooks, Charles Berrul, Edward Bridges, Frederick Borchering, Christian Cook, Thomas Carr, John Coney, Samuel Dougherty, Joseph Dougherty, John Dactor, F. N. Denton, Henry Fisher, John Galigan, Charles Guskemper, Frederick Gearfon, William Garner, William Griffin, Henry Hugo, James Hutton, Henry Hartsmann, P. A. Hitt, Peter Kemmer, Peter Kreyer, Henry Kennemann, Simon Kracht, Frederick Kennevig, William Keing, William Leaton, Frederick Meyer, John Meyer, L. H. McNeil, M. C. McNeil, Charles McKowne, John Miller, Harmon Miller, Henry Miller, Henry Overmann, H. K. Parker, Joseph Padgett, John Paine, Willis Reed, Charles Rust, William Rolphing, John Spence, David Smith, Albert Traster, John R. Frew, John Tebo, R. A. Vanamburg, Henry Veight, Frederick Vancherch, James Vaughan, H. F. Williamson, Joseph Walter, F. M. Williams, William Weruse, Death List, William Wrechart, George Yost.

* Refers to corresponding names in the Death List of Soldiers' roster.

* Refers to corresponding names in the Death List, of Soldiers' roster.

DEATH LIST OF SOLDIERS' ROSTER.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

Company C.—David H. Sawyer, killed at Fort Donelson, February 15, 1862. William A. McCowen, killed at Fort Donelson, February 15, 1862. Jacob Roller, died of wounds, July 28, 1863. Francis G. Wiggins, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Company F.—Joseph Howell, died August 15, 1862.

THIRTIETH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

Company I.—John J. Fitzgerald, killed at Britton's Lane, Tenn., September 1, 1862. John Brazie, died at Fort Donelson, April 15, 1862. Aaron Pasten, died at Cairo, Ill., February 11, 1862. Thomas Lenington, died at Cairo, Ill., February 9, 1862.

FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

Company F.—Andrew J. Hosner, killed at Murfreesboro, Tenn., December 31, 1862. George P. Coons, died at Chattanooga, June 22, 1864; of wounds. James Atherton, killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862. Asa C. Axley, died at Bridgeport, Ala., December 21, 1863; of wounds. George Bellows, killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862. James D. Campbell, killed in action, September 20, 1863. Merida Casselberry, died at Rolla, Mo., January 3, 1862. Levi H. Foulkner, killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862. Benjamin Griffith, died at St. Louis, December 14, 1861. Jacob Houston, died at St. Louis, November 23, 1861. William G. House, died at Nashville, January 20, 1863; of wounds. Francis M. Lewsey, died at Murfreesboro, February 18, 1863; of wounds. Stephen Place, died at Andersonville Prison, July 22, 1864. No. of grave 3,664. Albert L. Russell, died at Atlanta, October 21, 1864; prisoner of war. Frederick G. Smith, killed at Adairsville, May 17, 1864. John Shipley, died at Rolla, Mo., January 3, 1862. Jacob Sand, died at Chattanooga, December 26, 1863; of wounds. William Shirts, died at Andersonville Prison, October 4, 1864. No. of grave 10,359.

Company D.—Andrew J. Slade, died at Paducah, Ky., May 1, 1862. Asa Morgan, died at Bethel Tenn., September 6, 1862. William R. Taylor, died at Louisville, April 25, 1862; of wounds. Franklin Burnett, died at Bethel, Tenn., June 25, 1862. William D. Barnett, died at Ashley, Ill., February 13, 1862. Richard Eastis, died at Camp Butler, Ill., November 12, 1861. Valentine Fate, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862. Martin Foster, died at St. Louis, April 25, 1862; of wounds. Ananias Harland, killed at Fort Donelson, February 15, 1863. William Hutchins, died at St. Louis, May 9, 1862; of wounds. John McCreary, died at Cairo, December 10, 1862. Edward Quinn, killed near Germantown, May 22, 1863. Henry Solomon, died at Bethel, Tenn., October 9, 1862. William J. Stark, died at Monterey, Tenn., June 21, 1862. William Franklin, died at Rome, Ga., July 20, 1864.

FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

Company C.—Gottlieb Abke, died at Memphis, April 7, 1864. Ernst Arning, died at Pittsburg Landing, March 21, 1862. Frederick Schoff, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Company F.—Samuel M. Casey, died at Bethel, July 4, 1862. James E. Reed, died at Richview, Ill., June 15, 1862. Joseph J. Newcomb, died of wounds, March 5, 1862. Michael Trout, died at Mound City, Ill., May 20, 1862. Jonathan Browder, died at Nashville, Ill., February 14, 1862. Samuel Craig, died at Bethel, Tenn., November 12, 1862. Robert Ford, killed at Fort Donelson, February 13, 1862. Jackson Reeves, died at Richview, Ill., May 25, 1862. James S. White, died at Vicksburg, June 1, 1864. Richard Alcorn, died at Shiloh, April 1862. Robert Bundy, died at Shiloh, April, 1862. Parker G. Dillinger, died at Corinth, April 9, 1862.

Company I.—Nathan B. Farmer, killed at Shiloh, April 7, 1862. Hansel Alcorn, died at New Orleans, April 29, 1864. Hiram F. Casey, died at New Orleans, April 29, 1864. Thomas M. Hickman, died at Memphis, June 19, 1864. John A. Smith, died at Grand Ecore, La., April 14, 1864. James M. York, drowned at Paducah, Ky., March 25, 1865.

SIXTIETH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

Company C.—Joseph Laswell, died at Chattanooga, July 18, 1864. Thomas B. McBride, died at Cairo, March 5, 1862.

Company F.—Nathan O. Date, died at Cairo, March 25, 1862. Henry George, died at Jonesboro, Ill., April 2, 1862. James H. George, died at Morrison's Mills, Miss., June 10, 1862. William Huggins, died of wounds, received at Averysboro, N. C., March 16, 1865.

SIXTY-SECOND INFANTRY REGIMENT.

Company H.—Benjamin Green, died at Carlyle, Ill., July 6, 1862. Peter Riley, died at La-grange, Tenn., June 14, 1863. William T. Sewell, died at Little Rock, Ark., November 1, 1863. George Taylor, died at Pine Bluff, Ark., February 24, 1865. Isaac Taylor, died at Pine Bluff, Ark., December 21, 1864. Thomas F. Williams, died at Paducah, Ky., May 24, 1862. Elisha Jolliff, died at Pine Bluff, Ark., July 28, 1864. Mashack Wayman, died at Richview, Ill., October 26, 1864. Richard Jolliff, died at Pine Bluff, Ark., August 2, 1864.

SIXTY-THIRD INFANTRY REGIMENT.

Company F.—John W. Fagg, died at home, August 22, 1862. Joseph Gauner, died at Huntsville, Ala., July 7, 1864.

EIGHTIETH INFANTRY REGIMENT,

Company I.—Isaac N. McCord, killed at Kenesaw Mt., June 27, 1864. Isaac N. Blair, died at Mumfordsville, Ky., November 27, 1862. Webster Crabtree, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., February 24, 1863. Isaac B. Canady, killed at Perrysville, Ky., October 8, 1862. Charles W. Collins, died at Murfreesboro, April 7, 1863. James Duncan, died at Louisville, Ky., November 8, 1862. Henry Elwell, died at Nashville, Tenn., April 11, 1863. Daniel H. Fields, died at Mumfordsville, Ky., November 26, 1862. John Ferguson, died at Nashville, Tenn., September 28, 1864. Charles L. Johnson, died at Paducah, Ky., May 12, 1863. Edward Long, killed at Perrysville, Ky., October 8, 1862. James McConnell, killed near Dallas, Ga., May 26, 1864. Joseph McKenzie, died at Nashville, Tenn., January 14, 1863. Robert M. Wilson, drowned, December 19, 1864.

Company K.—Benjamin Hawkins, killed at Kenesaw Mt., June 19, 1864. John W. Hall, died at Nashville, Tenn., July 23, 1863. William H. Morgan, died at Andersonville.

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT,

Company A.—(consolidated).—James Robb, died at Madison, Ind., January 28, 1865. John D. Woodrome, died at Nashville, Tenn., April 24, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

Company B.—David Shull, killed at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864. Hubert Carry, died at Paducah, Ky., June 27, 1863. George V. Driskol, died at Eastpoint, Ga., October 2, 1864. Ephraim Furby, died at Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864. John F. Hardliff, died at Louisville, Ky., July 16, 1864. John W. Moore, died in Kentucky, February 3, 1863. James C. Rogers, died at Rome, Ga., August 29, 1864. Jasper M. Thaxton, killed at Fort McAllister, December 13, 1864. Simpson A. Thaxton, killed at Atlanta, Ga., August 14, 1864. Samuel T. Walker, died at Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864.

Company G.—James H. Clark, died at Nashville, Tenn., November 26, 1864. Aaron George, killed at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864. Henry S. Rethard, died at Paducah, Ky., April 30, 1863.

Company I.—William C. Gibson, died at Nashville, Tenn., November 30, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

Company I.—J. Allen Ayres, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., April 4, 1865. William H. Brown, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., April 12, 1865. Andrew Forbes, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., March 16, 1865. John J. Kimbro, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., May 10, 1865. James Stone, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., March 15, 1865.

FIFTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

Company H.—John L. Thomas, died at Helena, Ark., January 11, 1868. Sanders M. Earles, killed near Ellisville, Miss., June 27, 1863. William Hildebrand, died at Helena, Ark., January 4, 1863. Almonds Perkins, died at St. Louis, February 4, 1863. Andrew J. Hanley, died at Vicksburg, September 20, 1864. John Hair, died at Memphis, Tenn., July 24, 1865. Levi J. Johnson, died at Vicksburg, December 6, 1864. Jamison Leeper, died at Natchez, Miss., December 25, 1864. James McKenley, died at Vicksburg, August 15, 1864. William McGee, died at Memphis, February 16, 1865. James Schollar, died at Vicksburg, August 1, 1864. John W. Gillion, died at Vicksburg, October 5, 1864. Alton P. Head, died at Vicksburg, September 29, 1864. Samuel C. Hogan, died at Memphis, May 4, 1865. James R. Keith, died at Memphis, May 13, 1865. Richard E. Mitchell, died at St. Louis, January 5, 1864. Marrow Mark, died at Vicksburg, August 7, 1864. William Rogers, died at Vicksburg, June 7, 1864.

THIRTEENTH (CONSOLIDATED) CAVALRY REGIMENT.

Company D.—John Axley, died at Pine Bluff, Ark., July 10, 1864. Joseph Casner, died at Pine Bluff, September 23, 1864. William Kolb, died at Pine Bluff, October 15, 1864. James H. McBride, died at St. Louis, March 9, 1865. Jefferson Holt, died at Pine Bluff, Ark., August 23, 1864.

Company G.—James B. Phillips, died at home, September 18, 1864. Charles M. Dickerman, died at Pine Bluff, Ark., July 22, 1864. John E. Alvis, died at Pine Bluff, Ark., August 6, 1864. Robert Balderston, died at Pine Bluff, Ark., August 3, 1864. David S. Brooks, died at Camp Butler, Ill., February 16, 1864. Alfred Clarke, died at Pine Bluff, Ark., September 13, 1864. Samuel S. Davis, died at Camp Butler, Ill., February 15, 1864. Levi S. Jones, died at Camp Butler, Ill., February 3, 1864. Robert McLehaney, died at Pine Bluff, Ark., August 17, 1865. Hugh B. McGuire, died at Pine Bluff, Ark., October 4, 1864. Theodore W. McGuire, died at St. Louis, April 29, 1864. John W. Runnels, killed at Pine Bluff, Ark., February 22, 1864. John M. Roundtree, died at Pine Bluff, Ark., November 19, 1864. George W. Sherwood, died at Pine Bluff, Ark., November 5, 1864. Amos Shinall, died at Pine Bluff, Ark., November 7, 1864. William L. Townsley, died at Camp Butler, Ill., February 17, 1864. Samuel S. Williams, died at Pine Bluff, Ark., August 26, 1864. Bradford Zimmerman, died at Pine Bluff, Ark., September 20, 1864. David McLain, died at Pine Bluff, Ark., October 31, 1864.

PARTIAL LIST OF PATRONS.

TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH. RANGE 1 WEST.					
NAME.	POST OFFICE	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	C'ME TO C.
Brown, Alexander	Irvington	Irvi'gn	Contr., Build. & Br'k Mas.	New York	1864
Baldwin, R. D.	"	Sec. 3	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Washingn Co. II	1845
Baldwin, Mrs. Mary E.	"	3	Wife of R. D. B.	Miami Co., O.	1865
Barton, L. C.	"	10	Farmer	Sussex Co., N.J.	1858
Barton, Mrs. Francelia	"	10	Wife of L. C. Barton	Ohio	1871
Baldwin, L. B.	"	10	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Kentucky	1838
Baldwin, Mrs. Elizab'h	"	10	Wife of L. B. B.	"	1830
Clay, Mrs. Mary S.	Hoyleton	18	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Washingn Co. II	1837
Clay, G. W. (Dec'd)	Died Jan'y 6, 1873	6, 1873	Late Husband of M. S. C.	Ohio	1858
Conlee, S. T.	Hoyleton	Sec. 25	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Jo Davis Co., Ill	1867
Conlee, Mrs. Lizzie	"	25	Wife of S. T. Conlee	Kentucky	1856
Carson, K. S.	"	24	Farmer & Stock Dealer	"	1851
Carson, Mrs. Matilda J.	Died Feb'y 27, '75	27, '75	Former wife of K. S. C.	Washingn Co. II	1837
Carson, Mrs. Fannie J.	Hoyleton	Sec. 24	Wife of K. S. C.	Louisiana	1856
Dennison, H. A.	"	17	Farmer & Stock Raiser	New York	1861
Dennison, Mrs. A. A.	"	17	Wife of H. A. Dennison	Washingn Co. II	1844
Faulkner, Marous G.	Irvington	16	Farmer & J. P. since 1839	Kentucky	1831
Faulkner, Mrs. Eliza'th	Died Aug. 1841	1841	First wife of M. G. F.	Virginia	1831
Faulkner, Mrs. Eliza	"	1853	Second " " "	St. Clair Co., Ill.	1842
Faulkner, Mrs. Sally	"	14, '59	Third " " "	"	1831
Faulkner, Mrs. Lethy	Irvington	Sec. 16	Present " " "	Maryland	1859
Faulkner, Alexander	"	23	Farmer	Washingn Co. II	1836
Faulkner, Mrs. R. C.	"	23	Wife of Alex. F.	"	1838
Foster, Robert	Richview	25	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Jefferson Co. Ill.	1834
Foster, Mrs. Elizabeth	"	25	Wife of R. F.	Clark Co., Ind.	1838
Goodner, James T.	Irvington	Irvi'gn	Druggist	St. Clair Co., Ill.	1830
Goodner, Mary Martha	(Dec'd)	"	Late wife of James T. G.	Tennessee	1850
George, Enoch	Irvington	Sec. 9	Farmer	Washingn Co. II	1849
George, Mrs. Sarah J.	"	9	Wife of E. G.	"	1852
Hinckley, T. D.	Hoyleton	8	Farmer	St. Clair Co., Ill.	1869
Hinckley, Mrs. Sarah	"	8	Wife of T. D. H.	"	1869
Ingrum, Jesse	"	6	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Vigo Co., Ind.	1858
Ingrum, Mrs. Louisa J.	"	6	Wife of J. I.	Gibson Co., Ind.	1858
Jones, G. W.	Irvington	17	Farmer	Tennessee	1858
Jones, Mrs. Annie	"	17	Wife of G. W. J.	Washingn Co. II	1856
Jolliff, Jacob	Richview	26	Farmer & Stock Raiser	"	1825
Jolliff, Mrs. Elizabeth	"	26	Wife of J. J.	"	1830
Martin, Thomas J.	"	35	Farmer	"	1842
Martin, Mrs. Lucinda	"	35	Wife of Thomas Martin	Kentucky	1857
McCarrey, John	"	31	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Isle of Man	1859
McCarrey, Mrs. D.	"	31	Wife of J. McC.	Tennessee	1834
Pitchford, A. J.	"	34	Farmer	Franklin Co. Ill.	1833
Pitchford, Mrs. Jemima	"	34	Wife of A. J. P.	"	1828
Reno, William	"	25	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Kentucky	1839
Reno, Mrs. Mariah E.	"	25	Wife of W. R.	Washingn Co. II	1831
Reed, C. M.	"	36	Farmer	"	1846
Reed, Mrs. Louisa	"	36	Wife of C. M. R.	Tennessee	1861
Stonecipher, James A.	"	36	Farmer & Stock Dealer	"	"
Stonecipher, Mrs. M.	"	36	Wife of J. A. S.	"	"
Thompson, William	"	33	Farmer & Stock Raiser	East Tennessee	1838
Thompson, Mrs. S. J.	"	33	Wife of Wm. T.	Middle "	1836
Wayman, Jasper	"	29	Farmer	Illinois	1852
Wayman, Mrs. Ettie	"	29	Wife of J. W.	"	1859
White, D. A.	"	32	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Washingn Co. II	1826
White, Mrs. Elizabeth	"	32	Wife of D. A. W.	East Tennessee	1838

TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH. RANGE 2 WEST.					
NAME.	POST OFFICE	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	C'ME TO C.
Brink, F. E. W.	Hoyleton	Sec.	State Senator and Farmer		
Flack, A. J.	"	Hoyltn	Dlr in Agricult'l Imp.	New York	1859
Flack, Mrs. Mary E.	"	"	Wife of A. J. Flack	"	1859
Goodner, Salem	N. Minden	N Min.	Physician and Surgeon	Wash'n Co., Ill.	1833
Goodner, Mrs. M. J.	"	"	Wife of Dr. S. G.	"	1853
Hake, F. W.	Hoyleton	Sec. 16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	1850
Hake, Mrs. Sophia	"	16	Wife of F. W. H.	"	1849
Hohlt, J. Wm.	N. Minden	N Min.	Merchant Miller.	Wash'n Co., Ill.	1853
Sabert, J. H.	"	"	Gen Mer P M & Co Com.	Germany	1865
Sabert, Mrs. Louisa	"	"	Wife of J. H. S.	"	1865
Winte, C. L.	"	"	Boot, Shoe Maker & J. P.	"	1853
Winte, Mrs. Justine	"	"	Wife of C. L. W.	"	1853

TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH. RANGE 3 WEST.					
Atchison, G. W.	N. Minden	Sec. 10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	1866
Atchison, Mrs. Mary C.	"	10	Wife of (G. W. A.)	"	1866
Chapman, John	"	9	Retired Farmer	Scotland	1859
Chapman, Mrs. Jennet	"	9	Wife of J. C.	"	1859
Going, Henry	Okawville	Sec. 8	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Germany	1866
Going, Mary	"	8	Wife of H. G.	"	1866
Going, Frederick	"	5	Farmer & Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co., Ill.	1866
Going, Mrs. Sophia	"	5	Wife of F. G.	Wash'n Co., Ill.	1854
Hoffman, W. C.	N. Minden.	13	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Germany	1840
Hoffman, Mrs. Caroline	"	13	Wife of W. C. H.	"	1838
Keiser, Adam	"	8	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Wash'n Co., Ill.	1848
Keiser, Mrs. Lucinda	"	8	Wife of A. K.	"	1855
Langford, E. D.	"	16	Farmer	Kentucky	1877
Rede, Herman R.	"	16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	1853
Rede, Mrs. Christine	"	16	Wife of H. R. R.	"	1853

TOWNSHIP 1. RANGE 4 WEST.					
Gruhs, William	Okawville	Okaw.	Druggist	Germany	1876
Heberer, Lewis	"	"	Saloon Keeper	"	1873
Heberer, Mrs. Marg't	"	"	Wife of L. H.	"	1873
Hughes, Robert	"	Sec. 21	Farmer	Kentucky	1807
Hughes, Christian	"	21	Wife of R. H.	Germany	1819
Harben, Green P.	Okaw.	Lawyer	Georgia	1868	
Harben, Mrs. Kate E.	"	"	Wife of G. P. H.	Virginia	1858
Kinyon, D. C.	"	Sec. 32	Farmer	Wash'n Co., Ill.	1836
Kinyon, Anna	"	32	Wife of D. C. K.	Germany	1840
Morgan, H. P. H.	"	16	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Missouri	1825
Morgan, Mrs. Martha	"	"	Died, Dec., 1857	"	1838
Stande, Augustus	"	22	Surveyor & Farmer	Germany	1837
Stande, Mrs. Eveline	Died Oct'r 27, '72	'72	Wife of A. S.	Georgia	1845
Schulze, H. & Bro.	Okaw.	Okaw.	Merchants & Millers	Prussia	1859
Schulze, Mrs. Susan	"	"	Wife of Henry S.	Madison Co. Ill.	1846
Schulze, Mrs. Caroline	"	"	Wife of A. Schulze	St. Clair Co., Ill.	1872

TOWNSHIP 3 SOUTH. RANGE 1 WEST.					
Bunce, Louis	Du Bois	DuB.	Postmaster & J. P.	Massachusetts	1861
Bunce, Mrs. Susan	"	"	Wife of L. B.	Connecticut	1861
Carter, Mrs. A. S.	Ashley	Sec. 2	Farming & Stock Raising	Tennessee	1868
Carter, Joel D.	Died Jan'y 26, '78	26, '78	Late husband Mrs. A.S.C.	South Carolina	1868
Durant, M.	Du Bois	DuB.	Notary Public	Vermont	1869
Holbrook, Henry	"	Sec. 27	Land Broker & Farmer	Massachusetts	1870
Helbrook, Mrs. S. M.	"	27	Wife of H. H.	"	1870
Schwind, John W.	"	20	Farmer	Germany	1849
Schwind, Mrs. C.	"	20	Wife of J. W. S.	"	1849
Spencer, D. R.	"	30	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Vermont	1834
Spencer, Mrs. Levina	"	30	Wife of D. R. S.	Tennessee	1834
Schweigel, Charles	Radow	8	Farmer	Germany	1864
Schweigel, Mrs. Cath.	"	8	Wife of C. S.	"	1864
Voss, E.	Du Bois	DuB.	Miller	"	1857
Voss, Mrs. Martha	"	"	Wife of E. V.	Scotland	1857

TOWNSHIP 1 NORTH. RANGE 1 WEST.					
Harr, H. S.	Cent'lia, Ill.	Sec. 29	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Pennsylvania	1842
Harr, Mrs. Emeline W.	"	29	Wife of H. S. H.	Ohio	1865
Sweckard, E. M.	Irvington	34	Farmer & Constable	Licking Co., O.	1866
Sweckard, Mrs. Ellen	"	34	Wife of E. M. S.	Jefferson Co. Ill.	1856

TOWNSHIP 2 SOUTH. RANGE 4 WEST.					
Blumhost, Charles	Nashville	Sec. 25	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Germany	1844
Blumhost, Mrs. Cath.	"	25	Wife of C. B.	"	1841
Chesney, Alexander	Plum Hill	11	Farmer & Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co., Ill.	1837
Chesney, Mrs. Sarah N.	"	11	Wife of Alex. C.	"	1847
Garlich, Wm. G. H.	"	11	Farm. & Bl'ksmith & J. P.	St. Louis, Mo.	1842
Garlich, Mrs. Mary B.	"	11	Wife of W. G. H. G.	Wash'n Co., Ill.	1844

CITY OF NASHVILLE.

NAME.	POST OFFICE	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	CME TOC.
Anderson, James J.	Nashville	Nashv.	Ed. & Pub. <i>Nashv. Dem.</i>	Nodaway Co Va	1870
Adams, James	"	"	Pro. City Meat Market	Wash. Co., Ill.	1837
Anderson, Mrs. E. A.	"	"	Widow of A. W. A.	Perry Co., Ill.	1843
Anderson, A. W.	Died, May 8, 1878	Nashv.	Late Hus. Mrs. E. A. A.	Wash. Co., Ill.	1829
Anderson, Mrs. C.	Nashville	Nashv.	Widow of H. B. A.	St. Clair Co. Ill.	1837
Anderson, H. B.	Died, July 5, 1871	Nashv.	Late Hus. of Mrs. C. A.	Kentucky	1839
Adams, H. C.	Nashville	Nashv.	Agricultural Dealer	Wash. Co., Ill.	1839
Baah, Justus	"	"	Dry Goods, Clo. Merch't	Homburg, Ger.	1860
Bielfeldt, H.	"	"	Pro. of City Hotel	Germany	1877
Balderston, Timothy	"	"	J. P. & Collector	Belmont Co., O.	1837
Bieser, J. G.	"	"	Saddle and Harness Mk'r	St. Louis, Mo.	1866
Buchmueller, Rev. H.	"	"	Minister Evangel. Church	Germany	1850
Buchmueller, D. L.	"	"	Wife of Rev. H. B.	"	1876
Brenchaud, W. A.	"	"	R. R. & Express Agent	Fayette Co., Ill.	1875
Bernreuter, C.	"	"	Homeo. Physi. & Surgeon	Germany	1859
Bach, Isidor	Bach & St. Louis	St. Lou.	Merchant.	"	1860
Steiner	Nashville	Nashv.	Dry Goods, Clo. Merch't	Austria	1869
Brethner, Henry W.	"	"	Cigar Man., 106, Dist. 13	Germany	1871
Babcock, S. W.	"	"	Hardware & Gro. Merch't	Tolland Co Conn	1871
Bieser, Mrs. Catharina	"	"	Pro. of German Hotel	Germany	1865
Bieser, John	Died, July 19, '78	Nashv.	Late Husband of C. B.	"	1865
Cone, G. W.	Nashville	Nashv.	Real Estate Broker	Lake Co., O.	1859
Charles Rose	"	"	Attor. at Law, Mas. Chan.	Erie Co. O.	1859
Carter, S. T.	"	"	Tonsorial Artist	Worcest'r co Md	1877
Clemmer, Henry	"	"	Miller	Canada West	1873
Clemmer, Mrs. C.	"	"	Wife of H. C.	New York City	1878
Cullom, L. F.	"	"	Minister of M. E. Church	Crawford Co Ill.	1878
Duecker, John Henry	"	"	Blacksmith & Wag. Mk'r	Prussia	1866
Duecker, Charlotte	"	"	Wife of J. H. D.	"	1866
Elwood, S. M.	"	"	Fmr. gen. tdr. ex-Cir. Clk.	Delaw'e co N Y	1858
Forman, C. M.	"	"	Broker, E. E. A., Bus. Man. Nashv.	Wash. Co., Ill.	1855
Forman, W. S.	"	"	Zelung.] Attorney at Law	Adams Co Miss.	1851
Froelich, Peter	"	"	Baker and Confectioner	Germany	1878
Guthrie, Robert	"	"	Contractor and Builder	Philada. Pa.	1846
Gerstkemper, Charles	"	"	Deputy Sheriff	Germany	1853
Hosmer, P. E.	"	"	Attorney at Law	Chester, Vt.	1846
Hisey, W. S.	"	"	Clerk of the Circuit Court	Columbi'na co O	1870
Horstmann, J. H.	"	"	Pro. South Eastern Hotel	Germany	1851
Hartman, C. F.	"	"	Deputy County Clerk	Lehigh Co., Pa.	1862
Hook, Mrs. H. M.	"	"	Widow of John R. Hook	Wash. Co., Ill.	1843
Hook, John R.	Died, July 12, '75	Nashv.	Late Hus. Mrs. H. M. H.	Baltimore, Md.	1859
Hessinger, J. M.	Nashville	Nashv.	Manf carriages buggies &c	Pa.	1873
Huff, Edward	"	"	Boot & Shoe Merchant	St. Clair Co., Ill.	1878
Jones, Paul	"	"	Title, Abstracts Office	Suffolk Co Mass	1867
Jones & West.	"	"	Insurance Agents.	Philada. Pa.	1875
Eckhards, L. West	"	"	Attorney at Law.	Monroe Co. Ky.	1875
Jones, Sam. W.	"	"	Saloon-keeper	Germany	1859
Keller, Ernst Fr.	"	"	Cash'r in Wash. Co. Bank	"	1851
Krughoff, Louis	"	"	Pro. New City Meat Mar.	"	1873
Krans, Frank	"	"	"	"	1878
(Krans & Scheffell)	"	"	"	"	1868
Charles Scheffell	"	"	Brick Manufacturer	"	1866
Kleybocker, J. F.	"	"	Dry Goods Clerk	"	1875
Kleinschmidt, F.	"	"	Boot & Shoe Merchant	Jersey Co., Ill.	1875
Leresche, Paul	"	"	Late Wife of Paul L.	St. Clair Co. Ill.	1876
Leresche, Mrs. L. A. M.	Died, July 2, 1878	Nashv.	Constable & Collector	Germany	1859
Lane, Wm.	Nashville	Nashv.	Dlr in Agricultural Imp.	Christian Co Ky.	1847
Liese, F. E.	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Wash. Co., Ill.	1837
Means, James H.	"	"	Wife of J. H. M.	Germany	1852
Means, Mrs. Mary C.	"	"	Druggist Apothecary	Christian Co Ky	1853
Muelheims, Charles	"	"	Milliner, Dr Fancy Goods	Kentucky	1852
Muelheims, Mrs. G. L.	"	"	"	Wash. Co., Ill.	1845
McCauley, J. D., M. D.	"	"	Prof. Music, Dealer Musical Wds.	Shelby Co., Ind.	1877
(McCauley & Rice)	"	"	Livery & Feed Stable	Canada East	1870
Valentine Rice	"	"	Pro. of City Restaurant	Wash. Co., Ill.	1841
Mann, John C.	"	"	Clothing, Dry Goods Mer.	Germany	1859
Marlin, Stewart	"	"	"	Italy	1866
McElhanon, Wm.	"	"	"	Germany	1841
Marx, L.	"	"	"	Natchez, Miss.	1854
H. Strauss	"	"	"	Monroe Co., Ill.	1856
Myers, Charles D.	"	"	"	Germany	1871
Myers, Mrs. Lizzie L.	"	"	"	Wash. Co., Ill.	1841
Needles, T. B.	"	"	"	Randolph Co Ill	1858
Nickel, J. D.	"	"	"	Austria	1875
Pearson, Mrs. Sarah M.	"	"	"	St. Clair Co. Ill.	1865
Pearson, A. A.	Died, Sept. 4, 1875	Nashv.	Prof. & German Teacher	"	1865
Pfeffer, R. Von	Nashville	Nashv.	Farmer	Wash. Co., Ill.	1833
Pitts, Nathan	"	"	Wife of N. P.	"	1865
Pitts, Mrs. Mary M.	"	"	Attorney at Law	Wash. Co., Ill.	1833
Phillips, L. M.	"	"	Dental Surgeon	Mercer Co. N. J.	1878
Pitcher, W. H.	"	"	"	"	1870
Pierce, Wm. M.	"	"	Clerk of County Court	Germany	1833
Renter, H. F.	"	"	Attor at Law, State's Atty	Wash. Co., Ill.	1867
Rountree, James M.	"	"	Book-keeper	Germany	1853
Renter, Theo. L.	"	"	Lumber Dealer	"	1849
Reither, Phillip H.	"	"	Sulky & Gang Plow Mnfr	Berkley co W Va	1849
Runk, J. L.	"	"	Co. Constable & Collector	Wash. Co., Ill.	1846
Rountree, A. B.	"	"	Pro. Nashv. <i>Volks Blatt</i>	Germany	1874
Schmidt, Emil	"	"	Physician & Surgeon	"	1870
Schmidt, H. D.	"	"	Merchant and Miller	Wash. Co., Ill.	1828
Sawyer, James H.	"	"	Widow of T. M. S.	Randolph co Ill.	1825
Seawell, Mrs. M. H.	"	"	Late Husb. Mrs. M. H. S.	Wilson co Tenn	1838
Seawell, T. M.	Died March 8, 1876	Nashv.	Cigar Mfr 201, Dist 13.	Wash. Co., Ill.	1861
Steffen, Henry	Nashville	Nashv.	Hardware Merchant	St. Clair Co., Ill.	1871
Scheurer, Randolph	"	"	"	"	1871

CITY OF NASHVILLE.—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	CME TOC.
Seyler, J. B.	Nashville	Nashv.	Contractor & Builder	Clearfield Co Pa	1868
Tindale, J. S.	"	"	Pro. Wash. Co. Title Abstract Books	Delaware	1866
Troutt, J. J.	"	"	Physician & Surgeon	Todd Co., Ky.	1863
Vernor, George	"	"	Co. Judge & Attor at Law	Wash. Co., Ill.	1839
Volz, Fred.	"	"	Hdwe, Stoves, Tin. Mer.	St. Louis, Mo.	1864
Vernor, Wm. G. W.	"	"	Livery Feed & Sale Sta.	Wash. Co., Ill.	1850
(Vernor & Akins.)	"	"	"	"	1854
C. H. Akins	"	"	Ed. & Pr. <i>Nash. Journal</i>	Randolph Co Ill	1876
Wassell, C. D.	"	"	Foreman <i>Nash. Democrat</i>	Wash. Co., Ill.	1848
Wightman, J. E.	"	"	Attorney at Law	"	1852
Watts, James A.	"	"	Brick Manufacturer	St. Louis, Mo.	1865
Wiese, William	"	"	Circuit Judge	St. Clair Co.	1833
Watts, Amos	"	"	Watchmaker & Jeweler	Germany	1870
Ziegel, P.	"	"	"	"	1870

TOWNSHIP 2 SOUTH. RANGE 2 WEST.

Babb, E. S.	Beaucoup	Sec. 1	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Warren Co., O.	1848
Babb, Mrs. Nancy	Died, May 2, 1868	Late wife of E. S. B.		Logan Co., O.	1823
Babb, Mrs. Rule	Beaucoup	Sec. 1	Present wife of E. S. B.	Tennessee	1844
Carter, H. M.	Nashville	17	Farmer & Stock Dealer	Wash'n Co., Ill.	1834
Carter, Mrs. Elizabeth	Died, Oct'r 11, '75	Wife of H. M. C.		Nashville, Tenn.	1850
Dennis, H. A.	Beaucoup	15	Farmer	Ohio	1873
Dennis, Mrs. Louisa J.	Died, Aug. 8, 1878	Late wife of H. A. D.		Kentucky	1873
Farmer, Green	Beaucoup	14	Farmer & Stock Raiser	N. Carolina	1833
Farmer, Mrs. Jennie W.	"	14	Wife of G. F.	Kentucky	1833
Henry, E. H.	Nashville	18	Physician & Surgeon	Wash'n Co., Ill.	1831
Henry, Mrs. Mary J.	"	18	Wife of E. H. H.	"	1833
Johnson, James	Beaucoup	15	Farmer	Perry Co., Ill.	1854
Johnson, Mrs. Malinda	"	15	Wife of J. J.	Wash'n Co., Ill.	1834
Jones, Morgan	Nashville	28	Farmer	Georgia	1833
Jones, Mrs. Mary Ann	"	28	Wife of M. J.	Wash'n Co., Ill.	1853
Lowe, G. F.	Beaucoup	27	Farmer & Stock Raiser	East Tenn.	1867
Lowe, Mrs. Martha A.	"	27	Wife of G. F. L.	Wash'n Co., Ill.	1831
Merker, Leonard	Nashville	28	Farm. Stk. Ra. & C. Com.	Germany	1855
Newman, Martin	Richview	1	Farmer	Tennessee	1837
Newman, Mrs. Hannah	Died, Mar. 18, '67	Former wife of M. N.		"	1838
Newman, Elizabeth	Died, Oct'r 26, '78	Late	"	Georgia	1873
Patterson, Mrs. E. C. J.	Nashville	Sec. 31	Farming	Tennessee	1836
Patterson, William	Died, June 28, '73	Late husband of E.C.J.P.		Missouri	1823
Pulliam, Thomas B.	Nashville	Sec. 32	Farmer	Wash'n Co., Ill.	1830
Pulliam, Mrs. Mary	Died, Jan'y 22, '76	Late wife of T. B. P.		"	1829
Patterson, E. A.	Beaucoup	B'coup	R.R. Exp. Agt., P. M., &	"	1843
Patterson, Mrs. Martha	"	"	Wife of E. A. P. [Merc't	"	1845
Sthiel, Catharine	Nashville	Co. H.	Keeper Co'ty Poor-House	St. Clair Co., Ill.	1856
Wicklen, Geo. W.	Died, Apr. 5, 1861	Former husband of C. S.		Germany	1856
Sthiel, Frederick	Nashville	Co. H.	Present husband of C. S.	"	1856
Tate, William	Beaucoup	Sec. 2	Farmer & Stock Raiser	East Tenn.	1829
Tate, Mrs. Martha	Dec'd	"	Former wife of W. T.	"	1829
Tate, Mrs. Jenate	Beaucoup	2	Present wife of W. T.	West Tenn.	1830
White, A.	"	15	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Georgia	1818
White, Mrs. Mary	"	15	Wife of A. W.	Illinois	1825

TOWNSHIP 1. RANGE 5.

Brockschmidt, J. F.	Venedy	Ven'dy	Prop. Ven'dy Flour. Mills	Hanover, Ger.	1837
Brockschmidt, Mrs. L. C.	"	"	Wife of J. F. B.	"	1841
Backhaus, John L.	"	"	Teacher of Ger. & Eng.	Amsterdm, Hol.	1867
Backhaus, Mrs. M. E.	"	"	Wife of J. L. B.	New York City	1867
Biermann, J. H. Crist'n	"	Sec. 33	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Hanover, Ger.	1838
Biermann, Mrs. R. S. A.	"	33	Wife of J. H. C. B.	"	1856
Dankmeyer, Frederick	"	Ven'dy	Merchant & Postmaster	"	1841
Dankmeyer, Mrs. C.	"	"	Wife of F. D.	Prussia	1837
Harryman, Job	Okawville	Sec. 24	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Wash'n Co., Ill.	1831
Harryman, Mrs. Marg't	"	24	Wife of J. H.	Germany	1840
Huelskvetter, Carl A.	Venedy	23	Farmer & Stock Raiser	"	1837
Huelskvetter, Mrs. M.	"	25	Wife of C. A. H.	"	1846
Kastrup, F. W.	"	Ven'dy	Hotel Keeper	"	1859
Kastrup, Mrs. H. S.	"	"	Wife of F. W. K.	"	1866
Klasing, H. Wm.	"	Sec. 25	Farmer & Auctioneer	"	1849
Klasing, Mrs. C. W. K.	"	25	Wife of H. W. K.	"	1849
Sieving, J. F.	"	Ven'dy	Boot & Shoe Merchant	"	1861
Sieving, Mrs. Louisa A.	"	"	Wife of J. F. S.	"	1861

TOWNSHIP 2. RANGE 5.

Busch, Rev. A.	Liv'y Grove	Liv. G.	Roman Catholic Priest	Prussia	1874
Heitland, Rudolph	Johanasb'g	Johan.	Contract. & Build. & J. P.	Germany	1856
Heitland, Mrs. Fred'ka	"	"	Wife of R. H.	"	1866
Helfrech, Frank	"	"	Hotel Keeper	France	1856
Helfrech, Mrs. Annie	"	"	Wife of F. H.	Germany	1863
Moore, H. H.	Liv'y Grove	Sec. 35	Physician	Wash'n Co., Ill.	1849
Moore, Mrs. Ellen	"	35	Wife of Dr. H. H. M.	St. Clair Co., Ill.	1849
Massman, Wm.	Venedy	20	Farmer	Germany	1839
Massman, Mrs. Helen	"	20	Present wife of W. M.	"	1844
Massman, Mrs. Charl.	Died, Dec. 16, '76	Former wife of W. M.	"	"	1840
Steinkamp, William	Johanasb'g	Sec. 4	Farmer & Stock Raiser	"	1842
Steinkamp, Mrs. D.	"	4	Wife of W. S.	"	1844

TOWNSHIP 3. RANGE 5.

NAME.	POST OFFICE	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	CME TO C.
Dickey, Samuel	Marissa	Sec. 20	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Randolph Co. Ill.	1840
Dickey, Ellen	"	20	Wife of Sam'l Dickey	Scotland	1853

TOWNSHIP 2 SOUTH. RANGE 3 WEST.

Abling, Christoff	Nashville	Sec. 11	Farmer	Germany	1848
Abling, Mrs. Anna	"	11	Wife of C. A.	"	1855
Aspley, J. H.	"	13	Farmer	Somers Co. Ten.	1862
Aspley, Mrs. M. E.	"	13	Wife of J. H. A.	Wash'n Co., Ill.	1847
Brannum, W. T.	"	34	Farmer & Method. Min.	St. Clair Co., Ill.	1862
Brannum, Mrs. Sarah J.	"	34	Wife of Rev. W. T. B.	"	1851
Carson, R. H.	"	26	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Todd Co., Ky.	1849
Carson, Mrs. P. A.	"	26	Wife of R. H. C.	"	1861
Eade, Mrs. Ann	"	33	Widow of H. Eade.	England	1850
Eade, Henry	Died July 28, '72	28	Late husband of Mrs. A. E.	"	1850
Hoffman, Henry F. W.	Nashville	Sec. 27	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Prussia	1853
Hoffman, Mrs. Mary C.	"	27	Wife of H. F. W. H.	Wash'n Co., Ill.	1843
Harris, William I.	"	20	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Madis n Co. Mo.	1862
Harris, Mrs. Elzira	"	20	Wife of W. I. H.	Alabama	1862
Knobeloch, Hermann	"	"	Farmer	St. Clair Co., Ill.	1878
Knobeloch, Mrs. Eliz'h	"	"	Wife of H. K.	"	1878
Lane, John	"	34	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Missouri	1841
Lane, Mrs. Martha J.	"	34	Wife of J. L.	Alabama	1839
McDowell, William	"	22	Farmer & Stock Raiser	North of Ireland	1839
McDowell, Mrs. Eliz'h	"	22	Wife of W. McD.	"	1840
Ohlemeyer, C. H.	"	30	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Germany	1859
Ohlemeyer, Mrs. C.	"	30	Wife of C. H. O.	"	1855
Rainey, J. H.	"	35	Farmer & Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co., Ill.	1867
Rainey, Mrs. Nancy	"	35	Wife of J. H. R.	Ireland	1867
Shaw, W. J.	"	28	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Smythe Co. Ten.	1845
Shaw, Mrs. Elizabeth	"	28	Wife of W. J. S.	St. Clair Co., Ill.	1845
Shelton, Mrs. Mary A.	"	8	Farming	York Co., Pa.	1852
Shelton, Malory	Died, Feb. 9, 1860	9	Late husband of M. A. S.	Logan Co., Ky.	1852
Schlundt, Rev. John	Nashville	Sec. 31	Min. of Evan. Church	Germany	1872
Schlundt, Mrs. Eliz'h	"	31	Wife of Rev. J. S.	DuBois Co., Ind.	1872
Shelton, Ashur	"	2	Farm. & Sorghum Maker	Logan Co., Ky.	1852
Shelton, Permelia	"	2	Wife of A. S.	Todd Co., Ky.	1858
Thaxton, Thomas J.	"	33	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Allen Co., Ky.	1839
Thaxton, Mrs. A. E.	"	33	Wife of T. J. T.	Wash'n Co., Ill.	1841
Watts, A. L.	"	25	Farmer & Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co., Ill.	1834
Wright, G. W.	"	20	Farmer & Stock Dealer	"	1854
Wright, Mrs. Lettie	"	20	Wife of G. W. W.	Wash'n Co., Ill.	1854
Vernor, Mrs. Martha	"	24	Farmer & Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co., Ill.	1833
Vernor, Z. H.	Died, June 25, '56	24	Late husband of M. V.	South Carolina	1833

TOWNSHIP 3 SOUTH. RANGE 3 WEST.

Adams, Hugh	Nashville	22	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Ireland	1835
Adams, Mrs. Mary	"	22	Wife of H. A.	"	1839
Boyd, John	Oakdale	21	Farmer	Wash'n Co., Ill.	1840
Boyd, Mrs. Emma	"	21	Wife of J. B.	"	1848
Hilderbrand, Frederick	"	6	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Germany	1853
Hilderbrand, Mrs. A.	"	6	Wife of F. H.	DeWitt Co., Ill.	1853
Kelso, John	"	7	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Wash'n Co., Ill.	1843
Steele, James	"	27	Farmer	Pennsylvania	1835
Steele, Mrs. Caroline	"	27	Wife of J. S.	"	1864
Stephens, John	Nashville	3	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Tennessee	1824
Stephens, Elinor	"	3	Wife of J. S.	St. Clair Co., Ill.	1865
Torrans, Mrs. Caroline	Oakdale	19	Farming & widow of R. T.	Ohio	1842
Torrans, Robert	"	"	Died, Oct. 29, 1877	Ireland	1836

TOWNSHIP 3 SOUTH. RANGE 4 WEST.

Ardrey, R. G.	Oakdale	O'dale	Merchant	Musk'gum Co. O.	1840
Ardrey, Mrs. Mary	"	"	Wife of R. G. A.	"	1860
Adams, William	"	Sec. 25	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Co. Antrim, Ir'd	1845
Adams, Mrs. Mary	"	25	Wife of Wm. A.	"	1845
Ardrey, William	"	O'dale	Retired Farmer	Harrison Co., O.	1839
Ardrey, Mrs. Eliza	"	"	Wife of W. A.	Co. Armagh, Ir'd	1840
Gordon, Clark	"	Sec. 25	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Clinton Co., Ill.	1846
Gordon, Mrs. J.	"	25	Wife of C. G.	Benford Co. Ten.	1833
Hibbard, J. P.	Elkhorn	17	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Windsor Co. Vt.	1848
Hibbard, Mrs. H. C.	"	17	Wife of J. P. H.	Graft'n Co. N.H.	1850
Hauy, Henry	"	6	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Germany	1854
Hauy, Mrs. Nancy J.	"	6	Wife of H. H.	Wash'n Co., Ill.	1841
Kennedy, A. T.	Oakdale	O'dale	Retired Farmer	"	1840
Kennedy, Rebecca J.	"	"	Wife of A. T. K.	"	1849
Kennedy, William	Elkhorn	Elkton	Retired Farmer	Ireland	1835
Kenedy, Mrs. E. M.	"	"	Wife of W. K.	South Carolina	1832
Leavens, A. D. W.	Oakdale	O'dale	Physician	Pennsylvania	1873
Leavens, Mrs. Mary J.	"	"	Wife of A. D. W. L.	Ohio	1873
Morrison, J. R.	"	"	Druggist	Wash'n Co., Ill.	1845
Morrison, Mrs. N. F.	"	"	Wife of J. R. M.	Ohio	1865
McAfee, Robert	Elkhorn	Sec. 17	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Pennsylvania	1835
McAfee, Mrs. Isabella	"	17	Wife of R. McA.	Franklin Co. Pa.	1835
Maxwell, Wm. F.	Oakdale	25	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Bedford Co. Ten.	1835
Maxwell, Mrs. Cath.	"	25	Wife of Wm. F. M.	Allen Co., Ky.	1844
Ramsey, Robert	"	28	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Mercer Co., Pa.	1846
Ramsey, Mrs. Mary M.	"	28	Wife of R. R.	Philadelphia, Pa.	1835
Thompson, Rev. D. G.	"	O'dale	Pastor Elkhorn R. P. Ch.	Green Co., O.	1872
Thompson, Mrs. A. F.	"	"	Wife of Rev. D. G. T.	"	1877

TOWNSHIP 3 SOUTH. RANGE 2 WEST.

Hutchings, W. W.	Nashville	Sec. 31	Minister of Bapt. Church	Perry Co., Ill.	1827
Hutchings, Mrs. A.	"	31	Wife of W. W. H.	Tennessee	1830
Johannes, Kasper	Ashley	14	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Germany	1861
Johannes, Mrs. Eliz'th	"	14	Wife of K. J.	"	1861
Leaton, William	Nashville	9	Farmer	Wash'n Co., Ill.	1843
Leaton, Mrs. Mary A.	"	9	Wife of Wm. Leaton	"	1847
McCune, Robert	"	30	Farmer & Stock Raiser	"	1853
McCune, Mrs. Rachel	"	30	Wife of R. McC.	"	1860
May, Jacob	Ashley	6	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Germany	1865
Norris, James H.	Nashville	16	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Kentucky	1825
Norris, Mrs. Sarah P.	Died, Dec. 20, '55	55	Wife of J. H. N.	"	1825
Rice, Alexander	DuBois	36	Minister Baptist Church	Perry Co., Ill.	1856
Rice, Mrs. Mary A.	"	36	Wife of Alex. Rice	Wash'n Co., Ill.	1838
Rhine, C. R.	Nashville	17	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Gallatin Co., Ill.	1829
Rhine, Mrs. Martha E.	"	17	Wife of C. R. R.	Wash'n Co., Ill.	1838
Rhine, Judy R. (Dec'd)	Died, Mar. 18, '57	57	Former wife of C. R. R.	"	1838
Smith, David	Nashville	Sec. 9	Farmer	"	1841
Smith, Mrs. Emily	"	9	Wife of D. S.	"	1847
Smith, R. E.	"	15	Farmer & Stock Raiser	"	1858
Smith, John	Died, 1871	"	Mother of R. E. S.	Ireland	1834
Smith, Mrs. Rachel	Nashville	15	Mother of R. E. S.	"	1835

TOWNSHIP 2 SOUTH. RANGE 1 WEST.

Breeze, John M.	Richview	Richv.	Attorney & Notary Public	Jefferson Co., Ill.	1877
Breeze, Mrs. Jennie	"	"	Wife of J. M. B.	"	1877
Burns, Wm. H.	"	"	Physician & Surgeon	Tenn.	1830
Burns, Mrs. Sarah	"	"	Wife of W. H. B.	"	1829
Bowers, Mrs. Jane E.	Ashley	Sec. 36	Farming	Kentucky	1854
Broom, John	"	23	Farmer	Wash. Co., Ill.	1849
Broom, Mrs. Martha J.	"	23	Wife of J. B.	Jefferson Co. Ill.	1878
Broom, Thomas B.	"	Ashley	Engineer	Wash. Co., Ill.	1844
Broom, Mrs. E. J.	"	"	Wife of Thos. B. Broom	Tenn.	1861
Barnes, L. R.	Richview	Richv.	Manf. Saddles & Harness and Dlr in Boots & Shoes	Wash. Co., Ill.	1841
Barnes, Mrs. L. J.	"	"	Wife of L. R. B.	"	1842
Barnes, J. W.	"	Sec. 2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Tenn.	1832
Barnes, Mrs. Nancy	Died, Oct. 18, '77	77	Former Wife of J. W. B.	"	1823
Barnes, Harriet	Richview	Sec. 2	Present Wife of J. W. B.	Ohio	1838
Church, R. H.	Ashley	Ashley	Farmer and Teacher	Perry Co., Ill.	1868
Church, Mrs. Rosella	Died, Sept. 7, 1873	7, 1873	Late Wife of R. H. C.	Jefferson Co. Ill.	1854
Clark, Prof. Ed. W.	Richview	Richv.	Prof. Wash'gton Seminary	New York	1874
Clark, Mrs. Martha	"	"	Wife of E. W. C.	Conn.	1874
Cayce, W. D.	Ashley	Sec. 36	Farmer	Kentucky	1863
Cayce, Mrs. A. C.	"	36	Wife of W. D. C.	Alabama	1868
Carson, E. H.	Richview	8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wash. Co., Ill.	1857
Carson, Mrs. Arminda	"	8	Wife of E. H. C.	"	1857
Carter, R. P.	Ashley	22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Tenn.	1822
Carter, Mrs. Martha J.	"	22	Wife of R. P. C.	"	1827
Cameron, John W.	"	22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wash. Co., Ill.	1847
Downey, G. W.	Richview	Richv.	Physician and Surgeon	Indiana	1865
Downey, Mrs. Marg.	"	"	Wife of G. W. Downey	Jefferson Co., Ill.	1865
Deforest, George	Ashley	Ashley	Prop. of Ashley House	New York	1855
Deforest, Mrs. Caroline	"	"	Wife of G. D.	New Jersey	1857
Dawson, J. M.	"	Sec. 14	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Marion Co., Ind.	1861
Dawson, Mrs. Mary E.	"	14	Wife of J. M. D.	Ky.	1864
Farmer, Frank P.	"	Ashley	Barber & Hair Dresser	Wash. Co., Ill.	1852
Farmer, Mrs. Ida M.	"	"	Wife of F. P. Farmer	Jefferson Co. Ill.	1874
Frost, W. D.	Richview	Sec. 4	Farmer	Tenn.	1861
Frost, Mrs. Mary Ann	"	4	Wife of W. D. F.	Indiana	1864
Ford, H. R.	"	2	Farmer and Fruit Grower	Conn.	1867
Ford, Mrs. Lucinda A.	"	2	Wife of H. R. F.	New York	1867
Farmer, J. B.	"	9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Tenn.	1831
Farmer, Mrs. M. A.	"	9	Wife of J. B. F.	"	1832
Farmer, Charles E.	"	4	Farmer	Wash. Co., Ill.	1853
Farmer, Mrs. Lina	"	4	Wife of C. E. F.	"	1859
Hyatt, E. W.	Ashley	21	Farmer and Teacher	Md.	1869
Hyatt, Mrs. Catherine	"	21	Wife of E. W. H.	Mo.	1870
House, C. H.	"	13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wash. Co., Ill.	1841
House, Mrs. Mary E.	"	23	Wife of C. H. H.	Logan Co., Ky.	1864
Hacinstein, Mrs. Mary	Richview	6	Farming & Stock Raising	Germany	1840
Hacinstein, Jacob	Died, 1876	"	Late Husb. Mrs. M. H.	"	1840
Hussey, J. C.	Richview	Richv.	Farmer & Steam Thrasher	Green Co., O.	1867
Hartline, N. E.	Ashley	Sec. 14	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	1840
Hartline, Mrs. M. A.	"	14	Wife of N. E. H.	"	1859
House, S. J.	Richview	Richv.	Barber & Fruit Grower	Wash. Co., Ill.	1831
House, Mrs. Sarah A.	"	"	Wife of S. J. H.	"	1831
Henley, James P.	Ashley	Sec. 13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Tenn.	1847
Henley, Mrs. Margaret	"	13	Wife of James P. Henley	St. Clair Co., Ill.	1865
Hudson, James W.	"	Ashley	Atty. Law, Co. Sch. Supt.	"	1862
Hudson, Mrs. Lydia A.	"	"	N. Pub. U. S. Commis'n'r	Tenn.	1862
Hilseweck, George	"	"	Wife of J. W. H.	Wash. Co., Ill.	1844
Hambrick, J. W.	Richview	"	Manf. of Boots & Shoes	"	1859
Hambrick, Mrs. Emma	"	Richv.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Kentucky	1867
Hoke, George T.	"	"	Wife of J. W. H.	Indiana	1868
Hoke, Mrs. Rebecca	"	"	Co. Com. N. Public & J.P.	"	1822
Ingram, Capt. H. P.	Ashley	"	Wife of Geo. T. H.	Jefferson Co. Ill.	1834
Ingram, Mrs. Mila	"	Ashley	Butcher & Stock Dealer	West Va.	1859
Jones, Morgan	"	"	Wife of Capt. H. P. I.	Jefferson Co. Ill.	1859
Jones, Mrs. Adda	"	Sec. 35	Farmer and Stock Dealer	St. Clair Co. Ill.	1869
	"	35	Wife of M. J.	"	1869

TOWNSHIP 2 SOUTH. RANGE 1 WEST.—Continued.						TOWNSHIP 2 SOUTH. RANGE 1 WEST.—Concluded.					
NAME.	POST OFFICE	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY	CME TOC.	NAME.	POST OFFICE	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	CME TOC.
Lee, R. J.	Ashley	Ashley	Liv. Feed & Sale Stable	Tenn.	1848	Shreve, Geo. W.	Ashley	Ashley	Blksmith, Wagon & Plow	Fairfield Co., O.	1858
Lee, Mrs. Amanda	"	"	Wife of R. J. L.	Arkansas	1866	Shreve, Mrs. H. A.	"	"	Mfr., & Dlr in Agr'l Imp.	Hancock Co. Ill.	1858
Lowe, George	Richview	Richv.	Minister & J. P.	Kentucky	1832	Smith, G. W.	"	"	Wife of G. W. S.	Ohio	1858
Lowe, Mrs. Mary A.	"	"	Wife of G. L.	"	1843	Smith, Mrs. Clara D.	"	"	Mfr Earthen Ware, etc.	Hamilton Co. Il.	1866
Lucas, H. B.	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	"	1855	Seibert, Peter	"	Sec. 29	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Germany	1865
Lucas, Mrs. Luna	"	"	Wife of H. B. L.	Tenn.	1855	Seibert, Mrs. Mary A.	"	29	Wife of P. S.	"	1865
Lane, P.	Ashley	Sec. 36	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Missouri	1858	Skillman, Joe	"	34	Farmer & Stock Raiser	New Jersey	1866
Lane, Mrs. Nancy	"	36	Wife of P. L.	Randolph Co. Il.	1858	Skillman, Mrs. Alvira	"	34	Wife of J. S.	Mason Co., Ky.	1856
Logan, John A.	"	23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Blount Co., Ten.	1849	Smith, James	"	27	Farmer	Kentucky	1828
Logan, Mrs. E. A.	"	23	Wife of John A. L.	Wash'n Co., Ill.	1843	Smith, Mrs. Laura Jane	"	27	Wife of J. Smith	"	1825
Levalley, Wm. H.	"	16	Farmer	Green Co., O.	1832	Thompson, G. W.	"	Ashley	Physician & Surgeon	McLean Co., Ill.	1872
Levalley, Mrs. Sarah	"	16	Wife of W. H. L.	"	1844	Thompson, Mrs. N. P.	"	"	Wife of G. W. T.	Wash'n Co., Ill.	1838
McCormack, Rus.	"	Ashley	Blacksmith	Randolph Co. Il.	1874	Thompson, J. L.	Richview	Sec. 4	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Indiana	1838
Moore, Thomas W.	"	"	Attorney-at-Law.	Wash'n Co., Ill.	1841	Thompson, Mrs. M. A.	"	4	Wife of J. L. T.	Tennessee	1854
Moore, Mrs. A. E.	"	"	Wife of T. W. M.	Ohio	1856	Wheeler, Reuben	Ashley	25	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Wash'n Co., Ill.	1820
Morgan, Solomon	"	"	Constable & City Marshall	Missouri	1820	Wheeler, Mrs. Lucinda	"	25	Wife of R. W.	Clinton Co., Ill.	1827
Morgan, Mrs. Ruith	"	"	Wife of S. M.	Mouroe Co., Ill.	1845	Willis, B. F.	Richview	Richv.	Postmaster & Merchant	Kentucky	1858
Mundinger, L.	"	Sec. 32	Farmer & Justice of Peace	Germany	1864	Willis, Mrs. Matilda	"	"	Wife of B. F. W.	Illinois	1858
Mundinger, Mrs. C.	"	32	Wife of L. M.	Austria	1864	Whittenberg, E.	"	Sec. 9	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Wash'n Co., Ill.	1843
Moore, James H.	"	Ashley	Engineer	Indiana	1867	Whittenberg, Mrs. D.	"	9	Wife of E. W.	East Tennessee	1864
Moore, Mrs. Emma C.	"	"	Wife of J. H. M.	Marion Co., Ill.	1849	Whittenberg, H. G. W.	"	7	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Tennessee	1840
Nichols, Perry W.	"	"	Butch, Stk Dlr & Prod Br	Wash'n Co., Ill.	1827	Whittenberg, Mrs. C.	"	7	Wife of H. G. W.	"	1839
Nichols, Mrs. Frances J	"	"	Wife of P. W. N.	"	1832	White, Dan.	Ashley	18	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Wash'n Co., Ill.	1844
Niederhofer, Philip	"	Sec. 15	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Germany	1865	White, Mrs. Carrie	"	18	Wife of Dan W.	"	1852
Niederhofer, Mrs. N.	"	15	Wife of P. N.	Wash'n Co., Ill.	1852	White, James R.	"	29	Farmer & Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co., Ill.	1818
O'Bryant, A. W.	"	Ashley	Ed. & Pub. of <i>Ashley Gas.</i>	Alabama	1876	White, Mrs. Sarah W.	"	29	Wife of J. R. W.	Wash'n Co., Ill.	1825
O'Bryant, Mrs. Maggie	"	"	Wife of A. W. O'B.	Illinois	1876	Wheeler, John H.	"	20	Farmer & Stock Raiser	"	1848
Patterson, Wm. A.	"	Sec. 21	Farmer & Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co., Ill.	1826	Wheeler, Mrs. Jennie	"	20	Wife of J. H. W.	"	1848
Patterson, Mrs. S. A.	"	21	Wife of W. A. P.	Kentucky	1835	Woodrum, Wm.	"	28	Farmer & Stock Raiser	"	1827
Richardson, Geo. L.	Richview	5	Farmer	Wash'n Co., Ill.	1852	Woodrum, Mrs. L.	"	28	Wife of Wm. W.	Monroe Co., Ill.	1843
Richardson, Mrs. E.	"	5	Wife of G. L. R.	"	1851						



REVISED CONSTITUTION OF ILLINOIS.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the State of Illinois—grateful to Almighty God for the civil, political and religious liberty which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to Him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and transmit the same unimpaired to succeeding generations—in order to form a more perfect government, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity; do ordain and establish this constitution for the State of Illinois.

ARTICLE I.

BOUNDARIES.

The boundaries and jurisdiction of the State shall be as follows, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of the Wabash river; thence up the same, and with the line of Indiana, to the northwest corner of said State; thence east, with the line of the same State, to the middle of Lake Michigan; thence north, along the middle of said lake, to north latitude 42 degrees and 30 minutes; thence west to the middle of the Mississippi river, and thence down along the middle of that river to its confluence with the Ohio river, and thence up the latter river, along its northwestern shore, to the place of beginning: *Provided*, that this State shall exercise such jurisdiction upon the Ohio river as she is now entitled to, or such as may hereafter be agreed upon by this State and the State of Kentucky.

ARTICLE II.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

1. Inherent and Inalienable Rights.
2. Due Process of Law.
3. Liberty of Conscience Guaranteed.
4. Freedom of the Press—Libel.
5. Right of Trial by Jury.
6. Unreasonable Searches and Seizures.
7. Bail allowed—Writ of Habeas Corpus.
8. Indictment required—Grand Jury Abolished.
9. Rights of Persons Accused of Crime.
10. Self-Crimination—Former Trial.

11. Penalties proportionate—Corruption—Forfeiture.
12. Imprisonment for Debt.
13. Compensation for Property taken.
14. Ex post facto laws—Irrevocable Grants.
15. Military Power Subordinate.
16. Quartering of Soldiers.
17. Right of Assembly and Petition.
18. Elections to be Free and Equal.
19. What Laws ought to be.
20. Fundamental Principles.

§ 1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain inherent and inalienable rights—among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights and the protection of property, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

§ 2. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law.

§ 3. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination, shall forever be guaranteed; and no person shall be denied any civil or political right, privilege or capacity, on account of his religious opinions; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be construed to dispense with oaths or affirmations, excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the State. No person shall be required to attend or support any ministry or place of worship against his consent, nor shall any preference be given by law to any religious denomination or mode of worship.

§ 4. Every person may freely speak, write and publish on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty; and in all trials for libel, both civil and criminal, the truth, when published with good motives and for justifiable ends, shall be a sufficient defense.

§ 5. The right of trial by jury as heretofore enjoyed shall remain inviolate; but the trial of civil cases before justices of the peace by a jury of less than twelve men, may be authorized by law.

§ 6. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue without probable cause, supported by affidavit, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or things to be seized.

§ 7. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, where the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

§ 8. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on indictment of a grand jury, except in cases in which the punishment is by fine, or imprisonment otherwise than in the penitentiary, in cases of impeachment, and in cases arising in the army and navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger: *Provided*, that the grand jury may be abolished by law in all cases.

§ 9. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person and by counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation, and to have a copy thereof; to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed.

§ 10. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to give evidence against himself, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

§ 11. All penalties shall be proportionate to the nature of the offense; and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate; nor shall any person be transported out of the State for any offense committed within the same.

§ 12. No person shall be imprisoned for debt, unless upon refusal to deliver up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law; or in cases where there is strong presumption of fraud.

§ 13. Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation. Such compensation, when not made by the State, shall be ascertained by a jury, as shall be prescribed by law. The fee of land taken for railroad tracks, without consent of the owners thereof, shall remain in such owners, subject to the use for which it is taken.

§ 14. No *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making any irrevocable grant of special privileges or immunities, shall be passed.

§ 15. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

§ 16. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war except in the manner prescribed by law.

§ 17. The people have the right to assemble in a peaceable manner to consult for the common good, to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to apply for redress of grievances.

§ 18. All elections shall be free and equal.

§ 19. Every person ought to find a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries and wrongs which he may receive in his person, property or reputation; he ought to obtain, by law, right and justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay.

§ 20. A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of civil government is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

ARTICLE III.

DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

The powers of the Government of this State are divided into three distinct departments—the Legislative, Executive and Judicial; and no person, or collection of persons, being one of these departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except as hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

1. General Assembly elective.
2. Time of Election—Vacancies.
3. Who are Eligible.
4. Disqualification by Crime.
5. Oath taken by members.
6. Senatorial Apportionments.
7. & 8. Minority Representation.
9. Time of meeting—General Rules.
10. Secretary—Adjournment—Journals, Protests.
11. Style of Laws.
12. Origin and passage of Bills.
13. Reading—Printing—Title—Amendments.
14. Privileges of members.
15. Disabilities of members.
16. Bills making Appropriations.
17. Payment of money—Statement of Expenses.

18. Ordinary Expenses—Casual Deficits—Appropriations limited.
19. Extra Compensation or Allowance.
20. Public Credit not loaned.
21. Pay and mileage of members.
22. Special Legislation prohibited.
23. Against Release from Liability.
24. Proceedings on Impeachment.
25. Fuel, Stationery, and Printing.
26. State not to be sued.
27. Lotteries and Gift Enterprises.
28. Terms of Office not Extended.
29. Protection of operative minors.
30. Concerning Roads—public and private.
31. Draining and Ditching.
32. Homestead and Exemption Laws.
33. Completion of the State House.

§ 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives, both to be elected by the people.

ELECTION.

§ 2. An election for members of the General Assembly shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and every two years thereafter, in each county, at such places therein as may be provided by law. When vacancies occur in either house, the governor, or person exercising the powers of governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

ELIGIBILITY AND OATH.

§ 3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, or a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years. No person shall be a senator or a representative who shall not be a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have been for five years a resident of this State, and for two years next preceding his election a resident within the territory forming the district from which he is elected. No judge or clerk of any court, secretary of state, attorney general, state's attorney, recorder, sheriff, or collector of public revenue, member of either house of congress, or person holding any lucrative office under the United States or this State, or any foreign government, shall have a seat in the general assembly: *Provided*, that appointments in the militia, and the offices of notary public and justice of the peace, shall not be considered lucrative. Nor shall any person, holding any office of honor or profit under any foreign government, or under the government of the United States, (except postmasters whose annual compensation does not exceed the sum of \$300,) hold any office of honor or profit under the authority of this State.

§ 4. No person who has been, or hereafter shall be, convicted of bribery, perjury or other infamous crime, nor any person who has been or may be a collector or holder of public moneys, who shall not have accounted for and paid over, according to law, all such moneys due from him, shall be eligible to the general assembly, or to any office of profit or trust in this State.

§ 5. Members of the general assembly, before they enter upon their official duties, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the State of Illinois, and will faithfully discharge the duties of senator (or representative) according to the best of my ability; and that I have not, knowingly or intentionally, paid or contributed anything, or made any promise in the nature of a bribe, to directly or indirectly influence any vote at the election at which I was chosen to fill the said office, and have not accepted, nor will I accept or receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, from any corporation, company or person, for any vote or influence I may give or withhold on any bill, resolution or appropriation, or for any other official act."

This oath shall be administered by a judge of the supreme or circuit court, in the hall of the house to which the member is elected, and the secretary of state shall record and file the oath subscribed by each member. Any member who shall refuse to take the oath herein

prescribed, shall forfeit his office, and every member who shall be convicted of having sworn falsely to, or of violating, his said oath, shall forfeit his office, and be disqualified thereafter from holding any office of profit or trust in this State.

APPORTIONMENT—SENATORIAL.

§ 6. The general assembly shall apportion the State every ten years, beginning with the year 1871, by dividing the population of the State, as ascertained by the federal census, by the number 51, and the quotient shall be the ratio of representation in the senate. The State shall be divided into 51 senatorial districts, each of which shall elect one senator, whose term of office shall be four years. The senators elected in the year of our Lord 1872, in districts bearing odd numbers, shall vacate their offices at the end of two years, and those elected in districts bearing even numbers, at the end of four years; and vacancies occurring by the expiration of term, shall be filled by the election of senators for the full term. Senatorial districts shall be formed of contiguous and compact territory, bounded by county lines, and contain as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants; but no district shall contain less than four-fifths of the senatorial ratio. Counties containing not less than the ratio and three-fourths, may be divided into separate districts, and shall be entitled to two senators, and to one additional senator for each number of inhabitants equal to the ratio, contained by such counties in excess of twice the number of said ratio.

NOTE.—By the adoption of minority representation, §§ 7 and 8, of this article, cease to be a part of the constitution. Under § 12 of the schedule, and the vote of adoption, the following section relating to minority representation is substituted for said sections:

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

§§ 7 and 8. The house of representatives shall consist of three times the number of the members of the senate, and the term of office shall be two years. Three representatives shall be elected in each senatorial district at the general election in the year of our Lord, 1872, and every two years thereafter. In all elections of representatives aforesaid, each qualified voter may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are representatives to be elected, or may distribute the same, or equal parts thereof, among the candidates, as he shall see fit; and the candidates highest in votes shall be declared elected.

TIME OF MEETING AND GENERAL RULES.

§ 9. The sessions of the general assembly shall commence at 12 o'clock noon, on the Wednesday next after the first Monday in January, in the year next ensuing the election of members thereof, and at no other time, unless as provided by this constitution. A majority of the members elected to each house shall constitute a quorum. Each house shall determine the rules of its proceedings, and be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its members; shall choose its own officers; and the senate shall choose a temporary president to preside when the lieutenant-governor shall not attend as president or shall act as governor. The secretary of state shall call the house of representatives to order at the opening of each new assembly, and preside over it until a temporary presiding officer thereof shall have been chosen and shall have taken his seat. No member shall be expelled by either house, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to that house, and no member shall be twice expelled for the same offence. Each house may punish by imprisonment any person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house by disorderly or contemptuous behaviour in its presence. But no such imprisonment shall extend beyond two hours at one time, unless the person shall persist in such disorderly or contemptuous behaviour.

§ 10. The doors of each house and of committees of the whole, shall be kept open, except in such cases as, in the opinion of the house, require secrecy. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days, or to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which shall be published. In the senate at the request of two members, and in the house at the request of five members, the yeas and nays shall be taken on any question, and entered upon the journal. Any two members of either house shall have liberty to dissent from and protest, in respectful language, against any act or resolution which they think injurious to the public or to any individual, and have the reasons of their dissent entered upon the journals.

STYLE OF LAWS AND PASSAGE OF BILLS.

§ 11. The style of the laws of this State shall be: *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly.*

§ 12. Bills may originate in either house, but may be altered, amended or rejected by the other; and on the final passage of all bills, the vote shall be by yeas and nays, upon each bill separately, and shall be entered upon the journal; and no bill shall become a law without the concurrence of a majority of the members elected to each house.

§ 13. Every bill shall be read at large on three different days, in each house; and the bill and all amendments thereto shall be printed before the vote is taken on its final passage; and every bill, having passed both houses, shall be signed by the speakers thereof. No act hereafter passed shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title. But if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be so expressed; and no law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title only, but the law revived, or the section amended, shall be inserted at length in the new act. And no act of the general assembly shall take effect until the first day of July next after its passage, unless, in case of emergency, (which emergency shall be expressed in the preamble or body of the act), the general assembly shall, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, otherwise direct.

PRIVILEGES AND DISABILITIES.

§ 14. Senators and representatives shall, in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the general assembly, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

§ 15. No person elected to the general assembly shall receive any civil appointment within this State from the governor, the governor and senate, or from the general assembly, during the term for which he shall have been elected; and all such appointments, and all votes given for any such members for any such office or appointment, shall be void; nor shall any member of the general assembly be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any contract with the state, or any county thereof, authorized by any law passed during the term for which he shall have been elected, or within one year after the expiration thereof.

PUBLIC MONIES AND APPROPRIATIONS.

§ 16. The general assembly shall make no appropriation of money out of the treasury in any private law. Bills making appropriations for the pay of members and officers of the general assembly, and for the salaries of the officers of the government, shall contain no provisions on any other subject.

§ 17. No money shall be drawn from the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation made by law, and on the presentation of a warrant issued by the auditor thereon; and no money shall be diverted from any appropriation made for any purpose, or taken from any fund whatever, either by joint or separate resolution. The auditor shall, within 60 days

after the adjournment of each session of the general assembly, prepare and publish a full statement of all money expended at such session, specifying the amount of each item, and to whom and for what paid.

§ 18. Each general assembly shall provide for all the appropriations necessary for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the government until the expiration of the first fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next regular session, the aggregate amount of which shall not be increased without a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, nor exceed the amount of revenue authorized by law to be raised in such time; and all appropriations, general or special, requiring money to be paid out of the State Treasury, from funds belonging to the State, shall end with such fiscal quarter: *Provided*, the State may, to meet casual deficits or failures in revenue, contract debts, never to exceed in the aggregate \$250,000; and moneys thus borrowed shall be applied to the purpose for which they were obtained, or to pay the debt thus created, and to no other purpose; and no other debt, except for the purpose of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, or defending the State in war, (for payment of which the faith of the State shall be pledged), shall be contracted, unless the law authorizing the same shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of the votes cast for members of the general assembly at such election. The general assembly shall provide for the publication of said law for three months, at least, before the vote of the people shall be taken upon the same; and provision shall be made, at the time, for the payment of the interest annually, as it shall accrue, by a tax levied for the purpose, or from other sources of revenue; which law, providing for the payment of such interest by such tax, shall be irrevocable until such debt be paid: *And provided, further*, that the law levying the tax shall be submitted to the people with the law authorizing the debt to be contracted.

§ 19. The general assembly shall never grant or authorize extra compensation, fee or allowance to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after service has been rendered or a contract made, nor authorize the payment of any claim, or part thereof, hereafter created against the State under any agreement or contract made without express authority of law; and all such unauthorized agreements or contracts shall be null and void: *Provided*, the general assembly may make appropriations for expenditures incurred in suppressing insurrection or repelling invasion.

§ 20. The State shall never pay, assume or become responsible for the debts or liabilities of, or in any manner give, loan or extend its credit to, or in aid of any public or other corporation, association or individual.

PAY OF MEMBERS.

§ 21. The members of the general assembly shall receive for their services the sum of \$5 per day, during the first session held under this constitution, and 10 cents for each mile necessarily traveled in going to and returning from the seat of government, to be computed by the auditor of public accounts; and thereafter such compensation as shall be prescribed by law, and no other allowance or emolument, directly or indirectly, for any purpose whatever; except the sum of \$50 per session to each member, which shall be in full for postage, stationery, newspapers, and all other incidental expenses and perquisites; but no change shall be made in the compensation of members of the general assembly during the term for which they may have been elected. The pay and mileage allowed to each member of the general assembly shall be certified by the speaker of their respective houses, and entered on the journals and published at the close of each session.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION PROHIBITED.

§ 22. The general assembly shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say: for—

- Granting divorces;
- Changing the names of persons or places;
- Laying out, opening, altering, and working roads or highways;
- Vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys and public grounds;
- Locating or changing county seats;
- Regulating county and township affairs;
- Regulating the practice in courts of justice;
- Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace, police magistrates, and constables;
- Providing for changes of venue in civil and criminal cases;
- Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing or amending the charter of any town, city or village;
- Providing for the election of members of the board of supervisors in townships, incorporated towns or cities;
- Summoning and impaneling grand or petit juries;
- Providing for the management of common schools;
- Regulating the rate of interest on money;
- The opening and conducting of any election, or designating the place of voting;
- The sale or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors or others under disability;
- The protection of game or fish;
- Chartering or licensing ferries or toll bridges;
- Remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures;
- Creating, increasing, or decreasing fees, percentage or allowances of public officers, during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed;
- Changing the law of descent;
- Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks, or amending existing charters for such purpose;
- Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever.

In all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted.

§ 23. The general assembly shall have no power to release or extinguish, in whole or in part, the indebtedness, liability, or obligation of any corporation or individual to this State or to any municipal corporation therein.

IMPEACHMENT.

§ 24. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment; but a majority of all the members elected must concur therein. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate; and when sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath, or affirmation, to do justice according to law and evidence. When the governor of the State is tried, the chief justice shall preside. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators elected. But judgment, in such cases, shall not extend further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor profit or trust under the government of this State. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to prosecution, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

MISCELLANEOUS.

§ 25. The general assembly shall provide, by law, that the fuel, stationery and printing-paper furnished for the use of the State; the copying, printing, binding and distributing the laws and journals, and all other printing ordered by the general assembly, shall be let by contract to the lowest responsible bidder; but the general assembly shall fix a maximum

price; and no member thereof, or other officer of the State, shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in such contract. But all such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the governor, and if he disapproves the same there shall be a re-letting of the contract, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

§ 26. The State of Illinois shall never be made defendant in any court or law of equity.

§ 27. The general assembly shall have no power to authorize lotteries or gift enterprises, for any purpose, and shall pass laws to prohibit the sale of lottery or gift enterprise tickets in this State.

§ 28. No law shall be passed which shall operate to extend the term of any public officer after his election or appointment.

§ 29. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to pass such laws as may be necessary for the protection of operative miners, by providing for ventilation, when the same may be required, and the construction of escapement-shafts, or such other appliances as may secure safety in all coal mines, and to provide for the enforcement of said laws by such penalties and punishments as may be deemed proper.

§ 30. The general assembly may provide for establishing and opening roads and cart-ways, connected with a public road, for private and public use.

§ 31. The general assembly may pass laws permitting the owners and occupants of lands to construct drains and ditches, for agricultural and sanitary purposes, across the lands of others.

§ 32. The general assembly shall pass liberal and homestead and exemption laws.

§ 33. The general assembly shall not appropriate out of the State treasury, or expend on account of the new capitol grounds, and construction, completion and furnishing of the State house, a sum exceeding, in the aggregate, \$3,500,000, inclusive of all appropriations heretofore made, without first submitting the proposition for an additional expenditure to the legal voters of the State, at a general election; nor unless a majority of all the votes at such election shall be for the proposed additional expenditure.

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

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|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Officers of this Department. | 14. Governor as Commander-in-Chief. |
| 2. Of the State Treasurer. | 15. Impeachment for Misdemeanor. |
| 3. Time of Electing State Officers. | 16. Veto of the Governor. |
| 4. Returns—Tie—Contested Election. | 17. Lieutenant-Governor as Governor. |
| 5. Eligibility for Office. | 18. As President of the Senate. |
| 6. Governor—Power and Duty. | 19. Vacancy in Governor's Office. |
| 7. His Message and Statement. | 20. Vacancy in other State Offices. |
| 8. Convening the General Assembly. | 21. Reports of State Officers. |
| 9. Proroguing the General Assembly. | 22. Great Seal of State. |
| 10. Nominations by the Governor. | 23. Fees and Salaries. |
| 11. Vacancies may be filled. | 24. Definition of "Office." |
| 12. Removals by the Governor. | 25. Oath of Civil Officers. |
| 13. Reprieves—Commutations—Pardons. | |

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

§ 1. The executive department shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney-General, who shall, each, with the exception of the Treasurer, hold his office for the term of four years from the second Monday of January next after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. They shall, except the Lieutenant Governor, reside at the seat of government during their term of office, and keep the public records, books and papers there, and shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by law.

§ 2. The Treasurer shall hold his office for the term of two years, and until his successor is elected and qualified; and shall be ineligible to said office for two years next after the end of the term for which he was elected. He may be required by the Governor to give reasonable additional security, and in default of so doing his office shall be deemed vacant.

ELECTION.

§ 3. An election for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts and Attorney-General, shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord 1872, and every four years thereafter; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, in the year 1870, and every four years thereafter; and for Treasurer on the day last above mentioned, and every two years thereafter, at such places and in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

§ 4. The returns of every election for the above named officers shall be sealed up and transmitted, by the returning officers, to the Secretary of State, directed to "The Speaker of the House of Representatives," who shall, immediately after the organization of the house, and before proceeding to other business, open and publish the same in the presence of a majority of each house of the general assembly, who shall, for that purpose, assemble in the hall of the house of representatives. The person having the highest number of votes for either of the said offices shall be declared duly elected; but if two or more have an equal and the highest number of votes, the general assembly shall, by joint ballot, choose one of such persons for said office. Contested elections for all of said offices shall be determined by both houses of the general assembly, by joint ballot, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

ELIGIBILITY.

§ 5. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor, or lieutenant-governor, who shall not have attained the age of 30 years, and been, for five years next preceding his election, a citizen of the United States and of this State. Neither the governor, lieutenant-governor, auditor of public accounts, secretary of State, superintendent of public instruction nor attorney general shall be eligible to any other office during the period for which he shall have been elected.

GOVERNOR.

§ 6. The supreme executive power shall be vested in the governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

§ 7. The governor shall, at the commencement of each session, and at the close of his term of office, give to the general assembly information, by message, of the condition of the State, and shall recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient. He shall account to the general assembly, and accompany his message with a statement of all moneys received and paid out by him from any funds subject to his order, with vouchers, and, at the commencement of each regular session, present estimates of the amount of money required to be raised by taxation for all purposes.

§ 8. The governor may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly, by proclamation, stating therein the purpose for which they are convened; and the general assembly shall enter upon no business except that for which they were called together.

§ 9. In case of a disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, the governor may, on the same being certified to him, by the house first moving the adjournment, adjourn the general assembly to such time as he thinks proper, not beyond the first day of the next regular session.

§ 10. The governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, (a majority of all the senators selected concurring, by yeas and nays,) appoint all officers

whose offices are established by this constitution, or which may be created by law, and whose appointment or election is not otherwise provided for; and no such officer shall be appointed or elected by the general assembly.

§ 11. In case of a vacancy, during the recess of the senate, in any office which is not elective, the governor shall make a temporary appointment until the next meeting of the senate, when he shall nominate some person to fill such office; and any person so nominated, who is confirmed by the senate (a majority of all the senators elected concurring by yeas and nays), shall hold his office during the remainder of the time, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. No person, after being rejected by the senate, shall be again nominated for the same office at the same session, unless at the request of the senate, or be appointed to the same office during the recess of the general assembly.

§ 12. The governor shall have power to remove any officer whom he may appoint, in case of incompetency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office; and he may declare his office vacant, and fill the same as is herein provided in other cases of vacancy.

§ 13. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying therefor.

§ 14. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the State (except when they shall be called into the service of the United States); and may call out the same to execute the laws, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion.

§ 15. The governor, and all civil officers of this State, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office.

VETO.

§ 16. Every bill passed by the general assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor. If he approve, he shall sign it, and thereupon it shall become a law; but if he do not approve, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider the bill. If, then, two-thirds of the members elected agree to pass the same, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of the members elected to that house, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the objections of the governor. But in all such cases, the vote of each house shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered on the journal. Any bill which shall not be returned by the governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the general assembly shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall be filed, with his objections, in the office of the secretary of state, within ten days after such adjournment, or become a law.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

§ 17. In case of death, conviction on impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, absence from the State, or other disability of the governor, the powers, duties, the emoluments of the office for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall be removed, shall devolve upon the lieutenant-governor.

§ 18. The lieutenant-governor shall be president of the senate, and shall vote only when the senate is equally divided. The senate shall choose a president, *pro tempore*, to preside in case of the absence or impeachment of the lieutenant-governor, or when he shall hold the office of governor.

§ 19. If there be no lieutenant-governor, or if the lieutenant-governor shall, for any of the causes specified in § 17 of this article, become incapable of performing the duties of the office, the president of the senate shall act as governor until the vacancy is filled or the disability removed; and if the president of the senate, for any of the above named causes, shall become incapable of performing the duties of governor, the same shall devolve upon the speaker of the house of representatives.

OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

§ 20. If the office of auditor of public accounts, treasurer, secretary of State, attorney general, or superintendent of public instruction shall be vacated by death, resignation or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the governor to fill the same by appointment, and the appointee shall hold his office until his successor shall be elected and qualified in such manner as may be provided by law. An account shall be kept by the officers of the executive department, and of all the public institutions of the State, of all moneys received or disbursed by them, severally, from all sources, and for every service performed, and a semi-annual report thereof be made to the governor, under oath; and any officer who makes a false report shall be guilty of perjury, and punished accordingly.

§ 21. The officers of the executive department, and of all the public institutions of the State, shall, at least ten days preceding each regular session of the general assembly, severally report to the governor, who shall transmit such reports to the general assembly, together with the reports of the judges of the supreme court of the defects in the constitution and laws; and the governor may at any time require information, in writing, under oath, from the officers of the executive department, and all officers and managers of state institutions, upon any subject relating to the condition, management and expenses of their respective offices.

THE SEAL OF STATE.

§ 22. There shall be a seal of the State, which shall be called the "Great seal of the State of Illinois," which shall be kept by the secretary of State, and used by him, officially, as directed by law.

FEES AND SALARIES.

§ 23. The officers named in this article shall receive for their services a salary, to be established by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during their official terms, and they shall not, after the expiration of the terms of those in office at the adoption of this constitution, receive to their own use any fees, costs, perquisites of office, or other compensation. And all fees that may hereafter be payable by law for any service performed by any officer provided for in this article of the constitution, shall be paid in advance into the State treasury.

DEFINITION AND OATH OF OFFICE.

§ 24. An office is a public position created by the constitution or law, continuing during the pleasure of the appointing power, or for a fixed time, with a successor elected or appointed. An employment is an agency, for a temporary purpose, which ceases when that purpose is accomplished.

§ 25. All civil officers, except members of the general assembly and such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of _____ according to the best of my ability.

And no other oath, declaration or test shall be required as a qualification.

ARTICLE VI.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Judicial Powers of Courts. 2. Seven Supreme Judges—Four Decide. 3. Qualifications of a Supreme Judge. 4. Terms of the Supreme Court. 5. Three Grand Divisions—Seven Districts. 6. Election of Supreme Judges. 7. Salaries of the Supreme Judges. 8. Appeals and Writ of Error. 9. Appointment of Reporter. 10. Clerks of the Supreme Court. 11. Appellate Courts Authorized. 12. Jurisdiction of Circuit Courts. 13. Formation of Judicial Circuits. 14. Time of holding Circuit Courts. 15. Circuits containing Four Judges. 16. Salaries of the Circuit Judges. 17. Qualification of Judges or Commissioners. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 18. County Judges—County Clerks. 19. Appeals from County Courts. 20. Probate Courts Authorized. 21. Justices of the Peace and Constables. 22. State's Attorney in each County. 23. Cook County Courts of Record. 24. Chief Justice—Power of Judges. 25. Salaries of the Judges. 26. Criminal Court of Cook County. 27. Clerks of Cook County Court. 28. Justices in Chicago. 29. Uniformity in the Courts. 30. Removal of any Judge. 31. Judges to make Written Reports. 32. Terms of Office—Filling Vacancies. 33. Process—Prosecutions—Population. |
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§ 1. The judicial powers, except as in this article is otherwise provided, shall be vested in one supreme court, circuit courts, county courts, justices of the peace, police magistrates, and in such courts as may be created by law in and for cities and incorporated towns.

SUPREME COURT.

§ 2. The supreme court shall consist of seven judges, and shall have original jurisdiction in cases relating to the revenue, in *mandamus*, and *habeas corpus*, and appellate jurisdiction in all other cases. One of said judges shall be chief justice; four shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to every decision.

§ 3. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the supreme court unless he shall be at least 30 years of age, and a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall have resided in the State five years next preceding his election, and be a resident of the district in which he shall be elected.

§ 4. Terms of the supreme court shall continue to be held in the present grand divisions at the several places now provided for holding the same; and until otherwise provided by law, one or more terms of said court shall be held, for the northern division, in the city of Chicago, each year, at such times as said court may appoint, whenever said city or the county of Cook shall provide appropriate rooms therefor, and the use of a suitable library, without expense to the State. The judicial divisions may be altered, increased or diminished in number, and the times and places of holding said court may be changed by law.

§ 5. The present grand divisions shall be preserved, and be denominated Southern, Central and Northern, until otherwise provided by law. The State shall be divided into seven districts for the election of judges, and until otherwise provided by law, they shall be as follows:

First District.—The counties of St. Clair, Clinton, Washington, Jefferson, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, White, Hamilton, Franklin, Perry, Randolph, Monroe, Jackson, Williamson, Saline, Gallatin, Hardin, Pope, Union, Johnson, Alexander, Pulaski and Massac.

Second District.—The counties of Madison, Bond, Marion, Clay, Richland, Lawrence, Crawford, Jasper, Effingham, Fayette, Montgomery, Macoupin, Shelby, Cumberland, Clark, Greene, Jersey, Calhoun and Christian.

Third District.—The counties of Sangamon, Macon, Logan, De Witt, Piatt, Douglas, Champaign, Vermilion, McLean, Livingston, Ford, Iroquois, Coles, Edgar, Moultrie, and Tazewell.

Fourth District.—The counties of Fulton, McDonough, Hancock, Schuyler, Brown, Adams, Pike, Mason, Menard, Morgan, Cass and Scott.

Fifth District.—The counties of Knox, Warren, Henderson, Mercer, Henry, Stark, Peoria, Marshall, Putnam, Bureau, LaSalle, Grundy and Woodford.

Sixth District.—The counties of Whiteside, Carroll, Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Winnebago, Boone, McHenry, Kane, Kendall, De Kalb, Lee, Ogle and Rock Island.

Seventh District.—The counties of Lake, Cook, Will, Kankakee and Du Page.

The boundaries of the districts may be changed at the session of the general assembly next preceding the election for judges herein, and at no other time; but whenever such alterations shall be made, the same shall be upon the rule of equality of population, as nearly as county boundaries will allow, and the districts will be composed of contiguous counties, in as nearly compact form as circumstances will permit. The alteration of the districts shall not affect the tenure of office of any judge.

§ 6. At the time of voting on the adoption of this constitution, one judge of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors thereof, in each of said districts numbered two, three, six, and seven, who shall hold his office for the term of nine years from the first Monday of June, in the year of our Lord 1870. The term of office of judges of the supreme court, elected after the adoption of this constitution, shall be nine years; and on the first Monday of June of the year in which the term of any of the judges in office at the adoption of this constitution, or of the judges then elected, shall expire, and every nine years thereafter, there shall be an election for the successor or successors of such judges, in the respective districts wherein the term of such judges shall expire. The chief justice shall continue to act as such until the expiration of the term for which he was elected, after which the judges shall choose one of their number chief justice.

§ 7. From and after the adoption of this constitution, the judges of the supreme court shall each receive a salary of \$4,000 per annum, payable quarterly, until otherwise provided by law. And after said salaries shall be fixed by law, the salaries of the judges in office shall not be increased or diminished during the terms for which said judges have been elected.

§ 8. Appeals and writs of error may be taken to the supreme court, held in the grand division in which the case is decided, or, by consent of the parties, to any other grand division.

§ 9. The supreme court shall appoint one reporter of its decisions, who shall hold his office for six years, subject to removal by the court.

§ 10. At the time of the election for representatives in the general assembly, happening next preceding the expiration of the terms of office of the present clerks of said court, one clerk of said court for each division shall be elected, whose term of office shall be six years from said election, but who shall not enter upon the duties of his office until the expiration of the term of his predecessor, and every six years thereafter, one clerk of said court for each division shall be elected.

APPELLATE COURTS.

§ 11. After the year of our Lord 1874, inferior appellate courts, of uniform organization and jurisdiction, may be created in districts formed for that purpose, to which such appeals and writs of error as the general assembly may provide, may be prosecuted from circuit and other courts, and from which appeals and writs of error shall lie to the supreme court, in all criminal cases, and cases in which a franchise, or freehold, or the validity of a statute is involved, and in such other cases as may be provided by law. Such appellate courts shall be held by such number of judges of the circuit courts, and at such times and places, and in such manner, as may be provided by law; but no judge shall sit in review upon cases decided by him; nor shall said judges receive any additional compensation for such services.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

§ 12. The circuit courts shall have original jurisdiction of all causes in law and equity, and such appellate jurisdiction as is or may be provided by law, and shall hold two or more terms each year in every county. The terms of office of judges of circuit courts shall be six years.

§ 13. The State, exclusive of the county of Cook and other counties having a population of 100,000, shall be divided into judicial circuits, prior to the expiration of the terms of office of the present judges of the circuit courts. Such circuits shall be formed of contiguous counties, in as nearly compact form and as nearly equal as circumstances will permit, having due regard to business, territory and population, and shall not exceed in number one circuit for every 100,000 of population in the State. One judge shall be elected for each of said circuits by the electors thereof. New circuits may be formed and the boundaries of circuits changed by the general assembly, at its session next preceding the election for circuit judges, but at no other time: *Provided*, that the circuits may be equalized or changed at the first session of the general assembly, after the adoption of this constitution. The creation, alteration or change of any circuit shall not affect the tenure of office of any judge. Whenever the business of the circuit court of any one, or of two or more contiguous counties, containing a population exceeding 50,000, shall occupy nine months of the year, the general assembly may make of such county, or counties, a separate circuit. Whenever additional circuits are created, the foregoing limitations shall be observed.

§ 14. The general assembly shall provide for the times of holding courts in each county; which shall not be changed, except by the general assembly next preceding the general election for judges of said courts; but additional terms may be provided for in any county. The election for judges of the circuit courts shall be held on the first Monday of June, in the year of our Lord 1873, and every six years thereafter.

§ 15. The general assembly may divide the State into judicial circuits of greater population and territory, in lieu of the circuits provided for in section 13 of this article, and provide for the election therein, severally, by the electors thereof, by general ticket, of not exceeding four judges, who shall hold the circuit courts in the circuit for which they shall be elected, in such manner as may be provided by law.

§ 16. From and after the adoption of this constitution, judges of the circuit courts shall receive a salary of \$3,000 per annum, payable quarterly, until otherwise provided by law. And after their salaries shall be fixed by law, they shall not be increased or diminished during the terms for which said judges shall be, respectively, elected; and from and after the adoption of this constitution, no judge of the supreme or circuit court shall receive any other compensation, perquisite or benefit, in any form whatsoever, nor perform any other than judicial duties to which may belong any emoluments.

§ 17. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the circuit or any inferior court, or to membership in the "board of county commissioners," unless he shall be at least 25 years of age, and a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall have resided in this State five years next preceding his election, and be a resident of the circuit, county, city, cities, or incorporated town in which he shall be elected.

COUNTY COURTS.

§ 18. There shall be elected in and for each county, one county judge and one clerk of the county court, whose terms of office shall be four years. But the general assembly may create districts of two or more contiguous counties, in each of which shall be elected one judge, who shall take the place of, and exercise the powers and jurisdiction of county judges in such districts. County courts shall be courts of record, and shall have original jurisdiction in all matters of probate; settlement of estates of deceased persons; appointment of guardians and conservators, and settlements of their accounts; in all matters relating to apprentices; and in proceedings for the collection of taxes and assessments, and such other jurisdiction as may be provided for by general law.

§ 19. Appeals and writs of error shall be allowed from final determinations of county courts, as may be provided by law.

PROBATE COURTS.

§ 20. The general assembly may provide for the establishment of a probate court in each county having a population of over 50,000, and for the election of a judge thereof, whose term of office shall be the same as that of the county judge, and who shall be elected at the same time and in the same manner. Said courts, when established, shall have original jurisdiction of all probate matters, the settlement of estates of deceased persons, the appointment of guardians and conservators, and settlement of their accounts; in all matters relating to apprentices, and in cases of the sales of real estate of deceased persons for the payment of debts.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND CONSTABLES.

§ 21. Justices of the peace, police magistrates, and constables shall be elected in and for such districts as are, or may be, provided by law, and the jurisdiction of such justices of the peace and police magistrates shall be uniform.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS.

§ 22. At the election for members of the general assembly in the year of our Lord 1872, and every four years thereafter, there shall be elected a State's attorney in and for each county, in lieu of the State's attorneys now provided by law, whose term of office shall be four years.

COURTS OF COOK COUNTY.

§ 23. The county of Cook shall be one judicial circuit. The circuit court of Cook county shall consist of five judges, until their number shall be increased, as herein provided. The present judge of the recorder's court of the city of Chicago, and the present judge of the circuit court of Cook county, shall be two of said judges, and shall remain in office for the terms for which they were respectively elected, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified. The superior court of Chicago shall be continued, and called the superior court of Cook county. The general assembly may increase the number of said judges by adding one to either of said courts for every additional 50,000 inhabitants in said county, over and above a population of 400,000. The terms of office of the judges of said courts hereafter elected, shall be six years.

§ 24. The judge having the shortest unexpired term shall be chief justice of the court of which he is judge. In case there are two or more whose terms expire at the same time, it may be determined by lot which shall be chief justice. Any judge of either of said courts shall have all the powers of a circuit judge, and may hold the court of which he is a member. Each of them may hold a different branch thereof at the same time.

§ 25. The judges of the superior and circuit courts, and the State's attorney, as is or may be paid from said treasury to the circuit judges and State's attorneys of the State, and such further compensation, to be paid by the county of Cook, as is or may be provided by law; such compensation shall not be changed during their continuance in office.

§ 26. The recorder's court of the city of Chicago shall be continued, and shall be called the "criminal court of Cook county." It shall have the jurisdiction of a circuit court, in all cases of criminal and *quasi* criminal nature, arising in the county of Cook, or that may

be brought before said court pursuant to law; and all recognizances and appeals taken in said county, in criminal and *quasi* criminal cases shall be returnable and taken to said court. It shall have no jurisdiction in civil cases, except in those on behalf of the people, and incident to such criminal or *quasi* criminal matters, and to dispose of unfinished business. The terms of said criminal court of Cook county shall be held by one or more of the judges of the circuit or superior court of Cook county, as nearly as may be in alternation, as may be determined by said judges, or provided by law. Said judges shall be *ex-officio* judges of said court.

§ 27. The present clerk of the recorder's court of the city of Chicago, shall be the clerk of the criminal court of Cook county, during the term for which he was elected. The present clerks of the superior court of Chicago, and the present clerk of the circuit court of Cook county, shall continue in office during the terms for which they were respectively elected; and thereafter there shall be but one clerk of the superior court, to be elected by the qualified electors of said county, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

§ 28. All justices of the peace in the city of Chicago shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, (but only upon the recommendation of a majority of the judges of the circuit, superior and county courts,) and for such districts as are now or shall hereafter be provided by law. They shall hold their offices for four years, and until their successors have been commissioned and qualified, but they may be removed by summary proceedings in the circuit or superior court, for extortion or other malfeasance. Existing justices of the peace and police magistrates may hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

§ 29. All judicial officers shall be commissioned by the governor. All laws relating to courts shall be general, and of uniform operation; and the organization, jurisdiction, powers, proceedings and practice of all courts, of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process, judgments and decrees of such courts, severally shall be uniform.

§ 30. The general assembly may, for cause entered on the journals, upon due notice and opportunity of defense, remove from office any judge, upon concurrence of three-fourths of all the members elected, of each house. All other officers in this article mentioned, shall be removed from office on prosecution and final conviction, for misdemeanor in office.

§ 31. All judges of courts of record, inferior to the supreme court, shall, on or before the first day of June, of each year, report in writing to the judges of the supreme court, such defects and omissions in the laws as their experience may suggest; and the judges of the supreme court shall, on or before the first day of January of each year, report in writing to the governor such defects and omissions in the constitution and laws as they may find to exist, together with appropriate forms of bills to cure such defects and omissions in the laws. And the judges of the several circuit courts shall report to the next general assembly the number of days they have held court in the several counties composing their respective circuits, the preceding two years.

§ 32. All officers provided for in this article shall hold their offices until their successors shall be qualified, and they shall, respectively, reside in the division, circuit, county or district for which they may be elected or appointed. The terms of office of all such officers, where not otherwise prescribed in this article, shall be four years. All officers, where not otherwise provided for in this article, shall perform such duties and receive such compensation as is or may be provided by law. Vacancies in such elective offices shall be filled by election; but where the unexpired term does not exceed one year, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment, as follows: Of judges, by the governor; of clerks of courts, by the court to which the office appertains, or by the judge or judges thereof; and of all such other officers, by the board of supervisors or board of county commissioners in the county where the vacancy occurs.

§ 33. All process shall run: *In the name of the People of the State of Illinois*; and all prosecutions shall be carried on: *In the name and by the authority of the People of the State of Illinois*; and conclude: *Against the peace and dignity of the same*. "Population," wherever used in this article, shall be determined by the next preceding census of this State, or of the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

SUFFRAGE.

1. Who are Entitled to Vote.
2. All Voting to be by Ballot.
3. Privileges of Electors.
4. Absence on Public Business.

5. Soldier not Deemed a Resident.
6. Qualifications for Office.
7. Persons Convicted of Crime.

§ 1. Every person having resided in this State one year, in the county 90 days, and in the election district 30 days next preceding any election therein, who was an elector in this State on the first day of April, in the year of our Lord 1848, or obtained a certificate of naturalization before any court of record in this State prior to the first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1870, or who shall be a male citizen of the United States, above the age of 21 years, shall be entitled to vote at such election.

§ 2. All votes shall be by ballot.

§ 3. Electors shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning from the same. And no elector shall be obliged to do military duty on the days of election, except in time of war or public danger.

§ 4. No elector shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this State by reason of his absence on business of the United States, or of this State, or in the military or naval service of the United States.

§ 5. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this State in consequence of being stationed therein.

§ 6. No person shall be elected or appointed to any office in this State, civil or military, who is not a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have resided in this State one year next preceding the election or appointment.

§ 7. The general assembly shall pass laws excluding from the right of suffrage persons convicted of infamous crimes.

ARTICLE VIII.

EDUCATION.

1. Free Schools Established.
2. Gifts or Grants in aid of Schools.
3. Public Schools not to be Sectarian.

4. School Officers not Interested.
5. County Superintendent of Schools.

§ 1. The general assembly shall provide a thorough and efficient system of free schools, whereby all children of this State may receive a good common school education.

§ 2. All lands, moneys, or other properties, donated, granted or received for school, college, seminary or university purposes, and the proceeds thereof, shall be faithfully applied to the objects for which such gifts or grants were made.

§ 3. Neither the general assembly nor any county, city, town, township, school district, or other public corporation, shall ever make any appropriation or pay from any public fund whatever, anything in aid of any church or sectarian purpose, or to help support or sustain any school, academy, seminary, college, university, or other literary or scientific institution,

controlled by any church or sectarian denomination whatever; nor shall any grant or donation of land, money, or other personal property ever be made by the State or any such public corporation, to any church, or for any sectarian purpose.

§ 4. No teacher, State, county, township, or district school officer shall be interested in the sale, proceeds or profits of any books, apparatus or furniture, used or to be used, in any school in this State, with which such officer or teacher may be connected, under such penalties as may be provided by the general assembly.

§ 5. There may be a county superintendent of schools in each county, whose qualifications, powers, duties, compensation and time and manner of election, and term of office, shall be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IX.

REVENUE.

1. Principles of Taxation Stated.
2. Other and further Taxation.
3. Property Exempt from Taxation.
4. Sale of Real Property for Taxes.
5. Right of Redemption therefrom.
6. Release from Taxation Forbidden.

7. Taxes paid into State Treasury.
8. Limitation on County Taxes.
9. Local Municipal Improvements.
10. Taxation of Municipal Corporations.
11. Defaulters not to be Eligible.
12. Limitation on Municipal Indebtedness.

§ 1. The general assembly shall provide such revenue as may be needful by levying a tax, by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her or its property—such value to be ascertained by some person or persons, to be elected or appointed in such manner as the general assembly shall direct, and not otherwise; but the general assembly shall have power to tax peddlers, auctioneers, brokers, hawkers, merchants, commission merchants, showmen, jugglers, inn-keepers, grocery keepers, liquor dealers, toll bridges, ferries, insurance, telegraph and express interests or business, venders of patents, and persons or corporations owning or using franchises and privileges, in such manner as it shall from time to time direct by general law, uniform as to the class upon which it operates.

§ 2. The specification of the objects and subjects of taxation shall not deprive the general assembly of the power to require other subjects or objects to be taxed in such a manner as may be consistent with the principles of taxation fixed in this constitution.

§ 3. The properties of the State, counties and other municipal corporations, both real and personal, and such other property as may be used exclusively for agricultural and horticultural societies, for school, religious, cemetery and charitable purposes, may be exempted from taxation; but such exemption shall be only by general law. In the assessment of real estate encumbered by public easement, any depreciation occasioned by such easement may be deducted in the valuation of such property.

§ 4. The general assembly shall provide, in all cases where it may be necessary to sell real estate for the non-payment of taxes or special assessments for State, county, municipal or other purposes, that a return of such unpaid taxes or assessments shall be to some general officer of the county having authority to receive State and county taxes; and there shall be no sale of said property for any of said taxes or assessments but by said officer, upon the order or judgment of some court of record.

§ 5. The right of redemption from all sales of real estate for the non-payment of taxes or special assessments of any character whatever, shall exist in favor of owners and persons interested in such real estate, for a period of not less than two years from such sales thereof. And the general assembly shall provide by law for reasonable notice to be given to the owners or parties interested, by publication or otherwise, of the fact of the sale of the property for such taxes or assessments, and when the time of redemption shall expire: *Provided*, that occupants shall in all cases be served with personal notice before the time of redemption expires.

§ 6. The general assembly shall have no power to release or discharge any county, city, township, town or district whatever, or the inhabitants thereof or the property therein, from their or its proportionate share of taxes to be levied for State purposes, nor shall commutation for such taxes be authorized in any form whatsoever.

§ 7. All taxes levied for State purposes shall be paid into the State treasury.

§ 8. County authorities shall never assess taxes the aggregate of which shall exceed 75 cents per \$100 valuation, except for the payment of indebtedness existing at the adoption of this constitution, unless authorized by a vote of the people of the county.

§ 9. The general assembly may vest the corporate authorities of cities, towns, villages, with power to make local improvements by special assessment or by special taxation of contiguous property or otherwise. For all other corporate purposes, all municipal corporations may be vested with authority to assess and collect taxes; but such taxes shall be uniform in respect to persons and property, with the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same.

§ 10. The general assembly shall not impose taxes upon municipal corporations, or the inhabitants or property thereof, for corporate purposes, but shall require that all the taxable property within the limits of municipal corporations shall be taxed for the payment of debts contracted under authority of law, such taxes to be uniform in respect to persons and property, within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same. Private property shall not be liable to be taken or sold for the payment of the corporate debts of a municipal corporation.

§ 11. No person who is in default, as a collector or custodian of money or property belonging to a municipal corporation, shall be eligible to any office in or under such corporation. The fees, salary or compensation of no municipal officer who is elected or appointed for a definite term of office, shall be increased or diminished during such term.

§ 12. No county, city, township, school district, or other municipal corporation, shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose, to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, school district, or other municipal corporation, incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall before, or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same. This section shall not be construed to prevent any county, city, township, school district, or other municipal corporation from issuing their bonds in compliance with any vote of the people which may have been had prior to the adoption of this constitution in pursuance of any law providing therefor.

ARTICLE X.

COUNTIES.

1. Formation of New Counties.
2. Division of any County.
3. Territory Stricken from a County.
4. Removal of a County Seat.
5. Method of County Government.
6. Board of County Commissioners.
7. County Affairs in Cook County.

8. County Officers—Terms of Office.
9. Salaries and Fees in Cook County.
10. Salaries fixed by County Board.
11. Township Officers—Special Laws.
12. All Future Fees Uniform.
13. Sworn Reports of all Fees.

§ 1. No new county shall be formed or established by the general assembly, which will reduce the county or counties, or either of them, from which it shall be taken, to less contents than 400 square miles; nor shall any county be formed of less contents; nor shall any line thereof pass within less than ten miles of any county seat of the county, or counties proposed to be divided.

§ 2. No county shall be divided, or have any part stricken therefrom, without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county, voting on the question, shall vote for the same.

§ 3. There shall be no territory stricken from any county, unless a majority of the voters living in such territory shall petition for such division; and no territory shall be added to any county without the consent of the majority of the voters of the county to which it is proposed to be added. But the portion so stricken off and added to another county, or formed in whole or in part into a new county, shall be holden for, and obliged to pay its proportion of indebtedness of the county from which it has been taken.

COUNTY SEATS.

§ 4. No county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed shall be fixed in pursuance of law, and three-fifths of the voters of the county, to be ascertained in such manner as shall be provided by general law, shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point; and no person shall vote on such question who has not resided in the county six months, and in the election precinct ninety days next preceding such election. The question of the removal of a county seat shall not be oftener submitted than once in ten years, to a vote of the people. But when an attempt is made to remove the county seat to a point nearer to the centre of a county, then a majority vote only shall be necessary.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

§ 5. The general assembly shall provide, by general law, for township organization, under which any county may organize whenever a majority of the legal voters of such county, voting at any general election, shall so determine, and whenever any county shall adopt township organization, so much of this constitution as provides for the management of the fiscal concerns of the said county by the board of county commissioners, may be dispensed with, and the affairs of said county may be transacted in such manner as the general assembly may provide. And in any county that shall have adopted a township organization, the question of continuing the same may be submitted to a vote of the electors of such county, at a general election, in the manner that now is or may be provided by law; and if a majority of all the votes cast upon that question shall be against township organization, then such organization shall cease in said county; and all laws in force in relation to counties not having township organization, shall immediately take effect and be in force in such county. No two townships shall have the same name, and the day of holding the annual township meeting shall be uniform throughout the State.

§ 6. At the first election of county judges under this constitution, there shall be elected in each of the counties in this State, not under township organization, three officers, who shall be styled "The board of county commissioners," who shall hold sessions for the transaction of county business as shall be provided by law. One of said commissioners shall hold his office for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, to be determined by lot; and every year thereafter one such officer shall be elected in each of said counties for the term of three years.

§ 7. The county affairs of Cook county shall be managed by a board of commissioners of fifteen persons, ten of whom shall be elected from the city of Chicago, and five from towns outside of said city, in such manner as may be provided by law.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND THEIR COMPENSATION.

§ 8. In each county there shall be elected the following county officers: County judge, sheriff, county clerk, clerk of the circuit court, (who may be *ex-officio* recorder of deeds, except in counties having 60,000 and more inhabitants, in which counties a recorder of deeds shall be elected at the general election in the year of our Lord 1872,) treasurer, surveyor, and coroner, each of whom shall enter upon the duties of his office, respectively, on the first Monday of December after their election; and they shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years, except the treasurer, sheriff and coroner, who shall hold their office for two years, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified.

§ 9. The clerks of all the courts of record, the treasurer, sheriff, coroner and recorder of deeds of Cook county, shall receive as their only compensation for their services, salaries to be fixed by law, which shall in no case be as much as the lawful compensation of a judge of the circuit court of said county, and shall be paid, respectively, only out of the fees of the office actually collected. All fees, perquisites and emoluments (above the amount of said salaries) shall be paid into the county treasury. The number of the deputies and assistants of such officers shall be determined by rule of the circuit court, to be entered of record, and their compensation shall be determined by the county board.

§ 10. The county board, except as provided in § 9 of this article, shall fix the compensation of all county officers, with the amount of their necessary clerk hire, stationery, fuel and other expenses, and in all cases where fees are provided for, said compensation shall be paid only out of, and shall in no instance exceed, the fees actually collected; they shall not allow either of them more per annum than \$1,500, in counties not exceeding 20,000 inhabitants; \$2,000 in counties containing 20,000 and not exceeding 30,000 inhabitants; \$2,500 in counties containing 30,000 and not exceeding 50,000 inhabitants; \$3,000 in counties containing 50,000 and not exceeding 70,000 inhabitants; \$3,500 in counties containing 70,000 and not exceeding 100,000 inhabitants; and \$4,000 in counties containing over 100,000 and not exceeding 250,000 inhabitants; and not more than \$1,000 additional compensation for each additional 100,000 inhabitants: *Provided*, that the compensation of no officer shall be increased or diminished during his term of office. All fees or allowances by them received, in excess of their said compensation, shall be paid into the county treasury.

§ 11. The fees of township officers, and of each class of county officers, shall be uniform in the class of counties to which they respectively belong. The compensation herein provided for shall apply only to officers hereafter elected, but all fees established by special laws shall cease at the adoption of this constitution, and such officers shall receive only such fees as are provided by general law.

§ 12. All laws fixing the fees of State, county and township officers, shall terminate with the terms, respectively, of those who may be in office at the meeting of the first general assembly after the adoption of this constitution; and the general assembly shall, by general law, uniform in its operation, provide for and regulate the fees of said officers and their successors, so as to reduce the same to a reasonable compensation for services actually rendered. But the general assembly may, by general law, classify the counties by population into not more than three classes, and regulate the fees according to class. This article shall not be construed as depriving the general assembly of the power to reduce the fees of existing officers.

§ 13. Every person who is elected or appointed to any office in this State, who shall be paid in whole or in part by fees, shall be required by law to make a semi-annual report, under oath to some officer to be designated by law, of all his fees and emoluments.

ARTICLE XI.

CORPORATIONS.

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|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Established only by General Laws. | 9. Railroad Office—Books and Records. |
| 2. Existing Charters—How Forfeited. | 10. Personal Property of Railroads. |
| 3. Election of Directors or Managers. | 11. Consolidations Forbidden. |
| 4. Construction of Street Railroads. | 12. Railroads deemed Highways—Rates Fixed. |
| 5. State Bank Forfeited—General Law. | 13. Stocks, Bonds and Dividends. |
| 6. Liability of Bank Stockholder. | 14. Power over existing Companies. |
| 7. Suspension of Specie Payment. | 15. Freight and Passenger Tariff regulated. |
| 8. On a General Banking Law. | |

§ 1. No corporation shall be created by special laws, or its charter extended, changed or amended, except those for charitable, educational, penal or reformatory purposes, which are to be and remain under the patronage and control of the State, but the general assembly shall provide, by general law, for the organization of all corporations hereafter to be created.

§ 2. All existing charters or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which organization shall not have taken place, or which shall not have been in operation within ten days from the time this constitution takes effect, shall thereafter have no validity or effect whatever.

§ 3. The general assembly shall provide, by law, that in all elections for directors or managers of incorporated companies, every stockholder shall have the right to vote, in person or by proxy, for the number of shares of stock owned by him, for as many persons as there are directors or managers to be elected, or to cumulate said shares, and give one candidate as many votes as the number of directors multiplied by the number of his shares of stock, shall equal, or to distribute them on the same principle among as many candidates as he shall think fit; and such directors or managers shall not be elected in any other manner.

§ 4. No laws shall be passed by the general assembly, granting the right to construct and operate a street railroad within any city, town, or incorporated village, without requiring the consent of the local authorities having the control of the street or highway proposed to be occupied by such street railroad.

BANKS.

§ 5. No State bank shall hereafter be created, nor shall the State own or be liable for any stock in any corporation or joint stock company or association for banking purposes, now created, or to be hereafter created. No act of the general assembly authorizing or creating corporations or associations, with banking powers, whether of issue, deposit or discount, nor amendments thereto, shall go into effect or in any manner be in force unless the same shall be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election next succeeding the passage of the same, and be approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election for or against such law.

§ 6. Every stockholder in a banking corporation or institution shall be individually responsible and liable to its creditors over and above the amount of stock by him or her held, to an amount equal to his or her respective shares so held, for all its liabilities accruing while he or she remains such a stockholder.

§ 7. The suspension of specie payments by banking institutions, or their circulation, created by the laws of this State, shall never be permitted or sanctioned. Every banking association now, or which may hereafter be, organized under the laws of this State, shall make and publish a full and accurate quarterly statement of its affairs, (which shall be certified to, under oath, by one or more of its officers,) as may be provided by law.

§ 8. If a general banking law shall be enacted, it shall provide for the registry and counter-signing, by an officer of state, of all bills or paper credit, designed to circulate as money, and require security, to the full amount thereof, to be deposited with the State treasurer, in United States or Illinois State stocks, to be rated at ten per cent, below their par value; and in case of a depreciation of said stocks to the amount of ten per cent. below par, the bank or banks owning said stocks shall be required to make up said deficiency, by depositing additional stocks. And said law shall also provide for the recording of the names of all stockholders in such corporations, the amount of stock held by each, the time of any transfer thereof, and to whom such transfer is made.

RAILROADS.

§ 9. Every railroad corporation organized or doing business in this State, under the laws or authority thereof, shall have and maintain a public office or place in this State for the transaction of its business, where transfers of stock shall be made, and in which shall be kept for public inspection, books, in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed, and by whom; the names of the owners of stock and amount by them respectively, the amount of stock paid in and by whom, the transfers of said stock; the amount of its assets and liabilities, and the names and place of residence of its officers. The directors of every railroad corporation shall, annually, make a report, under oath, to the auditor of public accounts, or some officer to be designated by law, of all their acts and doings, which report shall include such matters relating to railroads as may be prescribed by law. And the general assembly shall pass laws enforcing by suitable penalties the provisions of this section.

§ 10. The rolling stock, and all other movable property belonging to any railroad company or corporation in this State, shall be considered personal property, and shall be liable to execution and sale in the same manner as the personal property of individuals, and the general assembly shall pass no law exempting any such property from execution and sale.

§ 11. No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock, property or franchises with any other railroad corporation owning a parallel or competing line; and in no case shall any consolidation take place except upon public notice given, of at least sixty days, to all stockholders, in such manner as may be provided by law. A majority of the directors of any railroad corporation, now incorporated or hereafter to be incorporated by the laws of the State, shall be citizens and residents of this State.

§ 12. Railways heretofore constructed, or that may hereafter be constructed in this State, are hereby declared public highways, and shall be free to all persons for the transportation of their persons and property thereon, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. And the general assembly shall, from time to time, pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight on the different railroads in this State.

§ 13. No railroad corporation shall issue any stock or bonds, except for money, labor or property, actually received, and applied to the purposes for which such corporation was created; and all stock dividends, and other fictitious increase of the capital stock or indebtedness of any such corporation, shall be void. The capital stock of no railroad corporation shall be increased for any purpose, except upon giving sixty days' public notice, in such manner as may be provided by law.

§ 14. The exercise of the power, and the right of eminent domain shall never be so construed or abridged as to prevent the taking, by the general assembly, of the property and franchises of incorporated companies already organized, and subjecting them to the public necessity the same as of individuals. The right of trial by jury shall be held inviolate in all trials of claims for compensation, when, in the exercise of the said right of eminent domain, any incorporated company shall be interested either for or against the exercise of said right.

§ 15. The general assembly shall pass laws to correct abuses and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in the rates of freight and passenger tariffs on different railroads in this State, and enforce such laws, by adequate penalties, to the extent, if necessary for that purpose, of forfeiture of their property and franchises.

ARTICLE XII.

MILITIA.

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|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Persons composing the Militia. | 4. Privilege from Arrest. |
| 2. Organization—Equipment—Discipline. | 5. Records, Banners and Relics. |
| 3. Commissions of Officers. | 6. Exempt from militia duty. |

§ 1. The militia of the State of Illinois shall consist of all able-bodied male persons, resident in the State, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, except such persons as now are or hereafter may be, exempted by the laws of the United States, or of this State.

§ 2. The general assembly, in providing for the organization, equipment and discipline of the militia, shall conform as nearly as practicable to the regulations for the government of the armies of the United States.

§ 3. All militia officers shall be commissioned by the governor, and may hold their commissions for such times as the general assembly may provide.

§ 4. The militia shall, in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at musters and elections, and in going to and returning from the same.

§ 5. The military records, banners and relics of the State, shall be preserved as an enduring memorial of the patriotism and valor of Illinois, and it shall be the duty of the general assembly to provide by law for the safe keeping of the same.

§ 6. No person having conscientious scruples against bearing arms, shall be compelled to do militia duty in time of peace: *Provided*, such person shall pay an equivalent for such exemption.

ARTICLE XIII.

WAREHOUSES.

1. What deemed Public Warehouses.
2. Sworn weekly statements required.
3. Examination of property stored.
4. Carriers to deliver full Weight.

5. Delivery of Grain by Railroads.
6. Power and Duty of the Legislature.
7. Grain Inspection—Protection of Dealers.

§ 1. All elevators or storehouses where grain or other property is stored for a compensation, whether the property stored be kept separate or not, are declared to be public warehouses.

§ 2. The owner, lessee or manager of each and every public warehouse situated in any town or city of not less than 100,000 inhabitants, shall make weekly statements under oath, before some officer to be designated by law, and keep the same posted in some conspicuous place in the office of such warehouse, and shall also file a copy for public examination in such place as shall be designated by law, which statement shall correctly set forth the amount and grade of each and every kind of grain in such warehouse, together with such other property as may be stored therein, and what warehouse receipts have been issued, and are, at the time of making such statement, outstanding therefor; and shall, on the copy posted in the warehouse, note daily such changes as may be made in the quantity and grade of grain in such warehouse; and the different grades of grain shipped in separate lots, shall not be mixed with inferior or superior grades, without the consent of the owner or consignee thereof.

§ 3. The owners of property stored in any warehouse, or holder of a receipt for the same, shall always be at liberty to examine such property stored, and all the books and records of the warehouse in regard to such property.

§ 4. All railroad companies and other common carriers on railroads shall weigh or measure grain at points where it is shipped, and receipt for the full amount, and shall be responsible for the delivery of such amount to the owner or consignee thereof, at the place of destination.

§ 5. All railroad companies receiving and transporting grain in bulk or otherwise, shall deliver the same to any consignee thereof, or any elevator or public warehouse to which it may be consigned, provided such consignee, or the elevator or public warehouse can be reached by any track owned, leased or used, or which can be used, by such railroad companies; and all railroad companies shall permit connections to be made with their track, so that any such consignee, and any public warehouse, coal bank or coal yard, may be reached by the cars on said railroad.

§ 6. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to pass all necessary laws to prevent the issue of false and fraudulent warehouse receipts, and to give full effect to this article of the constitution, which shall be liberally construed so as to protect producers and shippers. And the enumeration of the remedies herein named shall not be construed to deny to the general assembly the power to prescribe by law such other and further remedies as may be found expedient, or to deprive any person of existing common law remedies.

§ 7. The general assembly shall pass laws for the inspection of grain, for the protection of producers, shippers and receivers of grain and produce.

ARTICLE XIV.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

§ 1. By a Constitutional Convention.

§ 2. Proposed by the Legislature.

§ 1. Whenever two-thirds of the members of each house of the general assembly shall, by a vote entered upon the journals thereof, concur that a convention is necessary to revise, alter or amend the constitution, the question shall be submitted to the electors at the next general election. If a majority voting at the election vote for a convention, the general assembly shall, at the next session, provide for a convention, to consist of double the number of the members of the senate, to be elected in the same manner, at the same places, and in the same districts. The general assembly shall, in the act calling the convention, designate the day, hour and place of its meeting, fix the pay of its members and officers, and provide for the payment of the same, together with expenses necessarily incurred by the convention in the performance of its duties. Before proceeding, the members shall take an oath to support the constitution of the United States, and of the State of Illinois, and to faithfully discharge their duties as members of the convention. The qualification of members shall be the same as that of members of the senate, and vacancies occurring shall be filled in the manner provided for filling vacancies in the general assembly. Said convention shall meet within three months after such election, and prepare such revisions, alterations or amendments of the constitution as shall be deemed necessary, which shall be submitted to the electors for their ratification or rejection, at an election appointed by the convention for that purpose, not less than or more than six months after the adjournment thereof; and unless so submitted and approved by a majority of the electors voting at the election, no such revisions, alterations or amendments shall take effect.

§ 2. Amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the general assembly, and if the same shall be voted for by two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendments, together with the yeas and nays of each house thereon, shall be entered in full on their respective journals, and said amendments shall be submitted to the electors of this State for adoption or rejection, at the next election of members of the general assembly, in such manner as may be prescribed by law. The proposed amendments shall be published in full at least three months preceding the election, and if a majority of electors voting at said election shall vote for the proposed amendments, they shall become a part of this constitution. But the general assembly shall have no power to propose amendments to more than one article of this constitution at the same session, nor to the same article oftener than once in four years.

SEPARATE SECTIONS.

Illinois Central Railroad.
Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Municipal Subscription to Corporations.

No contract, obligation or liability whatever, of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, to pay any money into the State treasury, nor any lien of the State upon, or right to tax property of said company, in accordance with the provisions of the charter of said company, approved Feb. 10, in the year of our Lord 1851, shall ever be released, suspended, modified, altered, remitted, or in any manner diminished or impaired by legislative or other authority; and all moneys derived from said company, after the payment of the State debt, shall be appropriated and set apart for the payment of the ordinary expenses of the State government, and for no other purposes whatever.

MUNICIPAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO RAILROADS OR PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

No county, city, town, township or other municipality, shall ever become subscriber to the capital stock of any railroad or private corporation, or make donation to, or loan its credit in aid of such corporation: *Provided, however*, that the adoption of this article shall not be construed as affecting the right of any such municipality to make such subscriptions where the same have been authorized, under existing laws, by a vote of the people of such municipalities prior to such adoption.

CANAL.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal shall never be sold or leased until the specific proposition for the sale or lease thereof shall have first been submitted to a vote of the people of the State, at a general election, and have been approved by a majority of all the votes polled at such election. The general assembly shall never loan the credit of the State, or make appropriations from the treasury thereof, in aid of railroads or canals: *Provided*, that any surplus earnings of any canal may be appropriated for its enlargement or extension.

SCHEDULE.

1. Laws in force remain valid.
2. Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures.
3. Recognizances, Bonds, Obligations.

4. Present county Courts continued.
5. All existing Courts continued.
6. Persons now in Office continued.

That no inconvenience may arise from the alterations and amendments made in the constitution of this State, and to carry the same into complete effect, it is hereby ordained and declared:

§ 1. That all laws in force at the adoption of this constitution, not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, actions, prosecutions, claims, and contracts of this State, individuals, or bodies corporate, shall continue to be as valid as if this constitution had not been adopted.

§ 2. That all fines, taxes, penalties and forfeitures, due and owing to the State of Illinois under the present constitution and laws, shall insure to the use of the people of the State of Illinois, under this constitution.

§ 3. Recognizances, bonds, obligations, and all other instruments entered into or executed before the adoption of this constitution, to the people of the State of Illinois, to any State or county officer or public body, shall remain binding and valid; and rights and liabilities upon the same shall continue, and all crimes and misdemeanors shall be tried and punished as though no change had been made in the constitution of this State.

§ 4. County courts for the transaction of county business in counties not having adopted township organization, shall continue in existence and exercise their present jurisdiction until the board of county commissioners provided in this constitution is organized in pursuance of an act of the general assembly; and the county courts in all other counties shall have the same power and jurisdiction they now possess until otherwise provided by general law.

§ 5. All existing courts which are not in this constitution specially enumerated, shall continue in existence and exercise their present jurisdiction until otherwise provided by law.

§ 6. All persons now filling any office or appointment shall continue in the exercise of the duties thereof according to their respective commissions or appointments, unless by this constitution it is otherwise directed.

* * * * *

§ 18. All laws of the State of Illinois, and all official writings, and the executive, legislative and judicial proceedings, shall be conducted, preserved and published in no other than the English language.

§ 19. The general assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution.

§ 20. The circuit clerks of the different counties having a population over sixty thousand, shall continue to be recorders (ex-officio) for their respective counties, under this constitution, until the expiration of their respective terms.

§ 21. The judges of all courts of record in Cook County shall, in lieu of any salary provided for in this constitution, receive the compensation now provided by law until the adjournment of the first session of general assembly after the adoption of this constitution.

§ 22. The present judge of the circuit court of Cook County shall continue to hold the circuit court of Lake County until otherwise provided by law.

§ 23. When this constitution shall be adopted, and take effect as the supreme law of the State of Illinois, the two-mill tax provided to be annually assessed and collected upon each dollar's worth of taxable property, in addition to all other taxes, as set forth in article fifteen of the now existing constitution, shall cease to be assessed after the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

§ 24. Nothing contained in this constitution shall be so construed as to deprive the general assembly of the power to authorize the city of Quincy to create any indebtedness for railroad or municipal purposes, for which the people of said city shall have voted, and to which they shall have given, by such vote, their assent, prior to the thirteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine: *Provided*, that no such indebtedness, so created, shall in any part thereof be paid by the State, or from any State revenue, tax or fund, but the same shall be paid, if at all, by the said city of Quincy alone, and by taxes to be levied upon the taxable property thereof: *And provided, further*, that the general assembly shall have no power in the premises that it could not exercise under the present constitution of this State.

§ 25. In case this constitution and the articles and sections submitted separately be adopted, the existing constitution shall cease in all its provisions; and in case this constitution be adopted, and any one or more of its articles or sections submitted separately be defeated, the provisions of the existing constitution (if any) on the same subject shall remain in force.

§ 26. The provisions of this constitution required to be executed prior to the adoption or rejection thereof shall take effect and be in force immediately.

Done in convention at the capital, in the city of Springfield, on the thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names:

CHARLES HITCHCOCK, *President*.

William J. Allen,
John Abbott,
James C. Allen,
Elliott Anthony,
Wm. R. Archer,
Henry I. Atkins,
James G. Bayne,
R. M. Benjamin,
H. P. H. Brownwell,
O. H. Browning,
Wm. G. Bowman,
Silas L. Bryon,
H. P. Buxton,
Daniel Cameron,
William Cary,
Lawrence S. Church,
Hiram H. Cody,
W. F. Coolbaugh,
Alfred M. Craig,
Robert J. Cross,
Samuel P. Cummings,
John Dement,
G. S. Eldridge,
James W. English,
David Ellis,
Ferris Forman,

Robert A. King,
Jas. McCoy,
Charles E. McDowell,
William C. Goodhue,
Joseph Medill,
Clifton H. Moore,
Jonathan Merriam,
Joseph Parker,
Samuel C. Parks,
Peleg S. Perley,
J. S. Poage,
Edward Y. Rice,
James P. Robinson,
Lewis W. Ross,
William P. Pierce,
N. J. Pillsbury,
Jno. Scholfield,
James M. Sharp,
Henry Sherrell,
Wm. H. Snyder,
O. C. Skinner,
Westel W. Sedgwick,
Charles F. Springer,
John L. Tincher,
C. Truesdale,
Henry Tubbs

Jesse C. Fox,
Miles A. Fuller,
John P. Gamble,
Addison Goodell,
John C. Haines,
Elijah M. Haines,
John W. Hankins,
R. P. Hanna,
Joseph Hart,
Abel Harwood,
Milton Hay,
Samuel Snowden Hayes,
Jesse S. Hildrup,

Thomas J. Turner,
Wm. H. Underwood,
Wm. L. Vandeventer,
Henry W. Wells,
George E. Wait,
George W. Wall,
R. B. Sutherland,
D. C. Wagner,
George R. Wendling,
Chas. Wheaton,
L. D. Whiting,
John H. Wilson,
Orlando H. Wright.

ATTEST:—John Q. Harmon, *Secretary*.

Daniel Shepard, *First Assistant Secretary*.

A. H. Swain, *Second Assistant Secretary*.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, | ss. *Office of Secretary.*
STATE OF ILLINOIS.

I, GEORGE H. HARLOW, Secretary of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the constitution of the State of Illinois adopted in convention the 13th day of May, 1870, ratified by a vote of the people the 28th day of July, 1870, and in force on the 8th day of August, 1870, and now on file in this office. In testimony whereof I hereto set my hand and affix the Great Seal of State, at the city of Springfield, this 31st day of March, A. D. 1873.

GEO. H. HARLOW, *Secretary of State*.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolution, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the danger of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us.

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States.

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally, the powers of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time, of attempts made by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, and a firm reliance on the protection of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia, ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECTION 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

SECTION 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person

holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECTION 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him; the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post-offices and post-roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square), as may by the cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards and other needful buildings;—and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECTION 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privileges of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census, or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign State.

SECTION 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque or reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver

coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

[*The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose, shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SECTION 2. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the Executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next sessions.

SECTION 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECTION 4. The President, Vice President and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority;—to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls;—to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction;—to controversies to which the United States shall be a party;—to controversies between two or more States;—between a State and citizens of another State;—between citizens of different States;—between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdic-

*This clause within brackets has been superceded and annulled by the 10th amendment.

tion, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SECTION 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved and the effect thereof.

SECTION 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State: nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all Executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

DONE in Convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the twelfth. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.
JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

Massachusetts.
NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

Connecticut.
WM. SAM'L JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

New York.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New Jersey.
WIL. LIVINGSTON,
WM. PATTERSON,
DAVID BREARLY,
JONA. DAYTON.

Pennsylvania.
B. FRANKLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS.
THO. FITZSIMONS,
JAMES WILSON,
THOMAS MIFFLIN,
GEO. CLYMER,
ARED INGERSOLL,
GOUV. MORRIS.

Delaware.
GEO. READ,
JOHN DICKINSON,
JACO. BROOM,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.,
RICHARD BASSETT.

Virginia.
JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JR.

Maryland.
JAMES M'HENRY,
DAN'L CARROLL,
DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.

North Carolina.
WM. BLOUNT,
HU. WILLIAMSON,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT.

South Carolina.
J. RUTLEDGE,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia.
WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

Attest:

WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment by a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as President, and in

distinct ballots the persons voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other Constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person Constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office civil or military, under the United States or under any State who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

